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Owen Scott

GRAND MASTER 1896-97



FIFTY-EIGHTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD  
AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 5, 6, AND 7, 1897

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# PROCEEDINGS

OF

# THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons

---

M.W. EDWARD COOK, GRAND MASTER

R.W. J. H. C. DILL, GRAND SECRETARY

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BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS  
PANTAGRAPH PRINTING AND STATIONERY COMPANY  
1897

# OFFICERS

OF THE

## GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

1897-8.

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M. W. EDWARD COOK .....	<i>Grand Master</i> .....	Chicago.
R. W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i> ....	Peoria.
R. W. GEO. M. MOULTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i> ...	Chicago.
R. W. WM. B. WRIGHT.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i> ....	Effingham.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer</i> .....	Chicago.
R. W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i> .....	Bloomington.
R. W. ABEL M. WHITE, D.D....	<i>Grand Chaplain</i> .....	Chicago.
M. W. BRO. JOHN CORSON SMITH.	<i>Grand Orator</i> .....	Chicago.
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i> ...	Mattoon.
W. JOSEPH D. EVERETT.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i> .....	Chicago.
W. CICERO J. LINDLEY.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i> .....	Greenville.
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i> ...	Mt. Vernon.
W. ADAM ORTSEIFEN.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i> ..	Chicago.
W. CHESTER E. ALLEN.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i> .....	Galesburg.
W. HASWELL C. CLARKE....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i> .....	Kankakee.
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON...	<i>Grand Steward</i> ..	Prairie City.
W. W. W. WATSON....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Barry.
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Decatur.
W. SAMUEL COFFINBURY....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Peoria.
Bro. R. R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i> .....	Chicago.



# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS FIFTY-EIGHTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

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In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, the Fifty-eighth Annual Grand Communication was held at Columbia Theater, in the city of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 5th day of October, A.D. 1897, A.L. 5897, at 10 o'clock a.m.

### GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M.W. OWEN SCOTT .....	<i>Grand Master</i> .....	Bloomington.
R.W. EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i> ....	Chicago.
R.W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i> ....	Peoria.
R.W. GEO. M. MOULTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i> ....	Chicago.
R.W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer</i> .....	Chicago.
R.W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i> .....	Bloomington.
R.W. H. W. BOLTON, D.D.....	<i>Grand Chaplain</i> .....	Chicago.
R.W. W. E. MASON.....	<i>Grand Orator</i> .....	Chicago.
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i> ..	Mattoon.
W. CICERO J. LINDLEY.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i> .....	Greenville.
W. W. H. PEAK.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i> .....	Jonesboro.
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i> ..	Mt. Vernon.
W. R. T. SPENCER.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i> ....	Illioopolis.
W. E. C. PACE.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i> ....	Ashley.
W. C. E. ALLEN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i> ....	Galesburg.
W. W. W. BRUCE.....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Casey.
W. ADAM ORTSEIFEN.....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Chicago.
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Decatur.
W. W. H. JOHNSON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i> .....	Wheaton.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i> .....	Chicago.

The M. W. Grand Master proceeded to open the Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM.

**PRAYER**--By the Grand Chaplain.

Gracious God, our Heavenly Father, we bless Thee this morning for care and protection, for Thine infinite mercy, that Thou hast vouchsafed unto us all needed help, in that we have been given health and strength for every claim of life; for the infinite mercy that hath covered our mistakes, and put away our sins; for the prosperity that has crowned the efforts of Thy servants. We praise Thee, and rejoice in that while we were lost to the dangers that surrounded us, and through which we were passing, Thou wast mindful of us, and that depression and affliction seemed to forbid the coming of help, Thy ministrations were ample and timely; and during all the year, Thou hast been so merciful as to grant unto Thy servants that which they most needed, and hast given to each and to all a place yet among the living, with no visible marks of displeasure resting upon them.

We bless Thee for the spread of the principles of our fraternity, for the light that has put away darkness, for the truth that predominates in the hearts of Thy servants, and brings joy and peace to the civilization in which we dwell.

We bless Thee for the Institution that we have found advancing love and sympathy, in promulgating the great interest of righteousness in this our beloved land. Be pleased this morning to accept of those that bring Thee their hearts. From everlasting and everlasting Thy mercy endureth forever; and in that is our hope. Bless the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and all he is associated with. Grant unto them that measure of wisdom that shall enable them to direct the business of this session of the Lodge in the way that shall please Thee, and bring inspiration to the representatives of the lodges regarding the interest of our Brotherhood. Pour Thy spirit out upon them, that they may come to see Thee in Thy light, and dwell in that truth that predominates all nature and maketh all things to abide in the keeping power of the Infinite.

Regard, we pray Thee, any who have been afflicted, with the peculiar solace which the Father bestows. Bless any who have affliction and sorrow by the removal of their companions in life. Bless the homes represented here; the lodges and all their interests and all their peculiar claims. Let the truth that we so much love be spread throughout all the earth, until the darkest corners thereof shall be illuminated with the light of Truth, until righteousness shall prevail in all kingdoms under the sun. Hear Thou us in this hour of prayer. Most merciful God, give us grace and wisdom, that our ignorance may disappear. Grant us mercy, that our sins may be pardoned and

put away, and in the fullness of time, when all that survives shall have accomplished that righteous experience, give us a place in the kingdom of absolute Truth.

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The Grand Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials had informed him that a constitutional number of lodges was represented, and asked for the committee further time to complete its report, which was granted.

The Grand Secretary read the following list of Committees appointed by the Grand Master:

### COMMITTEES.

#### MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

DeWitt C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, John C. Smith, John M. Pearson.

#### APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, William S. Cantrell, George W. Hill, Eugene L. Stoker.

#### CHARTERED LODGES.

Loyal L. Munn, Frank W. Havill, George A. Stadler, Thomas W. Wilson, James L. Scott.

#### LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Charles H. Patton, C. J. Reuter, S. S. Chance, Daniel J. Avery, Henry C. Mitchell.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

#### MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, William B. Wright, Ed. L. Wahl.

## FINANCE.

L. A. Goddard, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

## GRAND EXAMINERS.

W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, J. W. Rose, J. R. Ennis.

## CREDENTIALS.

J. I. McClintock, P. W. Barclay, George W. Cyrus.

## PETITIONS.

C. M. Forman, Ben Hagle, A. W. Blakesley.

## OBITUARIES.

George W. Warvelle, N. E. Roberts, G. O. Friedrich.

## GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

W. E. Ginther, George F. Howard, W. F. Beck.

## RAILROADS.

Wm. Jenkins, C. H. Morrell.

The motion of M. W. Bro. John M. Pearson that printed copies of the proceedings of the last annual communication being in the hands of the brethren, reading of the same be dispensed with, was carried.

The Grand Master introduced the Lexington Quartet, composed of Chicago Masons, which gave several delightful selections, at the close of which he thanked them in the name of the Grand Lodge.



## GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

In the archives of memory have been safely deposited the stirring Masonic events of another year. For his loving care and tender mercies we are profoundly grateful to our Heavenly Father,

“From out whose hand  
The centuries fall like grains of sand.”

Another chapter in Masonic history has been written. What it really embraces cannot be told. Its glories are not those of war and carnage, but of love and good will. “Peace hath higher tests of manhood than battle ever knew.” The fevered brow has been cooled by the touch of a brother’s hand, the orphan’s cry for bread hushed by bounteous supplies from the fraternal store, and the widow’s sorrow assuaged by the kind and loving sympathies of the mystic Craft. These are but the briefest outline of the noble and generous deeds which constitute the ripened fruits of Freemasonry. But we must not remain content with what has been done, for

“Although our past achievements we with honest pride review,  
As long as there’s rough ashlar, there is work for us to do.  
We still must shape the living stones with instruments of love,  
For that eternal mansion in the paradise above.  
Toil as we’ve toiled in ages past, to carry out the plan,  
’Tis this, the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man.”

With such a creed Masons can not fail to achieve the great purposes of life. The battle will be fought and the victory won. Masonry looks to a nobler manhood. It teaches abstract truth but uses this only as a foundation for practical living. The home is the unit of civilization. Its absence makes barbarism. The home is the flower of which heaven is the fruit. Masonry throws its mighty arms around this vital institution of civilized life and protects and exalts it. The purity of womanhood and the exaltation of childhood are cardinal doctrines taught in every lodge. Our mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters have one more sworn defender in every man who rises from the altar of Masonry.

Other practical life-duties are equally the certain fruit of the teachings and obligations of our great institution. Conduct and character can but be uplifted if Masons loyally live the lessons learned in the lodge room.

We are here from all parts of our mighty state to contemplate the past and plan for the future. The year just added to those gone before has been filled with trials and difficulties, victories and defeats.

Our failures, if we wisely view them, will serve as red lights of warning for the future. Let us, then, contemplate our work and gather new strength, that we may "do the right as God gives us to see the right."

We pause to pay our tribute to the fraternal dead.

#### THE SILVER CORD IS LOOSED.

In the din and confusion of life's battle, few of our valiant soldiers have fallen. Our Heavenly Father has been most gracious and our ranks have been almost unbroken. When the reaper did come, he garnered a ripened sheaf. On the evening of September 1,

#### M. W. BRO. JEROME R. GORIN

Retired to a sleep from which only the call of the angel of the resurrection can awaken him. When his daughter called him in the morning he did not answer. During the night his soul had taken its flight. A noble life of almost fourscore years enabled him to "wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams."

For the years 1866 and 1867 Brother Gorin served this Grand Lodge as its Grand Master. Since then he has been ever faithful and devoted to the Craft wherever a Masonic duty called him. Two years ago, though a layman, it was my privilege to appoint and install him as Grand Chaplain. He has gone to reap the reward of the faithful.

#### GOODMAN FERRE,

For a lifetime a member of Bloomington Lodge No. 43, died at his home in Bloomington on September 20, 1897. Although in his 92nd year, he rarely missed a meeting of his lodge until during the illness of the last few months of his life. Few men grew into a sweeter old age than he. His sunny disposition led him to the discovery of the fountain of immortal youth. Though time had piled up to his account almost a century, he nevertheless had learned how to grow old gracefully. Oliver Wendell Holmes said that "it is far more comfortable and pleasant to be seventy years young than to be forty years old." Brother Ferre was ninety years young. His genial disposition, pure life, and spotless character were a benediction to all who knew him. He served as worshipful master during the year 1855. He became treasurer of his lodge in 1863, and for thirty-four years thereafter occupied this important position. In all places he was faithful and true. A noble spirit has gone to God who gave it.

#### A. G. BURLEY.

On August 26 another Masonic veteran answered to the long roll of death. Bro. Arthur Gilman Burley was made a Mason in Oriental

Lodge No. 33, Chicago, February 10, 1848, being a few months before the present Grand Master was born. For forty-five years Brother Burley faithfully served Oriental Lodge as its treasurer. During all these years he has been true to his trust, and merits the high esteem in which he was held.

**SAMUEL ULYSSES BURNER,**

Worshipful master elect of Robinson Lodge No. 250, died December 30, 1896. He was a man zealous and true in the great cause of masonry.

**EDWARD DEAN COOKE,**

An honored member of Oriental Lodge No. 33, died in the city of Washington, D. C., June 24, 1897, while serving as a member of congress. His lodge says that "His life was singularly pure, strong, and noble."

**FROM OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS.**

The following distinguished Masons of other Grand Jurisdictions have passed into rest and refreshment:

Rufus Claghorn Hatheway, Past Grand Master of Michigan, died December 9, 1896.

Cicero H. Lewis, Past Grand Master of Oregon, died January 5, 1897.

John Stedman, Past Grand Master of Montana, died March 28, 1897.

Joseph Norton Dolph, Past Grand Master of Oregon, died March 10, 1897.

John William Morrison, Past Grand Master of Prince Edward Island, died April 11, 1897.

Andrew M. Wolihin, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, died February 22, 1897.

Theodore Schreiner, Grand Tyler of Grand Lodge of Iowa, died April 14, 1897.

John Headly Bell, Past Grand Master of Manitoba, died March 16, 1897.

**THE CHARITY FUND.**

Orders have been drawn on the charity fund for \$20 each month for the relief of Past Grand Master Harrison Dills, and I recommend that this be continued for the coming year.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Charity, orders were drawn for \$50 for the relief of the widow of Andrew Orme, a member of a lodge now defunct.

**LODGES CONSTITUTED.**

Pursuant to the action of the Grand Lodge, charters were delivered to the following lodges and the same were duly constituted:

Park Lodge No. 843, at Rogers Park, Cook county.

Hopewell Lodge No. 844, at Hope, Vermilion county.

Martinton No. 845, at Martinton, Iroquois county.

Bluff Lodge No. 846, at Bluffs, Scott county.

Stronghurst Lodge No. 847, at Stronghurst, Henderson county.

**DUPLICATE CHARTERS.**

Williamson Lodge No. 802, located at Carterville, having lost its charter by fire, duplicate was issued May 4, 1897, pursuant to law.

Duplicate charter was issued to Virginia Lodge No. 554 on August 31, to take the place of one destroyed by fire.

**DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALLS.**

On November 20, 1896, I dedicated the elegant hall of St. John's Lodge No. 13, at Peru, Ill. R.W. Bro. R. T. Spencer was present and assisted. A large company of Masons, their families and friends, assembled to join in the festivities incident to this auspicious occasion.

On the 25th day of February, 1897, I dedicated the hall of Friendship Lodge No. 7, at Dixon, Ill. M.W. Bro. James A. Hawley contributed largely to the success of this occasion. One of the finest halls in the state was set apart for the uses of the Craft.

On the 25th day of March, I dedicated the hall of Charleston Lodge No. 35. R.W. Bro. Ginther was present and rendered valuable assistance. A large number of brethren and citizens of Charleston were present to witness the ceremonies. This is one of the most complete Masonic halls in the state.

**CORNER STONE.**

On the 29th of September I laid the corner stone of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Decatur. The brethren of Decatur and vicinity turned out in large numbers, while Beaumanoir Commandery No. 9, K.T., generously tendered its services as escort to the Grand Lodge. R.W. Bro. R. T. Spencer was present and assisted. There was a large attendance of citizens, and the occasion was a most enjoyable and profitable one.

**LODGES U.D.**

Five dispensations for new lodges have been granted.

On October 10, 1896, I continued the dispensation for a lodge at London Mills. This dispensation was granted prior to the last session



of this grand lodge, but the time was not sufficient for a charter to issue.

January 1, 1897, I issued a dispensation to fifteen brethren for a new lodge at Palestine, to be known as Palestine Lodge. On January 14, 1897, R.W. Bro. G. H. B. Tolle, as my proxy, instituted the same.

January 8, 1897, dispensation was issued to seventeen brethren at Chicago Heights, Cook county, for a lodge to be known as Chicago Heights Lodge. R.W. Bro. W. M. Burbank instituted the same January 12, 1897.

January 15, 1897, dispensation was issued to ten brethren at East St. Louis for a lodge, to be known as Gothic Lodge. The same was instituted January 22, by R.W. Bro. W. B. Grimes.

March 17 dispensation to nine brethren at Latham, Logan county, for a lodge to be known as Latham Lodge. Instituted March 26, by R.W. Bro. C. F. Tenney.

Dispensation was issued to seventy-seven brethren at Austin, Cook county, for a lodge, to be known as Austin Lodge. Instituted June 8, by R.W. Bro. M. B. Iott.

#### **GRAND OFFICERS INSTALLED.**

On October 13, 1896, M.W. Brother Goddard, as my proxy, proceeded to the place of meeting of Waldeck Lodge No. 674, and installed W. Bro. Adam Ortseifen as Grand Steward.

On September 14, 1897, M.W. Brother Goddard, as my proxy, installed as Grand Orator, R.W. Bro. William E. Mason, in the hall of Garfield Lodge No. 686, of which Brother Mason is a member. R.W. Brother Milburn being called to London, and not being able to return in time, presented his resignation as Grand Orator and Brother Mason was appointed in his place.

#### **CHARTER RESTORED.**

Pursuant to action of this Grand Lodge, I did, on October 13, restore the charter to Sigwalt Lodge No. 813, under the name of Humboldt Park Lodge.

#### **CHARTER SURRENDERED.**

But one lodge has ceased to exist. Elbridge Lodge No. 579, located at Ferrell, Edgar county, took the necessary steps under the law to surrender its charter. Accordingly, by my direction, on May 19, R.W. Bro. R. L. McKinley, D.D.G.M., went to Ferrell and closed up this lodge. The charter and effects were sent to the Grand Secretary. I recommend that the name and number be stricken from the roll.

**LODGES CONSOLIDATED.**

Upon a full compliance with the law, I have granted a new charter to Elgin Lodge No. 117. as consolidated with Clintonville Lodge No. 511, the consolidated lodge to be Elgin Lodge No. 117. On May 7, in company with R.W. Bro. Edward Cook, I constituted the lodge as above. It would be a good thing if many of the smaller and weaker lodges were consolidated.

**REPRESENTATIVES.**

March 1, 1897, I appointed E. C. Rothwell as representative of this Grand Lodge, near the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in place of Alexander Chisholm, deceased.

July 16, I appointed T. C. Carling to represent this Grand Lodge at the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

August 3, Silas Armstrong was appointed as our representative to the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory.

**DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.**

I appointed the following as Deputy Grand Lecturers:

James Douglas, Chester.	William F. Sinclair, Upper Alton.
Charles F. Tenney, Bement.	Samuel M. Shoemann, McLeansboro.
George A. Stadler, Decatur.	George A. Lackens, Good Hope.
John E. Morton, Perry.	L. C. Waters, Chicago.
William O. Butler, La Harpe.	James Dinsmore Templeton, Decatur.
William E. Ginther, Charleston.	William V. Lambe, Naperville.
Charles Reifsnider, Chicago.	Thomas W. Wilson, Springfield.
G. H. B. Tolle, Mattoon.	William K. Bowling, Virden.
T. H. Humphreys, Du Quoin.	Richard F. Morrow, Virden.
C. Rohrbough, Kinmundy.	John Gilbert Seitz, Upper Alton.
David E. Bruffet, Urbana.	Cornelius M. Erwin, Bowen.
G. O. Freidrick, Chillicothe.	Louis J. Forth, Mt. Vernon.
Charles W. Carroll, Blandinsville.	William J. Frisbie, Bushnell,
Sylvester Thompson, Galva.	Emerson Clark, Farmington.
H. S. Hurd, Chicago.	W. M. Burbank, Chicago.
I. Harry Todd, East St. Louis.	John B. Kelly, East St. Louis.
Orville F. Kirkpatrick, Blandinsville.	George G. Goudy, Enfield.
J. J. Crowder, Peoria.	Walter Buchanan, Bridgeport.
C. S. Grove, Mt. Carroll.	John F. Clayton, Glen Arm,
Joseph V. Harris, Canton.	William H. Stevens, Steelville.
H. T. Burnap, Upper Alton.	Rollin R. Strickler, Galesburg.
D. B. Hutchison, Jacksonville.	William H. Lathrop, Newton.
Chester E. Allen, Galesburg.	James M. Willard, Decatur.
H. C. Yetter, Chicago.	

Frank M. Sherman, Oak Park.	Andrew Hines Story, Norris City.
Delmar D. Darrah, Bloomington.	Henry Werno, La Grange.
Hugh A. Snell, Litchfield.	Samuel G. Jarvis, Victoria.
J. W. Quillen, Ipava.	Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.
H. S. Albin, Chicago.	Jerome Heath Thomas, Belvidere
J. E. Wheat, Belvidere.	Job Eddy Greenman, Tampico.
Arthur G. Goodridge, Irving Park.	M. Joy Seed, Sumner.
George A. Martin, Brownstown.	Peter F. Clark, Scottville.
W. H. Peak, Jonesboro.	I. A. Foster, Emma.
S. S. Borden, Chicago.	Jas. McCredie, Earlville.

## SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

LODGE.	NO.	FEE.	LODGE.	NO.	FEE.
Humboldt Park.....	813	\$2 00	Herder.....	669	\$2 00
Cambridge.....	49	2 00	Sibley.....	761	2 00
Columbian.....	819	2 00	Palmyra.....	463	2 00
A. T. Darrah.....	793	2 00	N. D. Morse.....	346	2 00
Greenup.....	125	2 00	De Soto.....	287	2 00
McHenry.....	158	2 00	Effingham.....	149	2 00
Springfield.....	4	2 00	Hinckly.....	301	2 00
Xenia.....	485	2 00	Meridian.....	505	2 00
Grove.....	824	2 00	Henry.....	119	2 00
Cleveland.....	211	2 00	Landmark.....	422	2 00
Triluminar.....	767	2 00	Springfield.....	4	2 00
Exeter.....	424	2 00	Bloomington.....	43	2 00
Chicago.....	437	2 00	Marion.....	130	5 00
Belvidere.....	60	2 00	Germania.....	182	2 00
Hinckly.....	301	2 00	Morning Star.....	734	2 00
Verona.....	757	2 00	Mithra.....	410	2 00
Patoka.....	613	2 00	Oriental.....	33	2 00
Robinson.....	250	2 00	D. C. Cregier.....	643	2 00
Omaha.....	723	2 00	Ben Hur.....	818	2 00
Potomac.....	782	2 00	Keystone.....	639	2 00
Chatsworth.....	539	2 00	Waubansia.....	160	2 00
Caledonia.....	47	2 00	Richard Cole.....	697	2 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	2 00	Beacon Light.....	784	2 00
Occidental.....	40	2 00	Oriental.....	33	2 00
South Park.....	662	2 00			
Bureau.....	112	2 00			\$113 00
Home.....	508	2 00	Dispensations for five		
Effingham.....	149	2 00	new lodges.....		500 00
Alma.....	497	2 00			
Seneca.....	532	2 00	Total..		\$613 00
Herder.....	669	2 00			

## REPORTS OF D.D. GRAND MASTERS.

It will be a source of profit to read carefully the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters to be printed in the proceedings. Their work has been well done, and they deserve the thanks of the Craft for their efficient and unremunerated services.

**WORTHLESS NOTES DESTROYED.**

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Finance Committee, I did on June 18 destroy four notes dated March 9, 1875, for \$409.56 each, signed by J. M. Smith and payable to the master and wardens of National Lodge No. 596, now defunct. Said notes were wholly worthless.

**THE GRAND LODGE OF EGYPT.**

By the hand of M.W. Bro. John C. Smith I received a letter from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Egypt. This letter contains a statement of the regularity of that body, and requests the fraternal recognition of our Grand Lodge. I submit the letter, and recommend its consideration by the proper committee.

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.**

Soon after the close of the Grand Lodge I issued the following to the lodges:

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. }

At the last Annual Communication of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, the following amendments to the Constitution of said Grand Lodge were proposed by W. Bro. Joseph D. Everett, seconded by the Grand Lodge, and are hereby submitted to the constituent lodges for their approval or rejection, to-wit:

1. Amend Sec. 1, Art. XIV, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by adding: "The district may be changed in other than decennial years upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, confirmed by the Grand Lodge, and the districts may be defined by territorial limits, or by designating what lodges shall constitute a district."

2. Amend Sec. 2, Art. XIV, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by adding: "Provided that in case there shall be more than one district in a county, the deputies for such districts must be residents of the county and members of lodges therein."

(a) If the above amendments are approved the Grand Lodge will have the power to change boundaries of the districts for which District Deputy Grand Masters are appointed at any time when the interests of Masonry may require it. As the law now is the change can only be made every ten years. The next change, under the present law, cannot be made until 1900, and could then be made by the Grand Master without action of Grand Lodge. Under the amendment it could be made at any session of the Grand Lodge, upon recommendation of Grand Master approved by Grand Lodge.

(b) The amendments also provide that the districts may be designated by the numbers of lodges, and not necessarily and solely by territorial limits as now.



(c) Amendment No. 2 above will apply only to Cook county, where there are three districts. Under the present law a brother must be a resident of the district and a member of a lodge therein. The amendment provides that a deputy may be appointed who does not reside in the district, or who may not be a member of a lodge therein, but must be a resident of the *county* and a member of a lodge therein.

The worshipful master of each constituent lodge in Illinois is required to submit the above amendments to vote of his lodge at the first stated meeting after this is received.

It is ordered that this circular be read in full, in open lodge, prior to taking the vote on the amendments.

The secretary of each lodge is hereby ordered to certify, under seal of his lodge, the result of the vote within thirty days after the same is taken, and forward the same to the Grand Secretary, as per accompanying blank.

Attest:

J. H. C. DILL,  
Grand Secretary.

OWEN SCOTT,  
Grand Master.

On the 24th day of May, the Grand Secretary certified to me that the required number of lodges had voted for the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution. Accordingly I issued the following

#### PROCLAMATION.

GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS }  
ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. }

At the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the following amendments to the Constitution of said Grand Lodge were proposed and duly seconded by the Grand Lodge:

1. Amend Sec. 1, Art. XIV, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by adding: "The district may be changed in other than decennial years upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, confirmed by the Grand Lodge, and the districts may be defined by territorial limits, or by designating what lodges shall constitute a district.

2. Amend Sec. 2, Art. XIV, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge by adding: "Provided that in case there shall be more than one district in a county, the deputies for such districts must be residents of the county and members of lodges therein."

Pursuant to the provisions of article 16 of the Constitution, the foregoing amendments were submitted to the constituent lodges for their approval or rejection. Returns from the various constituent lodges show that the above amendments have been approved by two-thirds of all the lodges of Illinois.

Therefore, I, Owen Scott, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, do hereby proclaim that said amendments have been duly adopted and are from this date a part of the Constitution of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M., in full force and effect. It is hereby ordered that the foregoing proclamation be read in full in open lodge at the first stated meeting after the same is received.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge this 25th day of May, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT,

Attest: J. H. C. DILL,

Grand Master.

Grand Secretary.

### CHANGE OF DISTRICTS.

Under the amendments to the Constitution now in force I recommend that the Masonic districts heretofore existing remain as they now are, except districts 1, 2, and 3, located in Cook county. It has been almost an impossible task to make an equal division of lodges on geographical lines. I have, therefore, made the districts by numbers of lodges, and recommend the following division:

I.	II.	III.
33 Oriental.	81 Vitruvius.	141 Garden City.
160 Waubansia.	182 Germania.	209 W. B. Warren.
211 Cleveland.	271 Blaney.	277 Accordia.
308 Ashlar.	310 Dearborn.	311 Kilwinning.
314 Palatine.	393 Blair.	409 Thomas J. Turner.
410 Mithra.	411 Hesperia.	422 Landmark.
437 Chicago.	478 Pleiades.	508 Home.
524 Evans.	526 Covenant.	540 Harlem.
557 Lessing.	610 Union Park.	611 Lincoln Park.
639 Keystone.	642 Apollo.	643 D. C. Cregier.
662 South Park.	669 Herder.	674 Waldeck.
686 Garfield.	690 Englewood.	697 Richard Cole.
711 Providence.	716 Calumet.	717 Arcana.
726 Golden Rule.	731 Harbor.	739 Lakeside.
751 Lounsbury.	758 Mystic Star.	765 Palace.
767 Triluminar.	768 Mizpah.	770 LaGrange.
774 Lakeview.	776 Grand Crossing.	777 Ravenswood.
779 Wrights Grove.	780 Siloam.	783 Constantia.
784 Beacon Light.	789 Auburn Park.	795 Myrtle.
797 Normal Park.	800 Kenwood.	804 Kensington.
810 Tracy.	813 Humboldt Park.	815 Lawn.
818 Ben Hur.	819 Columbian.	832 Magic City.
836 Windsor Park.	839 Berwyn.	841 Woodlawn Park.
842 Fides.	843 Park.	

## COUNTY AND DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The recommendation that district meetings be held throughout the state has been adopted in many sections. Excellent meetings have been held in different localities, and the direct advantages from these gathering are plainly seen. Renewed zeal and greater knowledge of law and work have led to higher conceptions of the fraternity and better standards for the future.

Believing that a more thorough system of supervision of lodges would be of great value, I issued the following letter of suggestions and instructions to

## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER  
GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. AND A. M. }  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL., December 15, 1896. }

*Dear Brethren:*

You hold an important office and one which you can make of great service to the Craft. The duties of District Deputy Grand Master are not very clearly defined in the laws of the Grand Lodge; much is left to your good judgment and discretion. The Grand Master will sometimes find it necessary to ask of you particular service in special cases. To secure better business methods and management of lodges, I desire to urge each District Deputy to visit every lodge in his district during the coming winter months. If it is not possible to do this, can't you hold a meeting at each county seat or other available point in every county and invite the masters, wardens, and secretaries of lodges to be present? These meetings can be made of untold profit to lodges and Masonry. When assembled, what shall be done? Many things. A few may be suggested, viz:

1. Inspect the records of secretaries and see that the proceedings of the lodges are correctly kept, also that the records are full enough to give an intelligent idea of the business transacted. See that things only are recorded which are "proper to be written." Names of visitors and members should be put into the records. Has the secretary recorded the edict against fraudulent books dated April 10, 1896, and does he read communications from the Grand Lodge as required? The secretary should enter on his record at each meeting the amount received, giving the names of persons paying, and whether for degrees, dues, or from other sources. Great care and accuracy in this will save difficulty to the lodges.

2. See whether or not lodge dues are collected and urge masters and secretaries to enforce prompt payment and have the books squared up once each year. Discourage any attempt at exemption from dues for any cause except where a brother is too poor to pay.

3. The officers of lodges, both masters and secretaries, should be urged to make all annual and other reports to the Grand Secretary or Grand Master promptly. It saves much trouble and labor.

4. Urge masters and members to read the Grand Lodge By-laws more frequently. Before asking the Grand Master for decisions, see if the by-laws and decisions in the blue-book will not fully cover the case.

5. Urge lodges to keep their property fully insured and their records in fire-proof safes or vaults. Every lodge should have a fire-proof safe in the lodge room.

6. Discourage life memberships, and advise lodges to change their by-laws so as to avoid the dangers arising from this source. The best way to do this is to repeal all provisions for life membership.

7. Lodges should be given clearly to understand that there is no cipher or key to the work. All books purporting to be such are fraudulent, and will subject Masons to discipline for even having them in their possession.

8. District Deputy Grand Masters are not expected to teach the standard work unless they are also commissioned as Deputy Grand Lecturers.

These meetings should not be to teach the work that is done in the schools and by Deputy Grand Lecturers.

By earnest work along the lines suggested, together with many other things which will occur to you, much can be done to correct bad business methods and incorrect practices in our lodges. Knowing your zeal for Masonry I shall expect excellent results from your labors. Please report glaring irregularities to me.

Fraternally yours, OWEN SCOTT,  
Grand Master.

Following the above I felt that the lodges should be prepared to cooperate with the District Deputies. I sent out the following

#### LETTER TO CONSTITUENT LODGES.

OFFICE OF GRAND MASTER  
GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. AND A. M. }  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL., December 24, 1896. }

*To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, Secretaries, and Brethren of Constituent Lodges:*

DEAR BRETHREN: Your attention is fraternally called to the following extract from a circular letter recently sent to District Deputy Grand Masters. Your hearty cooperation in making these suggestions bear practical fruit is earnestly requested. The design



in creating the office of District Deputy Grand Master and appointing brethren to the place is to aid in promoting the best interests of the entire Fraternity, and to bring the business and other relations of the Craft into the most perfect harmony, uniformity, and utility. Those holding the office of District Deputy Grand Master are brethren of experience and ability, possessing a hearty desire to do all in their power to advance the prosperity of our institution. It is my most earnest desire that the lodges should seek the acquaintance of these brethren, invite official and other visits from them, afford every facility for the examination of the records, and in every way contribute to the success desired in this work. From the circular letter sent to District Deputy Grand Masters, mentioned above, the following is an extract:

“To secure better business methods and management of lodges, I desire to urge each District Deputy to visit every lodge in his district during the coming winter months. If it is not possible to do this, can't you hold a meeting at each county seat or other available point in every county and invite the masters, wardens, and secretaries of lodges to be present? These meetings can be made of untold profit to lodges and Masonry. When assembled, what shall be done? Many things. A few may be suggested, viz:

“1. Inspect the records of the secretaries and see that the proceedings of the lodges are correctly kept, also that the records are full enough to give an intelligent idea of the business transacted. See that things only are recorded which are ‘proper to be written.’ Names of visitors and members should be put into the records. Has the secretary recorded the edict against fraudulent books dated April 10, 1896, and does he read communications from the Grand Lodge as required? The secretary should enter on his record at each meeting the amounts received, giving the names of persons paying, and whether for degrees, dues, or from other sources. Great care and accuracy in this will save difficulty to the lodges.

“2. See whether or not lodge dues are collected and urge masters and secretaries to enforce prompt payment and have the books squared up once each year. Discourage any attempt at exemption from dues for any cause except where a brother is too poor to pay.

“3. The officers of lodges, both masters and secretaries, should be urged to make all annual and other reports to the Grand Secretary or Grand Master promptly. It saves much trouble and labor.

“4. Urge masters and members to read the Grand Lodge By-laws more frequently. Before asking the Grand Master for decisions, see if the by-laws and decisions in the blue book will not fully cover the case.

"5. Urge lodges to keep their property fully insured and their records in fire-proof safes or vaults. Every lodge should have a fire-proof safe in the lodge room.

"6. Discourage life memberships and advise lodges to change their by-laws so as to avoid the dangers arising from this source. The best way to do this is to repeal all provisions for life membership.

"7. Lodges should be given clearly to understand that there is no cipher or key to the work. All books purporting to be such are fraudulent and will subject Masons to discipline for even having them in their possession.

"8. District Deputy Grand Masters are not expected to teach the standard work unless they are also commissioned as Deputy Grand Lecturers."

With anticipation of great profit from these meetings to your lodge and the Craft generally, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

OWEN SCOTT,

Grand Master.

This communication is ordered to be read at the first stated meeting after it is received.

#### **RAVENSWOOD LODGE.**

Complaint was made to me against Ravenswood Lodge No. 777, that material, physically disqualified, had been received and the degrees conferred. Further complaint was made that this lodge had received the petitions of nine persons from a distant part of the city, under circumstances which indicated that some agreement had been made to take them for a sum less than the minimum-fee fixed by law. A commission was appointed consisting of M.W. Bro. L. A. Goddard, and R.W. Bros. L. C. Waters, and D. F. Flannery, to make thorough investigation. The report showed the first charge to be completely sustained. Three persons had been received who were unable, physically, to meet the requirements of the law. One of these was notoriously disqualified. On the second charge the evidence was not so clear, but enough was shown to leave a strong suspicion that some understanding was had that either directly or indirectly there was to be a remission of some part of the fees.

On receipt of the report of the commission I went to Ravenswood Lodge, July 12, and presented the charges and findings of the commission. After a full hearing I felt compelled to arrest the charter of the lodge.

The time has come when lodges should learn that obedience to the laws of this Grand Lodge are a pre-requisite to their continuance. Too

great anxiety for numbers and too much consideration for swelling the balance in the treasury are fruitful causes of unworthy material being received.

After a suspension for two months M.W. Bro. Goddard, as my proxy—did, on September 13, restore the charter to this lodge. This was done after sufficient evidence of repentance and full assurances of officers and members that they would, in the future, cheerfully conform to the constitution, laws, and edicts of this Grand Lodge.

Ravenswood Lodge is composed of intelligent and devoted Masons and their lapse from the true path was through over-zeal rather than intention. I have no doubt that in the future this lodge will be loyal and true.

#### **MECHANICSBURG.**

Complaint was made to me that Mechanicsburg Lodge No. 299, located at Mechanicsburg, had refused to receive charges made by a member of said lodge against another member. The accused brother was charged with one of the gravest Masonic offenses known to our law. On receipt of the complaint I formulated new charges and ordered the worshipful master to call a meeting and summon each member and present them. My order was obeyed but the new charges were rejected by almost a two-thirds vote. Whereupon, I ordered R.W. Bro. R. D. Lawrence, D.D.G.M., to arrest the charter of the lodge. On March 20, this was done and all papers and documents pertaining to this case are submitted herewith. The brother against whom Mechanicsburg refused to receive the charges was put upon trial in Springfield Lodge No. 4, and on June 9 was expelled by an almost unanimous vote. An appeal has been taken from the decision of the lodge, and is before the Committee on Appeals and Grievances. I recommend that the name and number of Mechanicsburg Lodge No. 299 be erased from the roll of lodges.

#### **DISCIPLINE.**

One of the greatest tendencies toward violating the law by lodges is in connection with the ballot. Too great anxiety for members leads to wrong. In Waukegan Lodge No. 78 the senior warden, as acting master, permitted five ballots to be taken on a petition for the degrees. On each of the first four ballots a black ball was cast. On the fifth ballot, after several members had retired, no black ball appeared and the candidate was declared duly elected. Sec. 7, Art. 14, part 2d, says: "If only one negative vote appears, the master may order a second trial of the ballot, the result of which shall in all cases be final and conclusive and shall be then and there so declared." Because of this flagrant and open violation of the law, I suspended

the senior warden from office for sixty days, or at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

Complaint having been made against the worshipful master of Chapel Hill Lodge No. 719, charging him with unmasonic and immoral conduct, the same was submitted to a commission, consisting of R. W. Bros. J. M. Burkhart, District Deputy Grand Master; George W. Hill, and J. F. Taylor. The commission made a full and complete investigation. Upon their recommendation I did, on the 30th day of January, 1897, depose the worshipful master of said lodge from his office and place the senior warden in charge of said lodge as the acting master. Papers and documents are submitted herewith.

On November 16, 1896, complaint was made to me against the worshipful master of Locust Lodge No. 623, located at Owaneco, charging him with grossly immoral and unmasonic conduct. I submitted the matter to R. W. Bro. Hugh Snell, District Deputy Grand Master, for investigation. The evidence having fully sustained the charges, I did on the 2nd day of December, 1896, depose the worshipful master of said lodge from office, and suspend him from all the rights and privileges of Masonry until this session of the Grand Lodge. I submit papers and documents herewith.

#### **LIFE MEMBERSHIP.**

Renewed evidences have come to me that the perils of life membership were not overdrawn in my report last year. Many lodges suffering from the blight of a privileged membership have repealed their laws, and have striven to reduce the bad effects to the minimum. This Grand Lodge can not, with safety, do less than pass the amendment suggested by the Committee on Jurisprudence.

#### **THE MASONIC SCHOOLS.**

Progress has been made during the past year in teaching the standard work. The five schools have been largely attended. The zeal of the Craft has been unabated. The humblest brother aspires to great proficiency in the work. Nearer approach is made year by year toward a perfect uniformity in work among the lodges in Illinois. Few states can show such excellent results from any system of instruction as those which follow our superior system of schools. One was held in Chicago. It has been difficult heretofore to make a school in Chicago successful, owing to the great numbers which have over-crowded the largest halls. To avoid this the Chicago school was divided into three, one in each division of the city. R. W. Bro. C. F. Tenney was added to the board and this gave two members to each of the divisions. Added to these was a sufficient number of Deputy Grand Lecturers to make the number of permanent workers five at each place. Practically



there were three schools held in Chicago as each continued for three full days. Though somewhat of an experiment, the almost unanimous verdict was that the Chicago school was a great success and of incalculable benefit to the lodges of the city and Cook county.

It is but fitting here to acknowledge that much of the success is due to R.W. Bro. Edward Cook, the three Chicago District Deputy Grand Masters, and the many Deputy Grand Lecturers both in and out of the city. Many of these came from far away points at their own expense and contributed freely their services. In all the schools the plan of discussing law and usage was continued during about two hours of one day at each place. I was present at all the schools and am confirmed in the opinion that they are of inestimable value to Masonry in Illinois.

#### WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

I have received a circular-letter dated Denver, Colorado, September 19, 1896, signed by a committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Colorado, proposing that memorial services be held on the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, December 29, 1899. The movement originated in the Grand Lodge of Colorado. It is proposed that committees be appointed from all the Grand Lodges of the United States to make the necessary arrangements for proper memorial exercises to be held at Mt. Vernon under the immediate direction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

This is an excellent suggestion. Masons delight to do honor to the man and Mason who is "first in the hearts of his countrymen." His life and character were a noble example of the true worth of the teachings of our ancient institution. George Washington was scarcely less distinguished as a patriot and soldier for freedom than as a Mason. He thought it detracted naught from his worth as a man and his good name to don the white apron of the Craft and wield the Mason's trowel to spread the cement of brotherly love and affection. He felt honored in presiding over his lodge and in laying the corner-stone of the national capitol with Masonic ceremonies. It is fitting that the centennial of his death should be observed by the Masons of the world. Each lodge in Illinois might properly hold a George Washington memorial service December 29, 1899.

I recommend that this Grand Lodge appoint a committee to confer with similar committees from other grand jurisdictions to arrange for the memorial services to be held at Mt. Vernon under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and for suitable observance by the lodges of Illinois.

**LODGES APPEARING IN PUBLIC.**

Frequent questions have come to me regarding the appearance of lodges in public. In all such cases information has been given that no lodge can take part in any parade or other public demonstration except when performing a Masonic duty, unless by special dispensation of the Grand Master. These proper occasions are in burying the fraternal dead, public installation of officers, laying corner-stones, dedicating Masonic halls, etc. No Masonic lodge can properly be seen in public merely for show or to help others make a show. Lodges cannot act as escort to any other body, whether that other organization be composed in part or wholly of Masons. The frequency with which this question has been raised must serve as an apology for stating some long-established and well-known principles underlying the Fraternity.

**APPEALS FOR AID TO BUILD.**

One of our lodges had the misfortune to have its elegant and comfortable building destroyed by fire. It was partly insured. My approval was sought for an appeal to the lodges of the state to assist in rebuilding. I felt forced to decline. Many lodges in the state are unable to own buildings, and it would be manifestly improper for those lodges which have their own buildings to be permitted to solicit aid to repair that part of their loss not covered by insurance.

It is well to have Masonic edifices where they can be built to advantage. This, however, is a purely business matter and should be so regarded. No Mason's obligation enjoins him to contribute to assist even his own lodge, much less others, in erecting buildings.

Appeals for aid are by Masonic usage confined to the assistance of a needy worthy brother, his widow and orphans. It is well to keep these simple rules steadily in mind, and draw a distinct line between Masonic charity and business enterprise.

If a lodge loses its building and cannot of itself erect another it should do as hundreds of excellent lodges have done for ages, rent a suitable and safe place for work to be done and for the principles of our Craft to be taught.

**RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED.**

There is apparently a growing tendency on the part of brethren and lodges to slight appeals for aid made to relieve worthy distressed Master Masons, their widows, and orphans. There is no higher obligation resting on a Mason than to assist a brother in distress. This is purely voluntary, but it is none the less binding on the brethren on that account. Its beauty is in its freedom from all restraint except the sense of brotherly care and duty. Only two conditions are imposed.

It shall be for actual necessity and in such sum as the brother's ability will permit, in justice to himself and family. All such appeals must be approved by the Grand Master. He scrutinizes the case most carefully, and when the appeal goes out it should meet with a hearty and liberal response. Large sums are not expected, but every lodge should see that something is sent. A small sum from each makes a considerable amount in the aggregate. In working the machinery of Masonry, let us not forget our duty to a distressed worthy brother.

#### **RELIEF BOARDS.**

In all the larger cities, but more especially in Chicago, some systematic plan should be devised to administer to the relief of worthy brethren who seek assistance. Most of those who apply for aid are impostors, professional beggars, and chronic dead-beats. It is a Masonic crime to give to such any assistance whatever. There is, however, occasionally a worthy brother who needs and merits help from his brethren. To deny to him the assistance he deserves in the time of his misfortune is to render nugatory one of the cardinal principles of Masonry, and to defeat one of the chief purposes for which we are bound together. To avoid the evils of being imposed upon by impostors and of neglecting to care for worthy brethren, a carefully arranged plan should be devised in all places where there is more than one lodge. A board of relief constituted of representatives of the various lodges will be of infinite value. One brother should be chosen to whom all applicants for assistance should be sent. By providing a thorough system the unworthy will be detected and the deserving will be clad and fed.

Brethren, let us see to it that we are not negligent in our duty toward those in distress.

#### **HURRIED WORK, POOR WORK.**

It is a great mistake to attempt to confer too many degrees in one evening. In lodges where this is done poor, slovenly, and slighted work is the inevitable result. No lodge can afford to rob the degrees of their force and impressiveness by an effort to do too much at one time. The candidate is entitled to a full presentation of each degree. When lodges attempt to confer three or four degrees in one evening they either rob the candidates of what they should receive or continue the meeting until all are worn out and the work is done in a lifeless manner. The safe course is to plan for only so much work as can be well done at one meeting.

#### **OFFICIAL NEGLECT OF DUTY.**

One of the growing evils is the laxity of lodges in making reports to the Grand Lodge. Some secretaries are exceedingly negligent

and indifferent. It became necessary to send two District Deputy Grand Masters to lodges to procure returns of election and installation, and reports of vote on constitutional amendments. The Grand Secretary wrote them over and over again, registering the letters. Though he held the receipts of secretaries for the blanks, etc., no returns came in up to the middle of May. By this carelessness the work of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary is greatly delayed and hindered. The masters of lodges are equally responsible with secretaries, and should see that all reports are promptly made.

#### **TOO MUCH PUBLICITY.**

The increasing practice of lodges and brethren in publishing the doings of Masonic bodies is an evil. It is not uncommon to find the newspapers announcing the details of Masonic meetings. When they do so some Mason divulges the secrets he is bound by his obligations to keep. Not long since a Chicago daily paper published nearly a column of matter pertaining to a Masonic transaction. It could not have done so except on information given by Masons. It did a great injustice to the brethren who were interested in the matter and to the Fraternity. If the brother who gave out the facts could be known there would be good ground for discipline.

In another case a cashier of a bank answered an inquiry from a business house by stating that the man whose standing was asked for had been expelled from the Masonic lodge. The bank official was an active member, and participated in the proceedings by which the brother was disciplined. The person to whom the information was given was not a Mason. I ordered charges preferred against this man, who would prostitute his Masonry for business purposes, or would wreak his vengeance on a man he disliked. He was tried by his lodge and suspended. Brethren should realize that Masonry does not ask publicity; she does her work with becoming modesty. Her left hand does not know what her right hand doeth. In this silent unobtrusiveness is the strength of our great Fraternity.

#### **ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.**

All lodges should be designated Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The proper initials are A.F. and A.M. A few years ago in some litigation in which this Grand Lodge was interested it was discovered that in the act of incorporation, passed by the Illinois legislature, the corporate title of the Grand Lodge was erroneously given as "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons." In every other place in the act it was given correctly as "Ancient Free and Accepted Masons." Some confusion has arisen among lodges in consequence of this. All lodges should use A.F. and A.M. on letter heads, blanks, records, etc.

### PROTECT THE GRAND LODGE RECORDS.

I feel constrained to recommend to this grand body that a suitable location be chosen and a building erected for the Grand Secretary's office. It will need no argument to show the inestimable value of our records. Should they be destroyed their loss would be irreparable. They could not be replaced at any cost. It becomes, therefore, of first importance that complete protection against fire be provided. The Grand Lodge records, papers, books, and documents are so voluminous that it is not easy to find sufficient room with access to fire-proof vaults large enough to receive them. An entirely fire-proof building could be constructed at some accessible city or town. The cost would not be great and the absolute safety of our records would be assured. A portion of the surplus of this Grand Lodge might very properly be applied in this direction.

### LAW AND USAGE.

Of the great mass of questions concerning the proper construction of the law, few for answer required more than a glance at the Grand Lodge By-laws. Brethren are again reminded that our code of laws and decisions will settle almost every point of law coming up in the lodge.

Not many questions of sufficient general importance to be reported, have arisen. Most of these are embraced in the following

### DECISIONS.

1. Where a lodge is in arrears for grand lodge dues for more than one year, any payment made must be applied to the dues of the year farthest back. A representative of a constituent lodge is not entitled to mileage and per diem unless all grand lodge dues are fully paid.

2. All deeds, mortgages, and other legal documents should be drawn in the name of the lodge and not the trustees. Each lodge is made a body corporate and politic, by the act of the Legislature incorporating the grand and constituent lodges.

3. The vote to suspend for non-payment of dues or other cause, must be by ballot.

4. The name of an objector to the initiation of a candidate should be kept secret, but an objector to advancement to the degrees of F.C. and M.M. must be made known, if demanded by the candidate.

5. A lodge by-law exempting members over sixty years of age from payment of the dues prescribed in the by-laws is illegal and void. There can not be any discrimination between members on account of age. Poverty is the only ground on which a member can be exempted



from dues and this can only be done after dues have accumulated and not in advance.

6. The secretary should pay over to the treasurer the fees of an applicant for the degrees as soon as received. If the petitioner is rejected the lodge should draw an order at once and return the fee to the applicant. In no case should the lodge use any part of the fee until the petitioner has been elected.

7. A majority of the committee to investigate the character and qualifications of a petitioner is not sufficient. Sec. 2, Art. 13, page 57, of the Grand Lodge By-laws, provides that "each member of said committee shall respectively make private verbal report to the W.M." The law contemplates that all shall report, the lodge being entitled to the information derived from three sources of inquiry.

8. A Mason who has been expelled or suspended has the right to appeal from the action of the lodge by giving notice of his intentions "within ninety days after receiving notice of its action or decision," as provided in Sec. 4, Art. 6, part 3, Grand Lodge By-laws. Failure to give notice cannot deprive the brother of his rights. He can take his appeal within ninety days from the date of receiving notice as provided above, no matter how long delayed the notice may be.

#### CONCLUSION.

It has only been possible to give a brief resumé of the vast amount of business transacted during the year closing. The routine would be needless to report. Much of the work of the Grand Master is necessarily taken up with matters of apparently minor importance. Out of these little things, however, do we get the sum of the achievements of our noble Craft. Generally it may be said that harmony has prevailed throughout our grand jurisdiction. Few things have occurred except those most pleasing and satisfactory. The stagnation in business has had a telling effect on our growth. More suspensions for non-payment of dues in consequence of the hard times as well as a smaller number able to petition for admission, have served to cut down somewhat the gain of last year. There has been, however, a healthy increase in membership. Notwithstanding the unfavorable economic and industrial conditions prevalent, Masonry was never in better condition than it is today. There were never so many who were willing to sacrifice their ease and comfort in devotion to the Craft.

Ambitious to become proficient in work, willing to serve wherever duty calls, and anxious to bend all energies to uplift the cause of the Fraternity, have been controlling purposes among the brethren throughout our grand old state. On every hand I have met with the greatest alacrity in carrying forward our work. If in any measure I

may have succeeded in meeting the reasonable demands made upon me by the exacting duties of this exalted station, set it down mostly as the result of the hearty cooperation of the great brotherhood whose interests have been committed to my hands. I desire especially to mention the vital assistance rendered by the distinguished craftsmen who have been associated with me in the several official places and stations. At all times they have done their duty most royally. In surrendering to you the symbol of authority, placed in my hands two years ago, permit me to express my deepest gratitude to the Craft for the many kindly acts, the numerous courtesies and the cordial greetings I have uniformly met in the discharge of official duty. As we turn to the future let our cry be for further light.

“I asked the roses as they grew  
Richer and lovelier in their hue,  
What made their tints so rich and bright?  
They answered: ‘Looking toward the light.’ ”

OWEN SCOTT,  
Grand Master.

M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard moved that the Grand Master's address be referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which was carried.

## REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer.*

*In account with* GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. AND A. M.:

1896.		DR.	
Oct.	3,	To credit balances, as per last report—	
	3,	General Fund.....	\$44,449 34
	3,	Charity Fund.....	870 26
			<hr/>
			\$45,319 60
Oct.	31,	To Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund. ....	\$ 232 00
Oct.	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	12 00
Nov.	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	4 50
Nov.	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	2 00
Dec.	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	27 00
Dec.	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund .....	9 00
1897.			
Jan.	7,	Interest on City of Chicago 4% bonds, account General Fund (6 m.)....	1,000 00
	11,	Dividend on A. A. Glenn's life insurance policy, account General Fund	43 50
	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund .....	332 75
	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund .....	4 00
Feb.	1,	Interest on United States 4% bonds, account General Fund (3 m.)....	80 00
	27,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	21 25
	27,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	27 75
March	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	110 50
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	14 00

April	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	\$ 8 50
	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	7 00
May	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	16 75
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	21 00
June	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	105 50
	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	21 10
July	13,	Interest on City of Chicago 4% bonds, account General Fund (6 m.)....	1,000 00
	13,	Interest on United States 4% bonds, account General Fund (3 m.)....	80 00
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	23,795 75
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund .....	8 00
Aug.	3,	Interest on United States 4 % bonds, account General Fund (3 m.) . . . .	80 00
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	13,033 25
	31,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	2 00
Sept.	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account General Fund.....	2,948 50
	30,	Amount received from Grand Secretary, account Charity Fund.....	14 75
			<hr/>
			\$43,062 35
			<hr/>

Received from Grand Secretary during the year, account Gen'l Fund..\$40,636 25

Received for interest during the year, account General Fund ..... 2,240 00

Received from other sources during the year, account General Fund .. 43 50

Total amount received during the year, account General Fund....\$42,919 75

Total amount received from Grand Secretary during the year, account Charity Fund ..... 142 60

Total receipts for the year..... \$43,062 35

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\$88,381 95

1897.		CREDIT.	
Jan.	11,	By amount paid for eight \$1,000 bonds of the United States @ \$1.20 $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	9,660 00
Oct.	2,	Mileage and per diem paid officers and committees since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith \$ 2,871 60	
	2,	Mileage and per diem paid representatives, since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith.....	15,653 70
		Total mileage and per diem paid..	\$18,525 30
	2,	Amount paid out for charity, since last report, as per vouchers numbered 434, 435, 445, 455, 457, 459, 467, 493, 510, 519, 524, 533, 541, 548, and 555, canceled and returned herewith.....	290 00
	2,	Miscellaneous items paid since last report, as per vouchers numbered 414, and 420 to 563, both inclusive, except the vouchers enumerated above as charged to Charity Fund	10,822 06
		Total amount paid out during the year.....	\$39,297 36
	2,	Balance in cash to credit of General Fund.....	\$48,361 73
	2,	Balance in cash to credit of Charity Fund.....	722 86
		Total credit balance, in cash.....	\$49,084 59
			\$88,381 95

Your Grand Treasurer on January 11, 1897, invested \$9,660 for account of general fund, in eight United States bonds of the denomination of \$1,000, paying therefor the sum of \$1,207.50 each.

These bonds are payable in the year 1925, and draw interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November of each year.

In addition to the cash balance reported above, to the credit of the general fund, the Grand Lodge has investments as follows:

City of Chicago 4% bonds (par value).....	\$50,000 00
United States 4% bonds (par value).....	8,000 00
Total.....	\$58,000 00

Fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,

. Grand Treasurer.

Chicago, October 2, 1897.



## REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report, also cash book and ledger, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance, which on motion was so referred:

*Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

In accordance with the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my annual report as Grand Secretary:

### ORDERS DRAWN.

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last Annual Communication for the following amounts, to-wit:

For mileage and per diem of officers, representatives, and committees in attendance at last communication.....	\$18,525 30
To Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence.....	300 00
To R. R. Stevens, as Grand Tyler.....	100 00
To G. H. B. Tolle, as Deputy Grand Secretary .....	25 00
To Z. T. Griffin, stenographer.....	50 00
To R. R. Stevens, expenses last communication.....	105 00
To Gen. John C. Smith, rent Central Music Hall.....	500 00
To W. M. Jenkins, securing railroad rates for Representatives .....	50 23
To Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., printing reports.....	417 54
To John A. Ladd, revising and correcting mileage and per diem list.....	25 00
To Fred Stichter, return of dues paid in advance to National Lodge .....	3 75
To W. S. Johnson, by return of fee paid Hinsdale Lodge.....	10 00
To H. George Prouty, services as Secretary of Hinsdale Lodge .....	12 45
To William Evernden, storage of furniture of Hinsdale Lodge .....	25 00
To F. A. Whitney, services rendered Hinsdale Lodge.....	4 90
To Harrison Dills, charity.....	240 00
To Mrs. Andrew Orme, charity.....	50 00
To Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., printing proceedings, etc..	1,474 00
To Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., miscellaneous printing....	462 78
To Theodore W. Baird, filling charters and commissions....	25 30
To Grand Master, expense constituting Park Lodge.....	14 70
To Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., binding proceedings, etc...	472 86
To Hugh Snell, expense visiting Locust Lodge .....	7 46

To Wiley M. Egan, box rent safety vault.....	5 00
To Grand Examiner's School at Centralia....	190 90
To Grand Examiner's School at Quincy.....	214 80
To Grand Examiner's School at Bloomington .....	184 50
To Grand Examiner's School at Sycamore.....	223 70
To Grand Examiner's School at Chicago.....	256 30
To G. H. B. Tolle, expense instituting Palestine Lodge.....	13 30
To John M. Pearson, taxes on Missouri land.....	39 25
To D. D. Hunt, visiting Corinthian Lodge.....	8 50
To expenses Finance Committee.....	60 20
To expense Grand Secretary's office, postage.....	172 00
To incidentals, Grand Secretary's office.....	15 98
To United States Express Co.....	184 36
To American Express Co.....	282 79
To expense Grand Master's office.....	299 71
To G. F. Foster Sons Co., jewels for Grand Officers.....	75 00
To E. A. Armstrong Mnfg. Co., aprons for Grand Officers...	82 25
To Owen Scott, salary as Grand Master.....	1,500 00
To Wiley M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer.....	400 00
To J. H. C. Dill, salary as Grand Secretary.....	2,500 00

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Total .....\$29,609 81

I herewith submit an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

J. H. C. DILL,  
Grand Secretary.

## GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. AND A. M., DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1897.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES
Bodley.....	1	\$129 00	Scott.....	79	\$ 25 50
Equality.....	2	15 00	Whitehall.....	80	58 50
Harmony.....	3	100 50	Vitruvius.....	81	48 75
Springfield.....	4	112 50	DeWitt.....	84	96 00
Friendship.....	7	108 00	Mitchell.....	85	58 50
Macon.....	8	246 75	Kaskaskia.....	86	30 75
Rushville.....	9	54 75	Mt. Pulaski.....	87	59 25
St. Johns.....	13	54 00	Havana.....	88	67 50
Warren.....	14	30 75	Fellowship.....	89	46 50
Peoria.....	15	195 00	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	129 75
Temperance.....	16	43 50	Metropolis.....	91	53 25
Macomb.....	17	108 75	Stewart.....	92	73 50
Clinton.....	19	73 50	Toulon.....	93	24 75
Hancock.....	20	67 50	Perry.....	95	47 25
Cass.....	23	70 50	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	23 25
St. Clair.....	24	88 50	Excelsior.....	97	195 75
Franklin.....	25	53 25	Taylor.....	98	48 75
Hiram.....	26	24 00	Edwardsville.....	99	67 50
Piasa.....	27	75 75	Astoria.....	100	50 25
Pekin.....	29	39 00	Rockford.....	102	181 50
Mt. Vernon.....	31	62 25	Magnolia.....	103	27 75
Oriental.....	33	243 75	Lewistown.....	104	45 75
Barry.....	34	.....	Winchester.....	105	54 00
Charleston.....	35	58 50	Lancaster.....	106	21 75
Kavanaugh.....	36	23 25	Versailles.....	108	38 25
Monmouth.....	37	74 25	Trenton.....	109	33 00
Olive Branch.....	38	177 75	Lebanon.....	110	26 25
Herman.....	39	47 25	Jonesboro.....	111	39 00
Occidental.....	40	114 00	Bureau.....	112	71 25
Mt. Joliet.....	42	171 75	Robert Burns.....	113	40 50
Bloomington.....	43	116 25	Marcelline.....	114	36 00
Hardin.....	44	63 00	Rising Sun.....	115	37 50
Griggsville.....	45	41 25	Vermont.....	116	32 25
Temple.....	46	256 50	Elgin.....	117	118 50
Caledonia.....	47	13 50	Waverly.....	118	51 75
Unity.....	48	41 25	Henry.....	119	35 25
Cambridge.....	49	37 50	Mound.....	122	71 25
Carrollton.....	50	69 00	Oquawka.....	123	41 25
Mt. Moriah.....	51	66 75	Cedar.....	124	79 50
Benevolent.....	52	24 75	Greenup.....	125	27 00
Jackson.....	53	84 00	Empire.....	126	43 50
Washington.....	55	54 00	Antioch.....	127	38 25
Trio.....	57	126 00	Raleigh.....	128	17 25
Fraternal.....	58	66 00	Greenfield.....	129	38 25
New Boston.....	59	48 75	Marion.....	130	43 50
Belvidere.....	60	111 75	Golconda.....	131	34 50
Lacon.....	61	48 75	Mackinaw.....	132	24 75
St. Marks.....	63	52 50	Marshall.....	133	35 25
Benton.....	64	68 25	Sycamore.....	134	93 00
Euclid.....	65	67 50	Lima.....	135	29 25
Pacific.....	66	49 50	Hutsonville.....	136	12 75
Acacia.....	67	63 75	Polk.....	137	45 00
Eureka.....	69	39 75	Marengo.....	138	45 75
Central.....	71	39 75	Geneva.....	139	35 25
Chester.....	72	30 00	Olney.....	140	49 50
Rockton.....	74	35 25	Garden City.....	141	411 00
Roscoe.....	75	39 75	Ames.....	142	46 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	70 50	Richmond.....	143	38 25
Prairie.....	77	160 50	DeKalb.....	144	83 25
Waukegan.....	78	137 25	A. W. Rawson.....	145	36 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1897—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Lee Centre.....	146	\$ 24 00	Pana.....	226	\$76 50
Clayton.....	147	43 50	Columbus.....	227	18 75
Bloomfield.....	148	62 25	Lovington.....	228	51 75
Effingham.....	149	42 75	Manchester.....	229	24 00
Vienna.....	150	43 50	New Haven.....	230	13 50
Bunker Hill.....	151	39 00	Wyanet.....	231	22 50
Fidelity.....	152	24 75	Farmers.....	232	15 00
Clay.....	153	37 50	Blandinsville.....	233	81 75
Russell.....	154	36 75	DuQuoin.....	234	66 00
Alpha.....	155	113 25	Dallas City.....	235	36 00
Delavan.....	156	60 00	Charter Oak.....	236	57 00
Urbana.....	157	113 25	Cairo.....	237	72 75
McHenry.....	158	21 75	Black Hawk.....	238	43 50
Kewanee.....	159	87 75	Mt. Carmel.....	239	70 50
Waubansia.....	160	154 50	Western Star.....	240	110 25
Virden.....	161	44 25	Shekinah.....	241	77 25
Hope.....	162	47 25	Galva.....	243	66 00
Edward Dobbins.....	164	57 00	Horicon.....	244	52 50
Atlanta.....	165	37 50	Greenville.....	245	51 75
Star in the East.....	166	145 50	El Paso.....	246	53 25
Milford.....	168	39 00	Rob Morris.....	247	27 00
Nunda.....	169	29 25	Golden Gate.....	248	40 50
Evergreen.....	170	75 00	Hibbard.....	249	30 75
Girard.....	171	49 50	Robinson.....	250	47 25
Wayne.....	172	35 25	Heyworth.....	251	44 25
Cherry Valley.....	173	37 50	Aledo.....	252	60 75
Lena.....	174	42 00	Avon Harmony.....	253	30 00
Matteson.....	175	165 75	Aurora.....	254	135 75
Mendota.....	176	54 75	Donnelson.....	255	29 25
Staunton.....	177	35 25	Warsaw.....	257	60 00
Illinois Central.....	178	63 75	Mattoon.....	260	147 75
Wabash.....	179	24 00	Amon.....	261	33 75
Moweaqua.....	180	19 50	Channahon.....	262	27 75
Germania.....	182	171 75	Illinois.....	263	82 50
Meridian.....	183	37 50	Franklin Grove.....	264	24 00
Abingdon.....	185	48 00	Vermilion.....	265	30 00
Mystic Tie.....	187	25 50	Kingston.....	266	33 75
Cyrus.....	188	63 00	La Prairie.....	267	32 25
Fulton City.....	189	37 50	Paris.....	268	96 75
Dundee.....	190	54 75	Wheaton.....	269	41 25
Farmington.....	192	62 25	Levi Lusk.....	270	23 25
Herrick.....	193	15 75	Blaney.....	271	124 50
Freedom.....	194	38 25	Carmi.....	272	55 50
La Harpe.....	195	112 50	Miners.....	273	54 75
Louisville.....	196	36 75	Byron.....	274	29 25
King Solomon's.....	197	43 50	Milton.....	275	45 75
Homer.....	199	60 75	Elizabeth.....	276	21 75
Sheba.....	200	18 00	Accordia.....	277	49 50
Centralia.....	201	84 00	Jo Davless.....	278	73 50
Lavelly.....	203	27 00	Neoga.....	279	35 25
Flora.....	204	46 50	Kansas.....	280	24 75
Corinthian.....	205	36 75	Brooklyn.....	282	29 25
Fairfield.....	206	54 00	Meteor.....	283	59 25
Tamaroa.....	207	23 25	Catlin.....	285	66 75
Wilmington.....	208	63 00	Plymouth.....	286	42 75
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	211 50	De Soto.....	287	49 50
Lincoln.....	210	88 50	Genoa.....	288	48 75
Cleveland.....	211	300 75	Wataga.....	291	22 50
Shipman.....	212	21 00	Chenoa.....	292	56 25
Ipava.....	213	51 75	Prophetstown.....	293	65 25
Gillespie.....	214	21 75	Pontiac.....	294	61 50
Newton.....	216	42 75	Dills.....	295	9 00
Mason.....	217	27 00	Quincy.....	296	80 25
New Salem.....	218	38 25	Benjamin.....	297	63 00
Oakland.....	219	49 50	Wauconda.....	298	24 75
Mahomet.....	220	30 75	Hinckley.....	301	30 75
Leroy.....	221	39 00	Durand.....	302	33 00
Geo. Washington.....	222	61 50	Raven.....	303	30 00

## LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1897—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Onarga.....	305	\$44 25	El Dara.....	388	\$24 00
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	42 75	Kankakee.....	389	92 25
T. J. Pickett.....	307	50 25	Ashmore.....	390	39 75
Ashlar.....	308	208 50	Tolono.....	391	41 25
Harvard.....	309	77 25	Oconee.....	392	26 25
Dearborn.....	310	407 25	Blair.....	393	187 50
Kilwinning.....	311	327 75	Jerseyville.....	394	54 00
Ionic.....	312	132 00	Muddy Point.....	396	21 75
York.....	313	26 25	Shiloh.....	397	27 00
Palatine.....	314	44 25	Kinmundy.....	398	41 25
Erwin.....	315	24 75	Buda.....	399	31 50
Abraham Jonas.....	316	18 00	Odell.....	401	21 00
J. L. Anderson.....	318	50 25	Kishwaukee.....	402	53 25
Doric.....	319	111 75	Mason City.....	403	63 00
Creston.....	320	34 50	Batavia.....	404	39 00
Dunlap.....	321	63 00	Ramsey.....	405	40 50
Windsor.....	322	45 75	Bethalto.....	406	20 25
Orient.....	323	25 50	Stratton.....	408	35 25
Harrisburg.....	325	77 25	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	120 00
Industry.....	327	40 50	Mithra.....	410	90 75
Altona.....	330	37 50	Hesperia.....	411	320 25
Mt. Erie.....	331	19 50	Bollen.....	412	25 50
Tuscola.....	332	67 50	Evening Star.....	414	33 00
Tyrian.....	333	102 00	Lawn Ridge.....	415	26 25
Sumner.....	334	79 50	Paxton.....	416	56 25
Schiller.....	335	86 25	Marseilles.....	417	59 25
New Columbia.....	336	29 25	Freeburg.....	418	26 25
Oneida.....	337	43 50	Reynoldsburg.....	419	22 50
Saline.....	339	16 50	Oregon.....	420	69 00
Kedron.....	340	22 50	Washburn.....	421	24 00
Full Moon.....	341	48 00	Landmark.....	422	109 50
Summerfield.....	342	11 25	Lanark.....	423	47 25
Wenona.....	344	30 00	Exeter.....	424	27 00
Milledgeville.....	345	47 25	Scottville.....	426	32 25
N. D. Morse.....	346	10 50	Red Bud.....	427	18 00
Sidney.....	347	39 75	Sunbeam.....	428	33 00
Russellville.....	348	15 75	Chebanse.....	429	32 25
Sublette.....	349	17 25	Kendrick.....	430	30 00
Fairview.....	350	43 50	Summit.....	431	13 50
Tarbolton.....	351	65 25	Murrayville.....	432	18 75
Groveland.....	352	17 25	Annawan.....	433	29 25
Kinderhook.....	353	18 75	Makanda.....	434	41 25
Ark and Anchor.....	354	44 25	Philo.....	436	48 75
Marine.....	355	26 25	Chicago.....	437	242 25
Hermitage.....	356	56 25	Camargo.....	440	40 50
Orion.....	358	15 75	Sparland.....	441	33 00
Blackberry.....	359	41 25	Casey.....	442	36 00
Princeville.....	360	35 25	Hampshire.....	443	27 75
Douglas.....	361	25 50	Cave-in-Rock.....	444	17 25
Noble.....	362	.....	Chesterfield.....	445	34 50
Horeb.....	363	58 50	Watseka.....	446	76 50
Tonica.....	364	47 25	S. D. Monroe.....	447	12 75
Bement.....	365	49 50	Yates City.....	448	31 50
Arcola.....	366	80 25	Mendon.....	449	44 25
Oxford.....	367	28 50	Loami.....	450	47 25
Jefferson.....	368	19 50	Bromwell.....	451	46 50
Newman.....	369	50 25	New Hartford.....	453	35 25
Livingston.....	371	48 75	Maroa.....	454	72 75
Chambersburg.....	373	18 75	Irving.....	455	14 25
Shabbona.....	374	26 25	Nokomis.....	456	33 00
Aroma.....	378	9 75	Moscow.....	457	13 50
Payson.....	379	47 25	Blazing Star.....	458	.....
Liberty.....	380	18 00	Jeffersonville.....	460	27 75
Gill.....	382	18 00	Plainview.....	461	24 75
LaMoille.....	383	15 00	Tremont.....	462	25 50
Waltham.....	384	37 50	Palmyra.....	463	39 75
Mississippi.....	385	90 00	Denver.....	464	23 25
Bridgeport.....	386	39 75	Huntsville.....	465	18 00



LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1897—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Cobden.....	466	\$37 50	Towanda.....	542	\$16 50
South Macon.....	467	60 00	Cordova.....	543	16 50
Cheney's Grove.....	468	33 00	Virginia.....	544	42 00
McLean.....	469	56 25	Valley.....	547	39 75
Rantoul.....	470	38 25	Apple River.....	548	33 75
Kendall.....	471	40 50	Sharon.....	550	46 50
Amity.....	472	59 25	Long Point.....	552	17 25
Gordon.....	473	11 25	Plum River.....	554	70 50
Columbia.....	474	18 75	Humboldt.....	5 5	42 00
Walshville.....	475	12 75	Dawson.....	556	43 50
Manito.....	476	24 00	Lessing.....	557	72 75
Rutland.....	477	22 50	Leland.....	558	26 25
Pleiades.....	478	288 75	Thomson.....	559	24 75
Wyoming.....	479	50 25	Madison.....	560	19 50
Momence.....	481	54 75	Villa Ridge.....	562	37 50
Lexington.....	482	27 00	Winslow.....	564	17 25
Edgewood.....	484	.....	Pleasant Hill.....	565	21 75
Xenia.....	485	18 75	Albany.....	566	44 25
Bowen.....	486	43 50	Frankfort.....	567	29 25
Andrew Jackson.....	487	21 75	Time.....	569	18 00
Clay City.....	488	43 50	Jacksonville.....	570	79 50
Cooper.....	489	27 75	Bardolph.....	572	25 50
Shannon.....	490	25 50	Gardner.....	573	42 75
Martin.....	491	17 25	Pera.....	574	24 75
Libertyville.....	492	53 25	Capron.....	575	42 00
Tower Hill.....	493	33 75	O'Fallon.....	576	22 50
Stone Fort.....	495	51 00	Viola.....	577	32 25
Tennessee.....	496	20 25	Prairie City.....	578	17 25
Alma.....	497	23 25	Hazel Dell.....	580	23 25
Murphysboro.....	498	81 75	Dongola.....	581	18 75
St. Paul.....	5 0	61 50	Shirley.....	582	26 25
Stark.....	501	19 50	Highland.....	583	27 00
Woodhull.....	502	27 75	Vesper.....	584	120 00
Odin.....	503	21 00	Fisher.....	585	22 50
East St. Louis.....	504	77 25	Princeton.....	587	88 50
Meridian Sun.....	505	29 25	Troy.....	588	25 50
O. H. Miner.....	506	40 50	Fairmount.....	590	36 75
Home.....	508	281 25	Gilman.....	591	22 50
Parkersburg.....	509	24 75	Fieldon.....	592	16 50
J. D. Moody.....	510	15 00	Miles Hart.....	595	33 00
Wade-Barney.....	512	87 00	Cerro Gordo.....	600	59 25
Bradford.....	514	30 75	Farina.....	601	33 00
Andalusia.....	516	23 25	Watson.....	602	24 75
Litchfield.....	517	34 50	Clark.....	603	35 25
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	31 50	Hebron.....	604	34 50
Roseville.....	519	26 25	Streator.....	607	114 00
Anna.....	520	44 25	Piper.....	608	40 50
Illioopolis.....	521	38 25	Sheldon.....	609	41 25
Monitor.....	522	164 25	Union Park.....	610	238 50
Chatham.....	523	30 75	Lincoln Park.....	611	336 75
Evans.....	524	230 25	Rock River.....	612	110 25
Delia.....	525	13 50	Patoka.....	613	43 50
Covenant.....	526	540 00	Forest.....	614	43 50
Rossville.....	527	53 25	Wadley.....	616	27 75
Minooka.....	528	32 25	Milan.....	617	44 25
Adams.....	529	36 75	Basco.....	618	20 25
Maquon.....	530	30 00	Berwick.....	619	10 50
Ashton.....	531	31 50	New Hope.....	620	18 00
Seneca.....	532	29 25	Hopedale.....	622	39 00
Altamont.....	533	12 75	Locust.....	623	18 75
Cuba.....	534	64 50	Union.....	627	20 25
Sherman.....	535	37 50	Tuscan.....	630	30 00
Plainfield.....	536	77 25	Norton.....	631	39 00
J. R. Gorin.....	537	45 00	Ridge Farm.....	632	51 00
Lockport.....	538	60 00	E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	66 75
Chatsworth.....	539	24 00	Buckley.....	634	15 75
Harlem.....	540	231 00	Rochester.....	635	23 25
Sigel.....	541	17 25	Peotone.....	636	36 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1897—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Keystone.....	639	\$174 00	Walnut.....	722	\$37 50
Comet.....	641	29 25	Omaha.....	723	25 50
Apollo.....	642	241 50	Chandlerville.....	724	27 75
D. C. Cregier.....	643	206 25	Rankin.....	725	39 00
Oblong City.....	644	21 75	Golden Rule.....	726	234 75
San Jose.....	645	22 50	Raritan.....	727	.....
Somonauk.....	646	48 00	Waterman.....	728	26 25
Blueville.....	647	28 50	Lake Creek.....	729	19 50
Camden.....	648	35 25	Eldorado.....	730	33 00
Atwood.....	651	44 25	Harbor.....	731	154 50
Greenview.....	653	29 25	Carman.....	732	26 25
Yorktown.....	655	31 50	Gibson.....	733	64 50
Mozart.....	656	47 25	Morning Star.....	734	137 25
Lafayette.....	657	15 00	Sheridan.....	735	39 00
Rock Island.....	658	79 50	Arrowsmith.....	737	18 00
Lambert.....	659	102 00	Sullivan Center.....	738	39 00
Grand Chain.....	660	21 75	Lakeside.....	739	150 75
South Park.....	662	79 50	New Holland.....	741	14 25
Phoenix.....	663	23 25	Danvers.....	742	22 50
Mayo.....	664	22 50	Scott Land.....	743	9 00
Greenland.....	665	16 50	Goode.....	744	19 50
Crawford.....	666	14 25	Winnebago.....	745	15 00
Erie.....	667	27 75	Weldon.....	746	31 50
Burnt Prairie.....	668	21 00	Centennial.....	747	32 25
Herder.....	669	130 75	Alta.....	748	36 75
Fillmore.....	670	54 75	Akin.....	749	27 75
Eddyville.....	672	21 00	Lyndon.....	750	23 25
Normal.....	673	44 25	Loundsbury.....	751	36 75
Waldeck.....	674	109 50	Allendale.....	752	15 00
Pawnee.....	675	47 25	Ogden.....	754	51 00
A. O. Fay.....	676	48 00	Pre-emption.....	755	47 25
Enfield.....	677	38 25	Hardinsville.....	756	13 50
Illinois City.....	679	11 25	Verona.....	757	27 00
Clement.....	680	25 50	Mystic Star.....	758	168 75
Morrisonville.....	681	26 25	Hickory Hill.....	759	30 75
Blue Mound.....	682	51 00	Sibley.....	761	.....
Burnside.....	683	55 50	Van Meter.....	762	24 75
Gallatia.....	684	15 75	Crete.....	763	31 50
Rio.....	685	51 00	Sullivan.....	764	53 25
Garfield.....	686	340 50	Palace.....	765	143 25
Orangeville.....	687	37 50	Littleton.....	766	21 00
Clifton.....	688	20 25	Triluminar.....	767	93 75
Englewood.....	690	341 25	Mizpah.....	768	273 75
Iola.....	691	8 25	St. Elmo.....	769	33 00
Raymond.....	692	38 25	LaGrange.....	770	90 75
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	33 00	Bay City.....	771	16 50
Shiloh Hill.....	695	23 25	New Burnside.....	772	.....
Belle River.....	696	15 75	Mansfield.....	773	30 75
Richard Cole.....	697	207 75	Lake View.....	774	145 50
Hutton.....	698	48 75	Grand Crossing.....	776	56 25
Pleasant Plains.....	700	18 75	Ravenswood.....	777	146 25
Temple Hill.....	701	16 50	Gurney.....	778	26 25
Alexandria.....	702	39 00	Wright's Grove.....	779	106 50
Braidwood.....	704	109 50	Siloam.....	780	150 75
Ewing.....	705	13 50	Colchester.....	781	50 25
Joppa.....	706	21 75	Potomac.....	782	27 75
Star.....	709	72 00	Constantia.....	783	59 25
Farmer City.....	710	52 50	Beacon Light.....	784	33 00
Providence.....	711	51 75	Stanford.....	785	14 25
Collinsville.....	712	29 25	Riverton Union.....	786	40 50
Johnsonville.....	713	33 00	Morris.....	787	38 25
Newtown.....	714	42 75	Lerna.....	788	23 25
Elvaston.....	715	16 50	Auburn Park.....	789	114 75
Calumet.....	716	94 50	Pittsfield.....	790	55 50
Arcana.....	717	195 75	Broadlands.....	791	27 00
May.....	718	21 75	Calhoun.....	792	39 75
Chapel Hill.....	719	27 75	A. T. Darrah.....	793	27 00
Rome.....	721	15 00	Tadmor.....	794	16 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1897—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Myrtle.....	795	\$62 25	New Canton.....	821	\$27 75
E. M. Husted.....	796	45 00	Belknap.....	822	21 75
Normal Park.....	797	186 00	Pearl.....	823	37 50
Sidell.....	798	23 25	Grove.....	824	43 50
Colfax.....	799	33 75	Arthur.....	825	19 50
Kenwood.....	800	122 25	Mazon.....	826	30 00
Sangamon.....	801	25 50	Sequoit.....	827	27 00
Williamson.....	802	22 50	Edgar.....	829	20 25
Neponset.....	803	28 50	Rockfort.....	830	24 75
Kensington.....	804	59 25	Findlay.....	831	20 25
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	60 00	Magic City.....	832	42 00
Nebo.....	806	29 25	Dean.....	833	23 25
Royal.....	807	15 00	Toledo.....	834	31 50
Cornland.....	808	12 00	Triple.....	835	22 50
Gillham.....	809	25 50	Windsor Park.....	836	56 25
Tracy.....	810	39 00	Hindsboro.....	837	27 00
Melvin.....	811	12 75	Charity.....	838	24 75
DeLand.....	812	13 50	Berwyn.....	839	39 75
Humboldt Park.....	813	78 00	Alto Pass.....	840	21 00
Ohio.....	814	21 00	Woodlawn Park.....	841	75 00
Lawn.....	815	56 25	Fides.....	842	34 50
Ridgway.....	816	28 50	Park.....	843	87 00
Creal Springs.....	817	35 25	Hopewell.....	844	19 50
Ben Hur.....	818	72 75	Martinton.....	845	9 75
Columbian.....	819	68 25	Bluffs.....	846	12 00
Henderson.....	820	37 50	Stronghurst.....	847	23 25

## DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	DUES.	NO.	DUES.
Harmony.....	3	\$ 75	Kendrick.....	430	\$ 30 00
Macon.....	8	75	Palmyra.....	463	75
Caledonia.....	47	1 50	Lexington.....	482	75
Trio.....	57	75	Harlem.....	540	75
Euclid.....	65	1 50	Towanda.....	542	75
Perry.....	95	2 25	Dawson.....	556	75
Marshall.....	133	1 50	Winslow.....	564	75
Cherry Valley.....	173	75	Miles Hart.....	595	35 25
Pana.....	226	83 25	Good Hope.....	617	75
Galva.....	243	75	E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	75
El Paso.....	246	53 25	Comet.....	641	75
Aledo.....	252	75	Rio.....	685	1 50
Avon Harmony.....	253	1 50	Elvaston.....	715	75
Prophetstown.....	293	7 50	Omaha.....	723	1 50
Benjamin.....	297	75	Golden Rule.....	726	75
Mt. Erie.....	331	21 75	Allendale.....	752	75
Tuscola.....	332	75	Sibley.....	761	21 75
Marine.....	355	75	Lerna.....	788	75
Noble.....	362	32 25			
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	75			\$313 50

## DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 1, 1897, London.....	\$ 6 00
“ “ Palestine.....	7 50
“ “ Chicago Heights.....	12 00
“ “ Gothic.....	12 75
“ “ Latham.....	75
“ “ Austin.....	14 25
Total.....	\$ 53 25

## DISPENSATION FEES.

Palestine Lodge, U. D.....	\$100 00
Chicago Heights Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Gothic Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Latham Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Austin Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Total.....	\$500 00

## RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected previous to 1895.....	\$ 6 75
Dues collected for 1895.....	6 00
Dues collected for 1896.....	303 75
Dues collected for 1897.....	39,609 00
Dues collected from Lodges U. D. ....	53 25
Special Dispensations by Grand Master....	121 00
Dispensations for Lodges U. D.....	500 00
Grand Lodge By-laws sold.....	17 50
Books of Ceremonials sold.....	10 50
Grand Lodge proceedings sold.....	11 50
Total.....	\$40,636 25

## CHARITY FUND.

Dues from Defunct Lodges .....	\$ 62 60
Certifying Diplomas.....	80 00
Total .....	\$ 142 60
Grand Total.....	\$40,778 85

**MOTION—Proceed with Election.**

M.W. Bro. James A. Hawley moved that the Grand Lodge now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which was carried.

The Grand Master announced that the District Deputy Grand Masters would act as distributing tellers, and the following brethren as counting tellers:

Bros. C. M. Forman, J. W. Rose, Walter Watson, Jacob Krohn, Daniel J. Avery, H. C. Cleaveland, Walter A. Stevens.

**INVITATION—To Visit Board of Trade.**

R.W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, at the request of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, extended a cordial invitation to the Officers and Representatives of the Grand Lodge, to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade at any time, which was accepted with thanks.

**REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.**

R.W. Bro. Wm. E. Ginther submitted the following report from the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which, on motion, was adopted:

*To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the M.W. Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M. of Illinois:*

Your Committee on Grand Master's Address has given that document due consideration, and begs leave to recommend reference as follows:

All relating to our "Fraternal Dead," to the Committee on Obituaries.

The paragraphs under the captions of "Waukegan Lodge," "Lodges Appearing in Public," "Appeals for Aid to Build," "Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons," "Discipline," and "Decisions," to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

All pertaining to dispensations granted, to the Committee on Lodges U.D.

The letter of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Egypt, containing "A Statement of the Regularity of that Body," and requesting "fraternal recognition of our Grand Lodge," to the Commit-



tee on Correspondence, to accompany the resolution for recognition referred to that committee last year.

All under the caption of "Mechanicsburg," to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

The parts pertaining to the protection of "Grand Lodge Records," and "Washington Monument," to the Committee on Finance.

Your committee further recommends that the Grand Master's acts of his constitutional duties, detailed under the captions of "Lodges Constituted," "Duplicate Charters," "Life Membership," "Dedication of Masonic Halls," "Corner Stones," "Grand Officers Installed," "Charter Restored," "Charter Surrendered," "Lodges Consolidated," "Representatives," "Deputy Grand Lecturers," "Special Dispensations," "Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters," "Worthless Notes Destroyed," "Amendments to the Constitution," and "Proclamation," "Ravenswood Lodge," "Change of Districts," "County and District meetings," and "Masonic Schools," be formally approved, and that his recommendations and comments under the heads of "The Charity Fund," "Lodges Appearing in Public," "Relief of the Distressed," "Relief Board," "Hurried Work, Poor Work," "Official Neglect of Duty," and "Too Much Publicity," be concurred in.

In conclusion, your committee deems it its duty to call special attention to the grand thoughts and noble sentiments so beautifully unfolded in the opening of the address, and to the praiseworthy example of the M.W. Grand Master to his learned brethren by his rapid progress in *poetic* proficiency and rhythmic perorations.

The conspicuous success of this administration is shown by the prevalence of entire harmony and growing prosperity throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. The M.W. Grand Master deserves your unstinted gratitude for the result of his untiring zeal and care for the best interests of the Craft, and conservation of respect and obedience to the laws, and your committee is sure that your love and affections will accompany him in his retirement to the ranks of the Craft.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

WILLIAM E. GINTHER,  
W. F. BECK,  
GEORGE F. HOWARD.

#### REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented his report on correspondence, which, on motion, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings. It will be found in the latter part of the proceedings.

## LETTER—From Harrison Dills.

The Grand Secretary read the following letter from M.W. Bro. Harrison Dills, Past Grand Master:

WARRENBURG, Mo., July 24, 1897.

*Owen Scott, Grand Master, J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary:*

GENTLEMEN—Permit me to render, through you, my most profound thanks to the Grand Lodge of Illinois for the help they have rendered me. I must have suffered this season if I had not received the help they have rendered me. May you be blessed in your good offices to the afflicted. I am, with great respect,

HARRISON DILLS.

## AMENDMENT—To By-laws—Lost.

M.W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier called up the following amendment to section 2, article X, part II (and such other sections and articles as may be necessary), of the Grand Lodge By-laws, proposed last year and moved its adoption, which was lost:

“Lodges may provide by law for the grade of life membership, to which their *own members only* shall be eligible, upon the payment of a fee by such member or members of not less than \$75 in a single payment. ‘*Life membership*’ shall not be acquired in any other manner. Any brother availing himself of these provisions shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of common membership, and be subject to all the provisions of lodge and Grand Lodge by-laws and regulations; *Provided*, however, nothing herein shall be construed to in any manner affect any right acquired by brethren of the constituent lodges by virtue of any pre-existing law or regulation of said lodges.”

## RESOLUTION—By M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard.

M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard introduced the following resolution, which on motion, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we consider it unwise to recommend to constituent lodges the adoption of any form or system of life membership.

**ANNOUNCEMENT—Of Election.**

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

EDWARD COOK, Grand Master.  
 CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, Deputy Grand Master.  
 GEORGE M. MOULTON, Senior Grand Warden.  
 W. B. WRIGHT, Junior Grand Warden.  
 WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.  
 J. H. C. DILL, Grand Secretary.

**MOTION—Amount of Bond.**

M.W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning moved to fix the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary at \$30,000 each. Motion carried.

**QUESTION—By John B. Fithian.**

R.W. Bro. John B. Fithian read the following question and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which request was granted:

Can a brother indefinitely suspended from his lodge for any cause be reinstated by said lodge before expiration of a year from date of of such suspension?

**REPORT—Of Committee for New Regalia.**

The Grand Secretary read the following report, which on motion was adopted:

Your committee appointed to procure new aprons and jewels for the grand officers respectfully report that samples from the various regalia houses were procured, and after full and complete inspection and examination, the aprons and jewels now in use were procured. The cost is as follows:

20 jewels, with hangers.....	\$75 00
20 aprons.....	82 25

These bills have been approved by the Finance Committee and orders drawn, and the same have been paid.

Fraternally submitted,

OWEN SCOTT,  
 WILEY M. EGAN.

**AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-laws, Proposed.**

The following amendment to the Grand Lodge By-laws, signed by James Clegg, S.W. of Valley Lodge 547, was read:

*Resolved*, That section one (1), article twenty-five (XXV), part II, Grand Lodge By-laws, be so amended as to read:

Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the first day of August, annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of fifty cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual return.

M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson moved to amend by striking out fifty and inserting sixty in the fifth line, which amendment was adopted.

The foregoing amendment as amended was seconded by the Representatives of twenty lodges, and lies over until next year.

**AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-laws, Proposed.**

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins introduced the following amendment to section 6, article XIII, part I of Grand Lodge By-laws, and it being seconded by Representatives of more than twenty lodges, lies over until next year:

By striking out the word "five" in the fourth line and insert in lieu thereof the word "four."

**CALLED OFF.**

At 2 o'clock p. m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

## SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, October 6, A.L. 5897. }  
 9 o'clock a. m. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M.W. Grand Master. Grand Officers and Representatives same as preceding day.

## REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

R.W. Bro. James I. McClintock presented the following report from the Committee on Credentials, which, on motion, was adopted:

*To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:*

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren, whose names appear in this report, are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JAMES I. MCCLINTOCK,  
 P. W. BARCLAY,  
 GEO. W. CYRUS,

Committee.

Chicago, October 5, A.D. 1897, A.L. 5897.

## GRAND OFFICERS.

M.W. OWEN SCOTT .....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R.W. EDWARD COOK .....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R.W. CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R.W. GEORGE M. MOULTON.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R.W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R.W. JOSEPH H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R.W. H. W. BOLTON.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R.W. W. E. MASON.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. GUSTAVUS H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. C. J. LINDLEY .....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. W. H. PEAK.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. R. F. SPENCER.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. EDWARD C. PACE.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>



W. E. E. ALLEN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. J. S. McCLELLAND ....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. WM. H. JOHNSON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. W. W. BRUCE.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. ADAM ORTSEIFEN.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. R. R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

## PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON .....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. DANL. L. BROWNING.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
R. W. A. W. BLAKESLEY.....	<i>Past Senior G. Warden.</i>
R. W. WM. H. TURNER ..	<i>Past Junior G. Warden.</i>

## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. WELLMAN MORRISON BURBANK.....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. HERBERT PRESTON.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. MERRITT BATES IOTT.....	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. LUMAN T. HOY.....	<i>Fourth District.</i>
R. W. JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. C. E. GROVE.....	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. D. D. HUNT.....	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R. W. JNO. B. FITHIAN.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. L. MILLIGAN.....	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. T. VAN ANTWERP.....	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R. W. H. C. CLEAVELAND.....	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. O. F. KIRKPATRICK.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. D. D. DUNKLE .....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
K. W. LOUIS ZINGER.....	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. DELMAR D. DARRAH.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. W. H. BERGSTRESSER.....	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. ROBERT L. MCKINLAY.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. CHAS. F. TENNEY.....	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. R. D. LAWRENCE.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. A. P. GROUT.....	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. W. O. BUTLER.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. ALEXANDER H. BELL.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. HUGH SNELL.....	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>

R. W. W. H. LATHROP.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. C. ROHRBAUGH.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. H. T. BURNAP.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>
R. W. JAMES DOUGLAS.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. J. M. BURKHART.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. H. T. GODDARD.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
R. W. J. M. JONES.....	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Alabama.</i>
MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Arizona.</i>
LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>British Columbia.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Canada.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Colorado.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Connecticut.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>District of Columbia.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>England.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Florida.</i>
PHILIP MAAS.....	<i>Idaho.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
CHAS. H. PATTON.....	<i>Indian Territory.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
GEO. M. MOULTON.....	<i>Kansas.</i>
LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Louisiana.</i>
JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Manitoba.</i>
M. B. IOTT.....	<i>Maryland.</i>
JOS. E. DYAS.....	<i>Michigan.</i>
EUGENE L. STOKER.....	<i>Minnesota.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Mississippi.</i>
A. B. ASHLEY.....	<i>Montana.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Nevada.</i>
WM. B. GRIMES... ..	<i>New Jersey.</i>
W. A. STEVENS.....	<i>New York.</i>
EDWD. C. PACE.....	<i>North Carolina.</i>
JOHN M. PEARSON.....	<i>New Zealand.</i>
SAMUEL S. CHANCE.....	<i>Ohio.</i>
FRANK W. HAVILL.....	<i>Oregon.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Quebec.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Scotland.</i>
CHAS H. PATTON... ..	<i>South Carolina.</i>
W. L. MILLIGAN.....	<i>South Australia.</i>
EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Texas.</i>
OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Utah.</i>
D. M. BROWNING.....	<i>Virginia.</i>
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	<i>Wisconsin.</i>

## COMMITTEES.

*Masonic Jurisprudence.*

DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	Chicago.
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	Dixon.
DANL. L. BROWNING.....	East St. Louis.
JOHN C. SMITH.....	Chicago.
JOHN M. PEARSON.....	Godfrey.

*Appeals and Grievances.*

MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	Jonesboro.
JOSEPH E. DYAS.....	Paris.
WM. S. CANTRELL.....	Benton.
GEO. W. HILL.....	Murphysburo.
EUGENE L. STOKER.....	Evanston.

*Chartered Lodges.*

LOYAL L. MUNN.....	Freeport.
FRANK N. HAVILL.....	Mt. Carmel.
GEORGE A. STADLER.....	Decatur.
JAMES L. SCOTT.....	Mattoon.
THOMAS W. WILSON.....	Springfield.

*Masonic Correspondence.*

JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	Quincy.
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*Finance.*

LEROY A. GODDARD.....	Chicago.
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	Chicago.
S. W. WADDLE.....	Bloomington.

*Lodges Under Dispensation.*

CHARLES H. PATTON.....	Mt. Vernon.
DANIEL J. AVERY.....	Chicago.
HENRY C. MITCHELL.....	Carbondale.
C. J. REUTER.....	Lebanon.
SAMUEL S. CHANCE.....	Salem.

*Petitions.*

C. M. FORMAN.....	Sparta.
BENJ. HAGLE.....	Louisville.
ASA W. BLAKESLEY.....	Quincy.

*Obituaries.*

GEORGE W. WARVELLE.....	Chicago.
N. E. ROBERTS.....	Fairfield.
G. O. FRIEDRICH.....	Chillicothe.

*Grand Master's Address.*

WM. E. GINTHER.....	Charleston.
GEO. F. HOWARD.....	Paris.
W. F. BECK.....	Olney.

*Credentials.*

JAMES I. MCCLINTOCK.....	Carmi.
PHILANDER W. BARCLAY ..	Cairo.
GEORGE W. CYRUS.....	Camp Point.

*Mileage and Per Diem.*

JOHN A. LADD.....	Sterling.
WM. B. WRIGHT.....	Effingham.
ED. L. WAHL.....	Vandalia.

*Railroads and Transportation.*

WILLIAM JENKINS.....	Dixon.
CHARLES H. MORRELL....	Augusta.

*To Examine Visitors.*

WILLIAM B. GRIMES .....	Pittsfield.
A. B. ASHLEY. ....	La Grange.
JOS. E. EVANS.....	Monticello.
JOHN W. ROSE.....	Litchfield.
JAMES R. ENNIS.....	Burnt Prairie.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	Chas. A. Bowen . . . . . W.M.	78	Jay L. Brewster* . . . . . J. W.
2	G. A. Bourland* . . . . . "	79	Fred P. Bacon . . . . . W.M.
3	John R. Davis . . . . . J. W.	80	Charles Richert . . . . . "
4	Richard Lathrop . . . . . W.M.	81	John Hahn . . . . . J. W.
7	Thomas Cheatele . . . . . "	84	James M. Kirk . . . . . W.M.
8	M. C. Herman . . . . . "	85	J. D. Strait . . . . . "
9	J. D. Templeton . . . . . S. W.	86	Abram Brown . . . . . "
13	D. H. Glass . . . . . W.M.	87	P. H. Oyler . . . . . "
14	Herman Grossman . . . . . "	88	George H. Schwing . . . . . "
15	F. E. Robinson . . . . . J. W.	89	W. D. Abney . . . . . J. W.
	Sam Coffinbury . . . . . W.M.	90	Herman Felsenheld . . . . . W.M.
	J. J. Crowder . . . . . S. W.	91	James L. Elliott . . . . . "
	F. L. Tompkins* . . . . . J. W.	92	C. Brown . . . . . "
16	Eugene Stapp . . . . . W.M.		F. E. Richmond* . . . . . S. W.
17	J. W. Bailey . . . . . "	93	M. J. Overman . . . . . W.M.
19	F. E. Blanc . . . . . "	95	John E. Morton . . . . . "
20	J. E. Helfrich . . . . . "	96	D. F. Stevens . . . . . "
23	Frank M. Fuls . . . . . "	97	H. B. Lichtenberger . . . . . "
24	James A. Farmer . . . . . "	98	H. L. Zimser . . . . . "
25	W. J. Yenny . . . . . "	99	William H. Glass . . . . . "
26	Frank Condra . . . . . "	100	William H. Emmerson* . . . . . "
27	Adam W. Reed . . . . . "	102	John Barker . . . . . "
29	Fred W. Soady . . . . . "	103	F. A. Turner . . . . . "
31	A. D. Webb . . . . . "	104	J. R. Maguire . . . . . "
33	Frank T. Wyatt . . . . . J. W.		H. A. Davidson* . . . . . J. W.
34	W. W. Watson . . . . . W.M.	105	M. L. McDonough . . . . . W.M.
35	Thomos T. Shoemaker . . . . . "	106	G. M. Saylor . . . . . "
	William E. Ginther* . . . . . S. W.	108	S. J. Wilson . . . . . "
36	Bernhard Dittmer . . . . . W.M.	109	A. McDonald . . . . . "
37	Dan Q. Webster . . . . . "	110	H. J. Blanck . . . . . J. W.
38	M. W. Thompson . . . . . "	111	James A. Peak* . . . . . W.M.
	T. S. Bunn . . . . . J. W.	112	A. C. Vedder . . . . . "
39	J. H. Weinhoener . . . . . W.M.	113	E. J. Glancy* . . . . . "
40	A. J. Newell . . . . . "		Ben Lloyd . . . . . J. W.
42	Ferdinand Munch . . . . . "	114	J. B. Miller . . . . . W.M.
43	Frank H. Blose . . . . . "	115	S. C. Litwiler . . . . . "
44	E. A. Perry . . . . . "		R. T. Madden . . . . . S. W.
45	Fred H. Farrand . . . . . "	116	J. P. Marshall . . . . . W.M.
46	Thomas I. Ballantine . . . . . "	117	Olle Hanson . . . . . "
47	Hall Whiteaker . . . . . "	118	George L. Kimber . . . . . "
48	W. P. Lillibridge . . . . . "	119	O. P. Carroll . . . . . S. W.
49	Frank G. Welton . . . . . "	122	E. A. Fish . . . . . W.M.
50	J. B. Nulton* . . . . . "	123	R. B. Trimble . . . . . "
51	M. W. Miller . . . . . "	124	C. S. Magner . . . . . "
52	J. P. Bonjan . . . . . "	125	W. H. Trent . . . . . "
53	E. J. Scarborough . . . . . "	126	H. W. Toennigs . . . . . "
55	J. R. Aspley . . . . . "	127	David Murrie . . . . . "
57	David J. Sears . . . . . "	128	S. M. Horn . . . . . "
58	B. F. Craig . . . . . "	129	R. L. Metcalf . . . . . "
59	Frank Ives . . . . . "	130	J. W. Johnson . . . . . "
60	J. H. Thomas* . . . . . "	131	D. G. Thompson . . . . . "
61	Elijah D. Richmond . . . . . "	132	L. H. Rogers . . . . . "
63	J. S. Andrews . . . . . S. W.		Clarence N. Wilson* . . . . . S. W.
54	Jake Kirsch . . . . . W.M.	133	T. W. Clark . . . . . W.M.
65	E. E. Sargent . . . . . "	134	J. D. Waterman . . . . . "
66	Joseph B. Randleson . . . . . "	135	F. M. Jacobs . . . . . "
67	George W. Randall . . . . . "	136	W. L. Bishop . . . . . "
69	Charles H. Brandenburg . . . . . "	137	W. D. Sharpe . . . . . "
71	Richard Beet . . . . . "	138	H. W. Richardson . . . . . "
72	Stephen A. Douglass* . . . . . "	139	C. W. Grant . . . . . "
74	John Watts . . . . . "	140	J. S. Freeman . . . . . "
75	Jabez Love . . . . . "	141	Will C. Rood . . . . . "
76	S. W. Tappen . . . . . "		Elmer E. Bast . . . . . S. W.
77	D. G. Burr* . . . . . "		Leopold Alexander . . . . . J. W.
	J. H. Mann* . . . . . S. W.	142	C. C. Pervier . . . . . W.M.
78	Dewey Hamilton . . . . . W.M.		W. E. Jones . . . . . S. W.

\*Proxy.



## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
143	R. W. Overton..... W.M.	211	Arthur C. Helm..... S. W.
144	Thomas J. Adams..... "	212	J. F. Sweet..... "
145	W. R. Winchester..... "	213	George W. Marshal..... W.M.
146	J. E. Gray..... "	214	Lewis M. Cruson..... "
147	Fred Kuntz..... "		Edward F. Schmidt*..... S. W.
148	W. T. Watson..... "	216	S. B. Brown*..... W.M.
149	David L. Wright..... "	217	J. A. Gladson..... "
150	Pleas. T. Chapman*..... "	218	B. O. Manker..... "
151	H. R. Budd..... "	219	M. J. Naphew..... "
152	John R. Garaghty*..... "	220	F. O. Jahr..... "
153	William H. Seibert..... "	221	John A. Tuthill..... "
154	Almon Stansberry..... "	222	Charles E. Downing*..... "
155	R. R. Strickler..... "	226	John P. Moyer..... "
156	A. J. Maclay..... "	227	R. E. McNeal..... "
157	D. E. Bruffett*..... "	228	M. E. Foster..... "
158	W. A. Cristy..... "	229	J. R. Brown..... "
159	A. T. Boyle..... "	230	Isaac A. Foster..... "
160	Fred Schultz..... "	231	P. A. Millard..... "
	Eugene T. Pierce..... S. W.	232	F. M. Jones..... "
161	R. F. Morrow..... W.M.	233	Caleb I. Sanders..... "
162	H. T. McKee..... "	234	T. H. Humphrey..... "
164	G. D. Rader..... "	235	George M. Cummings..... "
165	William J. Horrom..... "	236	Arthur F. Smith..... S. W.
166	I. S. Montgomery..... "		Thomas T. Blankley..... J. W.
168	E. W. Scott*..... "	237	William F. Gibson..... W.M.
169	D. M. Brown..... "	238	W. C. Bridges..... "
170	William C. Milner..... "	239	Mark Wise..... S. W.
171	C. E. Cooper*..... "	240	T. J. Baddeley..... W.M.
	George W. Bowers..... S. W.	241	Thomas J. Elder..... "
172	E. E. Cantrall..... W.M.	243	S. Thompson..... "
173	C. W. Buck..... "	245	Joseph G. Wright..... S. W.
174	J. M. Rybolt..... J. W.	246	J. A. Schofield..... W.M.
175	F. W. Werner..... W.M.	247	Edwin Harris..... "
176	C. P. Gardner..... S. W.	248	G. W. Hamilton..... "
177	C. W. Lillie..... W.M.	249	J. R. Ash..... "
178	W. A. Green..... "	250	Ed. Rosenbaum..... "
	W. J. Warner..... S. W.	251	George W. Pumphrey..... "
179	J. P. Deckard..... W.M.	252	J. W. Edwards..... "
182	Christoph F. Baum..... S. W.	253	J. A. Petterson..... "
	Oscar E. Fehn..... J. W.	254	James A. Raymond..... "
183	James McCredie..... W.M.		Henry G. Gabel..... S. W.
	H. H. Town*..... S. W.	255	James Little..... J. W.
185	W. G. Purviance..... W.M.	257	W. H. Young..... W.M.
187	James H. Donaldson..... "	260	W. K. Worthen*..... "
188	J. S. Grove..... "		Joseph Withington..... "
	A. G. Jackson..... S. W.	261	I. C. Lafferty*..... "
189	Edward M. Clark..... W.M.	262	C. W. Smith..... "
	John Wolters..... J. W.	263	Isaac M. Hornbocker..... J. W.
192	W. M. Anderson..... W.M.	264	A. W. Crawford..... W.M.
193	John Jackson..... "	265	F. V. Barnett..... "
194	M. A. Warren..... "	266	W. M. Huffman..... "
195	George W. Soule..... "	267	Charles R. Chinn..... S. W.
196	C. L. Farris*..... "	268	E. L. Wieder..... W.M.
197	R. W. Greene..... "	269	J. O. Clifford..... "
199	W. W. Mudge..... "	270	Zimri Smith..... "
200	T. W. Gibson..... "	271	Charles R. Grout..... "
201	Jacob Peifer..... "	272	William P. Tuley..... "
203	C. C. Vanmeter..... "	273	F. P. Stillman..... "
204	I. H. Southwick..... "	274	John H. Helm..... "
205	T. H. Stetler..... "	275	J. A. Miller..... "
206	L. D. Bennett*..... "	276	Elisha L. Robinson..... "
207	Walter R. Kimzey..... "	277	John Brockman..... "
208	Robert Van Der Bogart..... "		William Schumascher..... S. W.
209	Lewis Ridgeway..... "		James Weis..... J. W.
210	Charles E. Clark*..... J. W.	278	C. E. Morton..... W.M.
211	N. A. W. Sievers..... W.M.	279	J. F. Jarvis..... "

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## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
280	W. S. Brown ..... W.M.	353	George W. Lawrence ..... W.M.
282	A. Bradshaw .....	354	A. P. Lorton .....
283	John H. Latham..... S. W.	355	Oscar H. Gehrs..... "
285	W. S. Duff..... W.M.	356	Joseph White*..... "
	Arthur Jones*..... J. W.	358	D. A. Hewit..... "
286	Oscar Holmes..... W.M.	359	John W. Mowat..... "
	F. W. Phelps..... J. W.	360	H. J. Cheesman .....
287	Frank Friedline..... W.M.	361	Charles Rembe..... "
288	C. A. Brown..... "	362	Chas. E. Palmer..... "
291	C. W. Merrill..... "	363	M. H. Spence..... "
292	W. G. Abbott..... "	364	Geo. A. McFerson..... "
293	H. A. Sturtevant..... "	365	Homer E. Shaw..... "
294	Lora T. Dunn*..... "	366	T. L. Vradenburg..... "
295	Oscar J. Reese..... "	367	H. G. Shinn..... "
296	Joseph W. Wall..... "	368	H. Cornelius..... "
297	Isam Cutler..... "	369	L. E. Root .....
298	James Monahan..... S. W.	371	Andrew Hansen*..... "
302	E. A. Hill..... W.M.	373	J. W. Smith .....
303	Lewis P. Voss..... "	374	A. C. Bloomingdale..... "
305	W. H. McClain*..... "	378	J. C. Danforth..... "
	D. F. Ward*..... S. W.	379	Charles E. Gabriel..... "
306	C. F. Banta..... W.M.	380	Zenos Winget..... "
307	Ira Applegate..... "	382	Richard Boston..... "
308	Geo. M. Darling*..... "	383	John Igou .....
309	W. C. Wellington..... "	384	E. L. Watts .....
310	Geo. A. Katz..... "	385	Charles D. Crouse .....
	P. L. Hoiland..... S. W.	386	John Gillespie..... "
	W. K. Forsyth*..... J. W.	388	H. J. Strubinger..... "
311	John Smith..... W.M.	389	Fayette S. Hatch..... "
	A. Davis..... J. W.	390	O. J. Loser..... "
312	W. I. Lowry..... W.M.	391	G. W. Manley..... "
	John H. Culver*..... S. W.	392	B. F. Roberts..... "
313	John A. Keller..... W.M.	393	Geo. S. Haskell..... "
315	Andrew Schmor..... "		August Semrad..... S. W.
316	James A. Thome*..... "		E. F. Bunn..... J. W.
318	F. R. Grigson..... "	394	Chas. E. Miner..... W.M.
	E. C. Hughes*..... S. W.	396	Lewis W. Brown..... "
	P. Winfield*..... J. W.	397	John E. Schampp..... "
319	J. F. Lindvall..... W.M.	398	W. W. Lowe..... "
320	J. V. Reese..... "	399	F. D. Webb..... "
321	Alexander McKay..... "		T. A. Zink*..... S. W.
322	G. A. Edwards..... "	401	Charles E. Axt..... "
323	James Stewart..... "	402	J. S. Brown..... W.M.
325	William M. Gregg..... "	403	C. E. Walsh..... "
327	A. A. Adkisson..... "	404	E. E. Whitehorne..... "
330	R. C. Sellon..... "	405	Sam C. Morrison..... "
331	Alex. S. Jessop..... "	406	J. J. Maxwell..... J. W.
332	John W. Kagsy..... "	408	W. A. Tweedy..... W.M.
333	M. Ashton Jones..... "	409	Joseph B. Burt..... "
334	M. J. Seed..... "	410	F. H. Roessler..... "
335	Christian Klingel..... "	411	J. D. Everett*..... "
336	Thos. N. Cummings..... "	412	John C. Meyer..... "
337	John H. Anderson*..... "	414	T. H. Briggs..... "
339	Robert Jenkins..... "	415	N. E. Nurss..... S. W.
340	John W. Augue..... "	416	H. B. Henderson..... W.M.
341	I. C. Duncan..... "	417	J. M. Ferrell..... "
342	H. L. Radfield..... "	418	Chris Heiligenstein..... "
345	W. B. Holly..... S. W.	419	Thos. N. Taylor..... "
346	Perry R. Leonard..... "	420	H. E. Wade..... "
347	Frank Thompson..... W.M.	421	W. E. Johnston*..... "
	J. H. McGee..... J. W.	422	Fred F. Danks..... "
348	John P. Weger..... W.M.		Isaac Lanning..... S. W.
349	J. H. Ayres..... "	423	Chas. Ohmsted..... W.M.
350	J. H. Suydam..... "	424	Rufus Funk..... "
351	C. S. Brydia..... S. W.	426	Peter F. Clark..... "
352	F. M. Gragg..... W.M.	427	John W. Law..... "

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
428	D. M. Baird..... W.M.	497	Archie Stewart..... W.M.
429	John Burrill..... "	498	James A. White..... "
430	Chas. C. Whiteside..... S.W.	500	Joseph M. Grout..... "
431	R. O. Vangilder*..... W.M.	501	E. G. Hill..... "
432	Walter Hanback..... "	502	B. F. Woolums..... "
433	John Straley..... "	503	B. F. Norris, Sr..... "
434	John A. Wiley..... "	504	Alfred Holloway..... "
436	John Shafer, Jr..... "	506	F. T. Strickler..... "
437	David Birkenstein..... "		Henry S. Troy..... S. W.
	William Willhartz..... J. W.		John Faurote*..... J. W.
440	George A. Haines..... W.M.	508	E. K. Daniels..... W.M.
441	Andrew J. Parker..... S. W.	509	F. M. Rash..... "
442	Roy J. Howe..... W.M.	510	J. A. Irwin..... "
	A. E. Dosbaugh..... S. W.	512	J. B. Holmes..... "
443	Frank Channing..... W.M.	514	William Weeks..... "
444	H. C. Frayser..... "	516	John D. Walton..... "
445	S. L. Berryman..... "	517	H. Tinklepaugh..... "
446	J. N. Pierce..... "	518	John T. Davidson..... "
447	Richard Conover..... "	519	W. A. Carr..... S. W.
448	Peter Garrison*..... "	520	F. W. Willard..... W.M.
449	Jacob Funk..... "	521	L. G. Metcalf..... "
450	James Greer..... "		C. B. Sutherland*..... S. W.
451	E. C. Watson..... "		S. M. Garvey..... J. W.
453	George H. Ellis..... "	522	George F. Ringhoff..... S. W.
	J. W. Beecher..... S. W.	523	Japh Knotts..... W.M.
454	J. H. Sterling..... W.M.	524	Fred E. Trotter..... "
455	C. B. McKinney..... "	525	F. J. Davis..... "
456	George H. Webster..... S. W.	526	Wm. J. Turnes..... "
	George E. Whitten..... J. W.	527	Thos. A. Habel..... "
457	W. Y. Davis..... W.M.	528	W. H. Randall..... J. W.
460	T. J. Hilliard..... "	529	R. E. Stewart..... W.M.
461	Harris Thomas..... "		I. M. Larimore..... S. W.
462	D. B. McLean..... "	530	G. K. Walker..... W.M.
463	T. J. Young..... "	531	J. M. Trostle..... J. W.
	R. R. Richie..... S. W.	532	Alden C. Barber..... S. W.
464	C. M. McMillan..... W.M.	533	George U. Grant..... W.M.
465	C. H. Phelps..... "	534	F. H. Cole..... S. W.
466	A. J. Hardin..... "	535	J. S. Burns..... W.M.
467	H. R. Woodcock..... "	536	A. E. Motinger..... "
468	D. Hurley..... "	537	G. W. Hastings..... "
469	James D. Haise..... "	539	Rudolph Fox..... "
470	B. F. Yates..... "	540	W. H. Herrick..... "
471	John Fitzgerald..... "	541	T. P. Mantz..... "
472	John E. Norris..... "	542	B. F. McAfferty..... "
473	D. R. Wilkins..... "	543	J. W. Heany*..... "
474	Jos. M. Arnin..... "	544	R. H. Mann..... "
475	A. T. Strange..... "	547	James Clegg..... S. W.
476	J. A. McComas..... "	548	James Charlton..... W. M.
477	W. O. Ensign..... "	550	John B. Mackie..... "
478	Alexander C. King..... "	552	B. F. Colehower..... "
	John C. Leppert..... S. W.	554	G. E. Schroeder..... "
	Wm. McArthur..... J. W.	555	Henry Bestmann..... "
479	J. H. Wrigley..... W.M.	556	O. P. Redding..... "
481	B. L. Tabler..... "	557	Anton B. Kostock..... "
482	James V. McCullough*..... "		Frank Falk..... S. W.
485	Thos. W. Kepley..... "	558	Al. A. Clapsaddle..... W.M.
486	James R. Sterrett..... "	559	William Livingston..... "
487	P. N. Hearn..... "	560	Henry Scharf..... "
488	T. F. Shannon..... "	562	John A. Waugh..... "
489	L. C. Stewart..... "	564	Henry Gilbert*..... "
490	W. W. Booth..... "	565	W. E. Bybee..... "
491	Merritt J. Platt..... "	566	J. W. Langford*..... "
492	R. W. Bulkey..... "	567	J. A. Baker..... "
493	George Corley..... "	569	C. E. Bagby..... "
495	Marshall Ozment..... "	570	W. L. Simpson..... "
496	John G. Dixon..... "	572	Lewis Wilson..... "

\*Proxy.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
573	W. S. Allison* ..... W.M.	653	Homer J. Tice ..... W.M.
574	William S. Watson ..... "	655	W. C. Stilson ..... "
575	H. L. Puffer ..... "	656	Wm. Muhe* ..... "
576	Andrew Moore ..... "	657	H. B. McLoad ..... "
577	A. M. Pinkerton ..... "	658	F. E. Jenkinson ..... "
	William McKellip ..... J. W.	659	Frank S. Wood ..... "
578	D. T. Wisner ..... W.M.	660	W. P. Capeland ..... "
580	D. H. Sanford ..... "	662	John J. Zollen ..... "
581	J. A. Dillow ..... "		G. A. Larson ..... S. W.
582	J. L. Douglass ..... "		F. H. Richards ..... J. W.
583	Louis Metz ..... S. W.	663	James Jones ..... W.M.
584	W. Howard ..... W.M.	664	John Z. Lewis ..... "
585	C. W. Coe ..... "	665	Samuel D. Larimore ..... "
587	E. A. Vaughan ..... "	666	Herbert Athey ..... S. W.
588	Elias Burk* ..... "	667	Seward A. Eddy ..... W.M.
590	W. M. McCallister* ..... "	668	C. W. Hunsinger ..... "
591	D. W. Miller ..... "	669	David J. Brown ..... "
592	Elias F. Brown ..... "		William Yuers ..... S. W.
595	J. S. Hortenstene ..... "		Carl Everman ..... J. W.
600	Aaron C. Doyle ..... "	670	G. W. Miller ..... W.M.
601	J. W. McCluer ..... "	672	G. W. Fowler ..... "
602	J. F. Henderson ..... "	673	George Champion* ..... "
603	Charles M. Howard ..... "	674	Julius Ewart ..... "
604	W. M. Milliar ..... "		F. Kowalski ..... S. W.
607	J. A. Curry ..... "	675	T. J. Underwood* ..... W.M.
	C. Y. Austin* ..... S. W.	676	L. O. VanRiper ..... "
	Fred W. Eades ..... J. W.		C. G. Phillips ..... S. W.
608	M. L. Sherman ..... W.M.		Wm. J. Obee ..... J. W.
609	R. B. Myers ..... "	677	Edward C. Robinson ..... W.M.
610	John B. Marples ..... "	679	Joseph Ryan ..... "
611	Charles T. Neiglich ..... "	681	J. M. Pence ..... "
	Carl Mueller ..... S. W.	682	Henry Hofer ..... "
	Edgar Bogardus ..... J. W.	683	M. R. Kelly ..... "
612	Ed. E. Brenneeman ..... W.M.	684	J. C. D. Carr ..... "
613	J. R. Quayle ..... "	685	M. Dickson ..... "
614	John Sawyer ..... "		D. L. Rowe* ..... J. W.
616	C. H. Tietzort ..... "	686	John H. Nair ..... W.M.
617	A. C. Sweeney ..... "	687	G. I. Cadwell ..... "
618	Albert Naegelin ..... "	688	Peter Wright ..... "
619	Wm. Mills ..... "	690	E. W. Brundage ..... "
620	James Snyder ..... "		Harry Stafford ..... S. W.
622	B. H. Schulte ..... "		E. L. Martin ..... J. W.
623	E. E. Mull ..... "		C. W. Reiley ..... W.M.
627	A. H. Brooks ..... S. W.	691	Edward Grimes ..... "
630	S. M. Burnett ..... W.M.	692	T. J. Sanson ..... "
631	Wm. F. Hoyt ..... J. W.	693	W. A. Perrine ..... J. W.
632	John H. Davis ..... S. W.	695	H. Shaw ..... W.M.
633	Edward J. Hartwell ..... "	696	W. R. Ross ..... "
634	William McClave ..... "	697	R. K. Sloan ..... "
635	Chas. B. McClelland ..... W.M.	698	J. V. Hosney ..... "
636	A. E. Harken ..... S. W.	700	I. P. Smith ..... "
639	Wm. C. Clausen ..... W.M.	701	H. C. Green ..... "
	Robt. Sohms ..... S. W.	702	James R. McCall ..... "
	Edward Beck ..... J. W.	704	John Ray* ..... "
641	R. C. Cribfield ..... W.M.	705	John M. Darr ..... "
642	Frank Crozier* ..... "	706	Richard R. Jones* ..... "
	J. F. Campbell* ..... S. W.	709	R. C. Smally ..... "
	F. J. Kaeder ..... J. W.	710	George H. Mittan ..... "
643	William Creer ..... W.M.	711	S. A. Reynolds ..... "
	S. Arthur Walther ..... J. W.	712	W. E. Hadley ..... "
644	W. S. Brown ..... W.M.	713	J. W. Leathers ..... "
645	John F. Fryer ..... "	714	J. W. Johnston ..... "
646	J. C. Seaton ..... "	715	L. E. Caldwell ..... "
647	J. J. Davis ..... "	716	Daniel A. Murphy ..... "
648	A. A. Cavins ..... "		Fred Day ..... S. W.
651	J. T. A. Edmonson ..... "		Jas. Lewis ..... J. W.

\*Proxy.



## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
717	Henry Wunnicke.....W.M.	781	James Parnall.....W.M.
718	A. H. Story....."	782	W. L. Bentley....."
719	N. A. Norris....."	783	John Werkmeister*....."
721	I. N. Lantz.....S. W.		Ther Lassig.....S. W.
722	J. R. Walker....."	784	Albert C. Firleke.....W.M.
723	T. H. Irvin*.....W.M.	785	M. Gerbrick....."
724	J. W. Bowling....."	786	George Felter....."
724	Herman Rethorn....."		G. B. Rodgers*.....J. W.
725	C. E. Groves....."	787	August J. Weinell.....W.M.
726	A. J. Cornell.....S. W.	788	Ralph Jeffris....."
	W. E. Hyland.....J. W.		George Gordon.....S. W.
728	George W. Wakefield.....W.M.	789	Oliver Haughey.....W.M.
729	W. P. Armes....."		E. F. Rowland.....S. W.
730	W. E. Webber....."		Peter H. Peck*.....J. W.
731	George Carter....."	790	S. B. Dawson.....S. W.
732	James Edmonds....."	791	Walter H. Towne.....W.M.
733	Amos Ball....."		E. T. Telling.....S. W.
734	H. B. Heald....."	793	S. G. Jarvis.....W.M.
735	Ed. J. Smith.....S. W.	794	Nicholas Pyle....."
737	A. G. Barnes.....W.M.	795	Mark A. Foote....."
738	Chas. F. Ross....."		Samuel M. St. Clair.....S. W.
739	J. M. Finley....."		James B. Tallman*.....J. W.
	L. J. Perkins.....S.W.	796	O. O. Hodges.....W.M.
	Chas. Stark.....J. W.	797	H. F. Sawtell*....."
741	W. H. LaForge....."		H. J. Roovaart.....J. W.
742	M. B. Munsell.....W.M.	798	R. G. Shobe.....W.M.
743	A. N. Workman....."	799	F. J. Mittan.....S. W.
744	J. D. Bellamy....."	800	Milton E. Robinson.....W.M.
745	Jas. L. McLain....."		Bert S. Church.....S. W.
746	Thos. C. Byland....."		James E. Church*.....J. W.
747	Frank Brewer.....S. W.	801	J. O. Palmer.....W.M.
748	W. D. Holmes.....W.M.		F. A. Sperling.....S. W.
749	C. M. Hudgins.....S. W.	802	Eli D. Roach.....W.M.
750	Wm. H. Shaw.....W.M.	803	J. L. Priestman....."
752	L. W. Jackman.....J. W.	804	Alex. Cruden....."
754	Simon Holmes.....W.M.	805	Will E. Dudley....."
755	J. H. Seyler....."	806	J. R. Grant....."
756	James Shipman....."	807	John B. McGuyer....."
757	Wm. A. Small....."	808	Wm. McKie*....."
758	R. B. Tapp....."	809	G. W. Kimbro....."
759	A. G. Scudamore....."	810	Wm. H. Roberts....."
762	I. M. Taylor....."		John A. McKeever.....S. W.
763	W. C. Trowbridge....."		Andrew O. Novander.....J. W.
764	Opha Tichenor.....J. W.	811	E. B. Perry.....W.M.
765	George W. Lorenz.....W.M.	812	R. B. Moody....."
767	E. M. Webster....."	813	Chas. W. Peck....."
	W. A. Nash.....S. W.		Ellis E. McDermed.....S. W.
	H. W. Burnard.....J. W.		O. S. Gauch.....J. W.
768	Thomas Hicks.....W.M.	814	M. E. Cadwalader.....W.M.
	J. E. Burton.....J. W.	815	J. R. Hayden....."
769	C. W. Bayles.....W.M.		Thos. Giunever.....S. W.
770	Howard E. Patterson....."		M. J. LaFlare.....J. W.
	Edwin R. McClellan.....S. W.	816	B. G. Brooks.....W.M.
771	Wm. S. Moseley....."	817	Elbert McInturff....."
772	J. A. Smith.....W.M.	818	K. A. Lantan....."
773	H. F. W. Spilver....."		Wm. Wallace*.....S. W.
774	Wm. R. Bruce....."	819	Chas. W. McAfee.....W.M.
	Edwin F. Seavey.....S. W.	820	Arthur W. Fruit.....S. W.
	James W. Gurmer.....J. W.	821	M. D. Massie.....W.M.
776	Oliver Apgar.....W.M.	822	O. M. Fraim....."
778	William H. Eskew....."	823	J. V. Snow....."
779	James Beaumont....."		G. W. Dow.....S. W.
	A. G. Dicus.....S. W.	824	F. F. Chesemann....."
	John W. Foster.....J. W.	825	C. F. Jenne.....W.M.
780	Henry S. Albin.....W.M.	826	Geo. P. Thomas....."
	W. S. Robinson.....J. W.	827	John Welch....."

\*Proxy.



## REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
829	W. Brock Jones..... W.M.	839	M. M. Hitchcock..... S. W.
830	W. T. Barton..... "		J. Perry Bates..... J. W.
831	W. B. Wallace*..... "	840	J. F. Blessing .. W.M.
832	John A. Stout*..... "	841	James F. Perching .. "
	Fred A. Randle..... S. W.	852	Gregory H. Hovnanian .. "
	James Hyslop..... J. W.	843	Robert F. Thorogood .. "
833	Albert L. Martin..... W. M.		H. E. Keeler .. S. W.
834	Rufus H. Smith..... "		H. C. Edwards..... J. W.
835	F. Kohl..... "	844	M. S. Campbell..... W.M.
836	S. S. Borden .. "	845	Cyrus H. Edison .. "
	W. S. Batcheller..... J. W.		William J. Webb*..... S. W.
837	C. L. Watson..... W.M.	846	F. C. Funk..... W.M.
838	W. F. Spence..... "	847	George T. Chant..... "
839	Charles W. Morris..... "		

\*Proxy.

## PAST MASTERS.

W. A. Stevens..... No. 393

## RECAPITULATION.

Grand Officers .....	20
Members of Committees.....	46
Past Grand Officers not otherwise enumerated.....	1
District Deputy Grand Masters.....	30
Past Masters.....	1
Representatives of other Grand Lodges not otherwise enumerated.....	1
Representatives.....	819
Total .....	918
Lodges represented .....	699

The Grand Secretary moved that Barry Lodge No. 34, Noble Lodge No. 362, and New Burnside No. 772 having paid their dues after the time prescribed by the Grand Lodge By-laws, the Representatives be entitled to mileage and per diem, which, on motion, carried.

### REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

R. W. Bro. C. M. Forman submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which was, on motion, adopted:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Illinois:*

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully and fraternally report as follows, as to the several matters referred to it:

No. 1. Petition of W. F. Smith, expelled by the Grand Lodge at its session of 1896. The petitioner was formerly a member of Creal Springs Lodge No. 817. There is nothing showing that the said lodge ever voted on the application of the petitioner for restoration. In fact, the papers in the case are in a very unsatisfactory condition, and your committee therefore recommends that the papers in this case be referred to said Creal Springs Lodge No. 817, for proper action thereon.

No. 2. Petition of D. L. Moorhead, indefinitely suspended by Grand Lodge. The petitioner was formerly a member of El Dara Lodge No. 388. There is no petition accompanying the papers, and the record is very deficient. Therefore, the case is referred to said El Dara Lodge to complete the same.

No. 3. Petition of Samuel Baxter, expelled by Newman Lodge No. 369, on or about March 1, 1885. The papers in this case show that the petition was regularly acted upon by said Newman Lodge; that of the attendance at the said lodge meeting when action was taken thereon all but one member voted in the affirmative. Your committee recommends the restoration of the petitioner.

No. 4. Petition of John Sweeney, expelled from Tamaroa Lodge No. 207. The members of said lodge having unanimously voted for the restoration of said petitioner, your committee concurs in said recommendation.

No. 5. Petition of Lloyd Y. Eddy, expelled by Erie Lodge No. 667. Two years ago the petition of said Eddy was before this committee, as well as at the last session of this Grand Lodge, and your committee, owing to the papers at each time being deficient, referred same to the said Erie Lodge for proper action thereon. The offense for

which the petitioner was expelled was of such serious nature that your committee was exceedingly slow to recommend the restoration of said Eddy, that the good name of Masonry might be preserved, but your committee, after duly examining into the merits of the case, is now of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioner should be granted, and the petitioner be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The said Erie Lodge having unanimously petitioned for his restoration, your committee now concur in said recommendation.

No. 6. Petition of Thomas Edgar, formerly a member of Sigwalt Lodge, but expelled by Ben Hur Lodge No. 818. There are many members of this Grand Lodge who are thoroughly familiar with the facts in connection with the trial and subsequent expulsion of the petitioner, which trial was conducted by said Ben Hur Lodge, by reason of the fact that the charter of said Sigwalt Lodge was arrested by the Grand Master for good and sufficient reasons. The petitioner was at the time of the trial a Past Master of said Sigwalt Lodge. The expulsion occurred on or about May 14, 1896. On the 2nd of September, 1897, the petitioner petitioned said Ben Hur Lodge for its recommendation to the Grand Lodge for restoration, and out of an attendance of twenty-four members of said lodge, twenty-three thereof voted favorably upon said petition. Subsequently, viz: On September 28, 1897, however, at a communication of Humboldt Park Lodge No. 813, which lodge is the same as Sigwalt Lodge, the name thereof having been changed, the question of restoration of the petitioner being brought up, a resolution was presented and passed protesting against the action of Ben Hur Lodge in recommending the restoration of the petitioner. A certified copy of which resolution, under the seal of said Humboldt Lodge has been presented to your committee, to be considered in connection with this matter. Representatives of the petitioner, as well as those opposed to his restoration, have appeared before this committee and been accorded a patient hearing. Your committee begs leave to report that it has given this matter a most thorough and careful consideration in all its bearings, and after duly considering the same is of the opinion that the welfare of Masonry and its best interests can be promoted by the granting of the prayer of this petition, and would recommend that Thomas Edgar be restored to good standing in the fraternity.

All of which is most respectfully as well as fraternally submitted.

C. M. FORMAN,  
BEN HAGLE,  
A. W. BLAKESLEY,  
Committee.

**AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-laws, Proposed.**

R. W. Bro. C. M. Forman presented the following amendment to the Grand Lodge By-laws, and it being seconded by more than twenty representatives, lies over until next year:

Amend section 4, article X, part III, or any other part of Grand Lodge By-laws relating to restoration of expelled Masons, by inserting above after the word restoration, where said word occurs the second time: "Which petition shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodge, and be acted upon at the next or a subsequent stated communication of said lodge, when, if"

**AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-laws, Proposed.**

R. W. Bro. A. H. Bell presented the following amendment to section 1, article VIII, part III, of Grand Lodge By-laws, and being seconded by more than twenty representatives, lies over until next year:

SECTION 1. The payment of annual dues is a duty incumbent upon every member of a lodge, and the neglect or refusal to fulfill this duty shall be (except for good cause) an infraction of Masonic law and a violation of a Masonic covenant and shall subject the delinquent to lodge discipline, and no lodge shall authorize or create any form of life membership nor in any manner exempt any of its members from the payment of dues; *provided*, however, that a lodge, by a majority vote, may remit the whole or any portion of the dues of any of its members then due. Nothing herein shall be construed to effect any rights heretofore acquired by any member of a lodge under the by-laws of any constituent lodge.

**REPORT—Committee on Lodges U. D.**

R. W. Bro. Charles H. Patton submitted the following report from the Committee on Lodges under Dispensation, which was, on motion, adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:*

Your Committee on Lodges U. D. have examined the work, returns, and by-laws of six lodges heretofore working under dispensation, and herewith fraternally submit our report upon each individual case as follows, to-wit:

## LONDON LODGE,

Located at London Mills, Fulton county, Illinois. Dispensation was dated August 1, A.D. 1896, and on the 10th of October, A.D. 1896, the dispensation was continued in force by the Grand Master, M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, until the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1897, under the authority of article XXIII, section 13, part II, Grand Lodge By-laws.

Your committee find from the record returned, that it is mainly correct, but the secretary persists in showing the nature of reports of investigating committees, in violation of article XIII, section 2, part II, Grand Lodge By-laws, as is so common with secretaries, in spite of the "thunderbolts hurled at them," as the Committee on Lodges U.D. puts it, in their report for 1892. Your committee have a hope, though not a lively one, that the time may come when lodge officers will learn that the Grand Lodge By-laws were made to be read and obeyed. The secretary is also admonished to make his records show that E.A. retired when the lodge opened on the second and third degrees. The record of its work is:

Petitions received.....	4
Elected.....	4
Rejected.....	0
Initiated.....	4
Passed .....	4
Raised.....	4
No. named in dispensation .....	16
	—
	20
No. named in dispensation not signing petition for charter.....	1
	—
Total membership.....	19

J. F. Luman, H. L. Wilson, W. T. Shreves, J. D. Harkless, John Armstrong, John Wagner, I. D. Cadwallader, Daniel A. Swegle, Joseph Hughbanks, William S. Luman, C. W. Norval, John F. Wilkin, Irvin Fox, W. G. Ronneberg, C. N. Hooper, M. H. White, Charles A. Mateer, A. S. White, S. B. Beer.

Finding the By-laws correct, your committee recommend that a charter be granted to that lodge as London Lodge No. 848.

## PALESTINE LODGE,

Located at Palestine, Crawford county, Illinois. Dispensation is dated January 1, A.D., 1897. Lodge instituted January 14, 1897, by R.W. Bro. G. H. B. Tolle, Deputy Grand Secretary, as proxy for the Grand Master.



Your committee find that the records of this lodge show that one brother was initiated, passed, and raised without first being elected to receive these degrees, that two Fellow Crafts were permitted to enter a Master Mason's lodge when the degree of Entered Apprentice was conferred, and that at a stated communication two petitions for the degrees were received and referred and one brother raised, but the record fails to show any date or place when and where this important work was done. The record also shows that no attention has been paid to article XIII, section 2, part II, of the Grand Lodge By-laws which emphatically prohibits the secretary from entering in the record the nature of the report of the committees of investigation, as stated verbally by the master.

From the general excellence of their record your committee are inclined to think that these errors are due to the carelessness of the secretary rather than to the actual administration and are not inclined to inflict upon the brethren of this growing young lodge punishment for the faults of its officers by refusing to recommend the granting of a charter. But we realize that it may become important to one of these brothers to be able to prove, by the records of his lodge, that he had been duly elected to receive the degrees, and to the other, to prove, by the same records, the date when, and the place where, he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason; and that, if the facts will warrant it, that the lodge record should be corrected to show these facts, and also to show that the work was done in the proper degrees, with none present but those who were entitled.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Palestine Lodge No. 849, when the Grand Master has satisfied himself that the errors above mentioned were caused by the omissions of the secretary instead of the actual administration, and when the records of this lodge have been corrected under his direction, and that the matter be referred to the Grand Master for that purpose.

The record of its work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	11
Elected.....	10
Rejected.....	0
Initiated.....	6
Passed.....	5
Raised.....	5
No. named in dispensation.....	15
	—
	20
No. named in dispensation not signing petition for charter.....	1
	—
Total membership.....	19

J. S. Thompson, M. E. Hotchkiss, M. H. Perrin, J. G. Nelson, R. O. Wesner, T. L. Conner, F. M. Fox, F. M. Shaw, A. R. Taylor, J. L. Poston, J. D. Mail, C. S. Wigginton, R. J. White, Nathan Grimes, Pearce Mills, J. B. Flannery, Richard Hotchkiss, Isaac Robinson, F. W. Masher.

#### AUSTIN LODGE,

Located at Austin, Cook county, Ill. Dispensation dated June 8, A.D. 1897. Instituted June 12, 1897, by R.W. Bro. M. Bates Iott, District Deputy Grand Master Third District, as proxy for M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Master.

Your committee have examined the By-laws, record, and return of the work of Austin Lodge U.D.; are again reminded thereby that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." Such records make the work of your committee easy, and the accuracy running throughout this extensive record makes it clear that the officers of this lodge know what Grand Lodge By-laws were made for, and that they are acquainted with the laws and usages of Masonry.

The record of its work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	20
Elected.....	16
Rejected.....	0
Initiated.....	15
Passed.....	10
Raised.....	9
No. named in dispensation.....	77
	<hr/>
	86
No. named in dispensation not signing petition for charter....	4
	<hr/>
Total membership.....	82

R. R. Jampolis, W. F. Branston, R. B. Wilson, A. E. Barteline, L. H. Howell, D. Oliphant, J. P. Gardner, B. F. Buck, W. L. Bunton, F. J. Erfert, L. Didier, sr., C. E. Bassett, L. Didier, jr., H. K. Stratford, W. A. Mitchell, H. Macdiarmid, G. M. Leathers, B. W. Crissey, T. Langford, J. D. Haggard, R. J. Martin, B. J. Wayt, J. S. Wayman, H. B. Martin, H. M. Gillett, T. A. Snow, D. G. Stannard, G. B. Burns, S. C. Elliott, H. Roberts, A. T. Benson, J. S. Cleverdon, R. H. Traill, C. H. Post, G. B. D. Koster, A. S. Millholland, J. Kerr, J. Gardiner, J. V. Huntress, P. M. Baumgardner, J. J. Walser, H. G. Teele, T. M. Hunter, F. A. Outhank, W. G. Davis, W. A. Pillinger, J. J. Miller, R. C. Newell, S. H. Bolton, W. F. Horn, C. E. Burke, W. Tevnan, P. G. Wing, G. N. Seyfried, F. Emerson, A. Barker, T. J. Cavey, A. S. Greenwood, A. A. Strom, S. H. Eveleth, J. Carolan, C. A. Stevens, C. S. Cut-

ting, W. O. Cline, J. W. Moreland, W. P. Gunthorp, S. Pillinger, C. D. Gammon, C. E. Jones, F. A. Spink, H. L. Goodrow, F. B. Leavitt, F. L. Goss, F. J. Didier, S. C. Higginson, C. C. Wood, C. P. Fink, F. Sherwood, F. Grant, H. H. Rearden, B. C. Brandstadt, E. Bugg.

Your committee, finding the record, returns, by-laws, and work correct, recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge, as "Austin Lodge No. 850."

#### CHICAGO HEIGHTS LODGE,

Located at Chicago Heights, Cook county, Ill. Dispensation dated January 8, A.D. 1897. Instituted January 12, A.D. 1897, by R. W. Bro. W. M. Burbank, District Deputy First District, as proxy for M. W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Master.

Your committee have carefully examined the by-laws, work, and returns of this lodge, and find the same neat, accurate, and business like in every particular. The record of its work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	6
Elected.....	6
Rejected... ..	0
Initiated .....	6
Passed .....	6
Raised .....	6
No. named in dispensation.....	17
	—
Total membership.....	23

George A. Hawkins, John Becker, Thomas Burns, Emil Walter, Adolph F. M. Steen, Henry C. Meyer, George C. Flanner, Nicholas M. Smith, Carl Howe, Theodore Weiderhold, Jacob E. Strong, Henry Shearer, George H. Fuller, Frank Fellows, Frank L. Steen, Charles R. Rhentan, William Elliott, William H. Donovan, David Wallace, Preston T. Large, Otto A. Oswald, Louis F. Walters, John W. Thomas.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge, as "Chicago Heights Lodge No. 851."

#### GOTHIC LODGE,

Located at East St. Louis, St. Clair county, Illinois. Dispensation dated January 15, 1897. Instituted January 22, 1897, by R. W. Bro. W. B. Grimes, Grand Lecturer, as proxy for M. W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Master.

Your committee have carefully examined the record, by-laws, returns, and work of this lodge and find the same correct.

The record of its work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	10
Elected.....	10
Rejected.....	0
Initiated.....	10
Passed.....	9
Raised .....	9
No. named in dispensation. ....	10
	<hr/>
Total membership.....	19

John B. Kelley, D. S. Hahn, A. H. Behrens, Frank J. Curtis, John Wilson, jr., Robert Traubel, W. A. West, Thomas A. Metcalf, R. A. Cooke, I. H. Todd, C. E. H. Behrens, A. Bean, F. C. Amos, Jacob Hugler, J. H. Thomas, W. H. Roberts, A. H. Knudsen, Alexander Wilson, J. E. Thoman.

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as "Gothic Lodge No. 852."

#### LATHAM LODGE,

Located at Latham, Logan county, Illinois. Dispensation dated March 17, A. D. 1897. Instituted March 27, A. D. 1897, by R.W. Bro. C. F. Tenney, District Deputy Grand Master Eighteenth District, as proxy for M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Master.

Your committee have fully examined the by-laws, work, and returns of this lodge and find the same correct. The record of its work is as follows:

Petitions received.....	2
Elected.....	2
Rejected.....	0
Initiated.....	2
Passed.....	2
Raised.....	1
No. named in dispensation.....	9
	<hr/>
No. named in dispensation not signing petition for charter.....	10 1
	<hr/>
Total membership .....	9

Mackenzie M. Vaughn, James Huston, John L. Mann, John F. Mann, Benjamin F. Markland, Nicholas P. Gasaway, Oscar J. Lucas, William T. Phillips, Thomas A. Gasaway.

We therefore recommend that a charter be granted this lodges a Latham Lodge No. 853. Fraternaly submitted,

C. H. PATTON,  
C. J. REUTER,  
S. S. CHANCE,  
D. J. AVERY,  
H. C. MITCHELL,

Committee on Lodges U.D.

## INVITATION—To Visit Garden City Lodge No. 141.

The Grand Secretary read an invitation from Garden City Lodge No. 141, to visit their lodge Wednesday evening to witness work in the third degree.

## PRESENTATION—Representative for Idaho.

R.W. BRO. W. M. BURBANK: *M.W. Grand Master*:—I have the honor to present you a certificate of my appointment as the Representative of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Idaho, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER: Brethren, we are in receipt of the credentials of our distinguished brother as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Idaho near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the Grand Lodge to welcome our brother as representative of this young and vigorous sister jurisdiction. Brethren of the Grand Lodge, you will join with me in according our Brother Burbank the grand honors of Masonry.

BROTHER BURBANK: *M.W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge*:—I assure you I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, and I thank you most sincerely for your courteous and fraternal recognition of me as the Representative of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Masons of Idaho near this Grand Lodge. I assure you, M.W. sir and brethren, that I shall exert my best endeavors to perform the duties of the office to which I have been so unexpectedly appointed. I sincerely hope that the relations and fraternal regard that at present exist between the Grand Lodge of Idaho and this M.W. Grand Lodge will continue and grow stronger and become of more practical value as the years go by. I thank you.

## PRESENTATION—Representative for Arkansas.

R.W. Bro. R. T. Spencer presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, and was received with Masonic honors.

R.W. BRO. R. T. SPENCER: *M.W. Grand Master*:—I have the honor of presenting my credentials as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas near the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER: Brethren, I hold in my hand the credentials of our R.W. Bro. Spencer as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, and I ask you to join in according to him



that welcome and greeting that is due from this Grand Lodge to a sister Grand Jurisdiction.

R.W. BRO. SPENCER: *M.W. Grand Master and Brethren of the State of Illinois*:—I thank you sincerely for the kind reception you have accorded me as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas near the Grand Lodge of Illinois and shall take great pleasure in conveying to Grand Master Ayer your fraternal greeting. Arkansas has four hundred and forty-five Lodges, and thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy Masons, and though not as densely populated as this state the Masonic representation is very creditable.

In the Grand Jurisdiction of Arkansas the Illinois brethren will remember is the birth place of M. W. Bro. Logan H. Root, who in 1883 occupied the oriental chair as Grand Master of Masons in Arkansas and whose death is deeply deplored by the Craft of that Grand Jurisdiction. I shall not trespass further on your time but will close with the hope that the kindly and fraternal relations which now exist between the two Grand Lodges will forever continue.

#### ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, from the Committee on Correspondence, made a verbal report on the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Egypt, and asked for further time, which on motion, was granted.

By request of M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, the Grand Master read the following letter:

CAIRO, Feb. 27, 1897.

*Honorable Owen Scott, Most Worshipful Grand Master M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, U.S.A., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.*

DEAR SIR AND M.W. BROTHER: The M.W. National Grand Lodge of Egypt, being a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, composed of the worshipful masters and wardens of its constituent lodges, and none others, and owing allegiance to no other body of any name whatsoever; being desirous of cultivating amicable relations with other governing Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, fraternally asks Masonic recognition of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, U.S.A., of Free and Accepted Masons, to an exchange of Representatives, the better to cultivate the spirit of brotherly love and friendship so earnestly taught in all our symbolic lodges.

The National Grand Lodge of Egypt was regularly organized in the year 1876, by lodges of Free and Accepted Masons which taught

and do now teach the English ritual as found in the work of the Mother Grand Lodge of England, presided over by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, M.W. Grand Master of all English Freemasons. This fact can be best verified by that distinguished Freemason of England, R. W. Bro. William J. Hugar, an honorary Past Grand Senior Warden of this Grand Lodge, by Bro. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, also an honorary Past Grand Senior Warden, and your own Past Grand Master, the honorable Gen. John C. Smith, who is the honorary Past Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, and has frequently visited our Grand and Constituent Lodges.

By reason of the close and fraternal relationship which has arisen between the Egyptian and Illinois Freemasons, having its origin in the visitation of our Egyptian brethren to the Illinois lodges during the world-famed Chicago Exposition of 1893, and the return visits of traveling brethren from Illinois to our Egyptian lodges, we seem nearer the Grand Lodge of Illinois than any other American Grand Lodge, and for these reasons we first ask of you the Masonic recognition so cheerfully accorded us by the Mother Grand Lodge of England, in 1876, and all other Grand Lodges in Europe of which we have asked that Masonic courtesy.

I am, M.W. Grand Master, sincerely and fraternally yours,  
Grand Master IDRIS.

### REPORT—Committee on Finance.

M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard presented the following report from the Committee on Finance, which, on motion, was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M.:*

Your Committee on Finance fraternally reports that it has examined the reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and finds them correct. For a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements reference is made to annual reports of said officers.

The condition of the treasury of the Grand Lodge is found to be as follows:

#### GENERAL FUND.

Balance in hands of Grand Treasurer October 3, 1896.....	\$44,449 34
Received from all sources.....	42,919 75
Total receipts.....	\$87,369 09

## CR.

Paid for United States bonds .....	\$ 9,660 00
Paid grand officers and committees.....	2,871 60
Paid mileage and per diem to Representatives.....	15,653 70
Paid miscellaneous orders.....	10,822 06
Balance in hands of Treasurer October 2, 1897.....	48,361 73
Total.....	<u>\$87,369 09</u>

## CHARITY FUND.

Balance on hand October 3, 1896.....	\$ 870 26
Received during the year.....	142 60
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,012 86</u>

## CR.

Paid on orders.....	\$ 290 00
Balance on hand.....	722 86
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,012 86</u>

## CASH AND BONDS IN HANDS OF GRAND TREASURER, OCTOBER 2, '97.

Balance on hand, General Fund .....	\$ 48,361 73
Balance on hand, Charity Fund.....	722 86
City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds, par value.....	50,000 00
United States 4 per cent bonds, par value....	8,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$107,084 59</u>

From the amount of cash in general fund, as stated above, will be paid amount of appropriations and special orders recommended, if approved, which will reduce the said fund to an estimated balance of \$12,646.57.

We estimate the expenses of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year as follows:

Mileage and per diem .....	\$19,500 00
Printing .....	3,000 00
Stationery, postage, and express.....	1,200 00
Schools of instruction .....	1,200 00
Salaries of Grand Officers .....	4,400 00
Miscellaneous.....	5,000 00
Total ...	<u>\$34,300 00</u>

Your committee recommends the following appropriations, and that orders for the amounts be drawn by the Grand Secretary:

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence...	\$ 300 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler.....	100 00

Bro. R. R. Stevens, Grand Tyler, expense, etc.....	\$ 72 00
John R. Lane, janitor .....	20 00
W. Bro. G. H. B. Tolle, Assistant Grand Secretary.....	25 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffin, stenographer.....	50 00
For rent of place of meeting .....	350 00
Bro. William Jenkins, mileage and per diem, securing transportation for Representative .....	57 91
J. F. Tenny Co, rubber stamps.....	1 35
N. Bommersbach, floral design, etc.....	15 90
Bro. George A. Stadler, expenses committee in hall.....	15 50
Pantagraph Ptg. & Sta. Co., printing reports, Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and Correspondent.....	407 50
Total.....	\$1,435 16

And to the members of committees the usual allowance of three dollars a day in addition to the amounts allowed by the by-laws.

In May last your committee visited the Grand Secretary's office in Bloomington, and made a thorough examination of the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary and found them correct.

Your committee further reports that it has procured a book, in which is registered from personal inspection the identical assets owned by this Grand Lodge and in the hands of the Grand Treasurer; and that on January 26 last we visited the office of the Grand Treasurer and with his representatives went to the safety deposit vaults of the Royal Trust Company, where said bonds, stocks, etc., of the Grand Lodge are kept. We found that the Grand Treasurer keeps the same separate and apart from other assets, so that they could be identified without difficulty.

The following is a complete list of the assets which we examined:

City of Chicago 4% bonds due 1908, interest payable January and July, five bonds, \$1,000 each, Nos. 303 R, 305 R, 306 R, 307 R, and 370 R; July, 1897, coupons on.....	\$ 5,000
City of Chicago 4% school bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, ten bonds, \$500 each, Nos. S 821, S 822, S 823, S 824, S 825, S 826, S 857, S 828, S 829, S 830; July, 1897, coupons on.....	5,000
And one bond, same description as above, S 731 .....	1,000
City of Chicago 4% River Improvement bonds, due 1912, interest payable January and July, twenty bonds, \$1,000 each, Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70; July, 1897, coupons on.....	20,000
City of Chicago 4% bonds, due 1914, interest payable January and July, eleven bonds, \$500 each, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74; July, 1897, coupons on.....	5,500

City of Chicago 4% bonds, due 1921, interest payable January and July, four bonds, \$1,000 each, Nos. 758, 759, 775, and 3023, July, 1897, coupons on.....	\$ 4,000
City of Chicago 4% sewerage bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, two bonds, \$1,000 each, Nos. 34 and 69, July 1897, coupons on.....	2,000
City of Chicago 4% school bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, five bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. S 440, S 590, S 727, S 729, and S 730, July 1897, coupons on.....	5,000
City of Chicago 4% Water Loan bonds, due 1911, interest payable January and July, four bonds, \$500 each, Nos. 1042, 1142, 1143, and 1250, July 1897, coupons on.....	2,000
City of Chicago 4% World's Columbian Exposition bonds, due 1921, interest payable January and July, one bond, No. 5647.	500
United States 4% coupon bonds, due 1925, interest quarterly, eight bonds of \$1,000 each, Nos. 63,033, 63,034, 63,035, 63,036, 63,037, 65,467, 65,468, and 75,416, May 1897, coupons on.....	8,000
Note of A. A. Glenn and papers connected therewith, together with paid up life policy, No. 99,588, Connecticut Mutual Life.	5,000
Certificate No. 844, Masonic Fraternity Temple Association in name of National Lodge No. 296, A.F. and A.M., eight shares.	800
Four notes, \$509.56, each signed by J. M. Smith, payable to National Lodge No. 596, A. F. and A. M., due September 9, 1875, December 9, 1875, December 9, 1875, and March 9, 1876.	
These notes are of no value.	

In regard to the certificate of stock, eight shares, of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, standing in the name of National Lodge No. 596, said lodge being now defunct, at a meeting of your committee in Bloomington, Ill., on May 27 last we recommended that the M.W. Grand Master have this stock transferred to the name of the Grand Lodge. We also advised the Grand Master, Brother Owen Scott, to destroy the four notes of \$409.56 listed above, signed by J. M. Smith and payable to said National Lodge, the maker of said notes having died several years ago, leaving no estate, and the notes not only being outlawed by lapse of time, but are absolutely worthless.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

L. A. GODDARD,  
GIL. W. BARNARD,  
S. W. WADDLE,  
Committee.

### INTRODUCTION--Of the Grand Orator.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER: Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I have a pleasing duty to perform in introducing the distinguished craftsman who will deliver the annual oration. That he is a Mason none



who know him will dispute. He has probably been a Mason longer for his age than any other person present. He became a Mason in his earliest infancy in spite of landmarks or dispensations. So eager was he to join the family of Masons that he was accorded a hearing at an age some twenty-one years before the time fixed for others less fortunately conditioned. He was born a Mason. I therefore present R.W. Bro. William E. Mason, United States Senator, who will deliver the annual oration.

## ORATION.

BY R.W. BRO. WILLIAM E. MASON, GRAND ORATOR.

### THE EVOLUTION OF A NATION.

The first nation was formed by cells arranged so as to best protect themselves against the elements. It was a daring and tragic struggle made by nature to create a tadpole. During that struggle one dauntless microbe set sail, without boat or pilot, across an untried drop of water, returned in safety to his friends, and was ever after spoken of in microbic literature as a "moral Columbus." It was a long stride from the first nation (the collection of cells) to the creation of other nations, such as a swarm of bees, a school of fish, and a band of our interesting friends, the monkey. It was also a long stride from those nations to the tribes of the uncivilized man, in forest and desert, but a greater stride has Dame Nature made in reaching the present so-called civilized nations, the best of which we believe to be our own United States of America.

I have spoken of the monkey as an "interesting friend." He is the very first parliamentarian, so far as I can learn. For centuries they have met in the forests and taken their turn in expressing their views. They may never have ascended (or descended) to the silver question, or the tariff, but they have listened attentively to the speaker and duly applauded him when finished. Whether the applause was for what he said or because he quit we have no means of knowing. We have heard men say that the monkey imitated the man. This is said by man in a spirit of self-complacency, if not conceit. What monkey was it that visited the house of lords, in the United States or elsewhere, and took back to his home the rules of parliamentary law and practice? The monkeys indulged in this "parleying" or talking with each other (and parliament means talking) before the kings allowed the parliament. Mother Nature, when toying with the wheels of evolution, never turns them backward, and if there is any imitating I fear we, and not the monkey, are the guilty ones.

Man was the first and only animal to use a weapon. Holding a stick or branch in his front foot one day to assist him to stand, that

he might see his enemy better and at a greater distance, he was suddenly attacked, and used his club in his front foot to brain his enemy. The constant use of the foot changed it to a hand. The club was the first weapon, and it set the pace for civilization from that day to this. Today, Japan eats the bread earned in the sweat of China's face, because she has the best club—the latest and most improved methods for killing. England maintains her historic consistency by using her club on great states like Guatemala. The poor insurgents of Cuba may have liberty from the yoke of Spain, if the club of Spain is not too strong. Not one question is raised of right, equity, and liberty; simply who can kill most; and we, the greatest and best, as we claim, nation in the world, with the other Christian and civilized nations, render no encouragement to the divine right of self-government, enunciated in our Declaration of Independence more than one hundred years ago. It may well be remarked in passing that Spain and England, as well as America, are dotted with churches, with countless spires dedicated to the worship of the Nazarene who taught nearly nineteen hundred years ago equal rights, "peace on earth, and good will to men."

This may be a digression, but its observation may keep down our American vanity, and compel us to admit that there is room for a few more turns of the wheel in the evolution of a nation.

When the animal man first cudgeled the brains out of his enemy, or choked him to death with his front foot, the family and friends of his enemy came next day for revenge, or for the fruit and nuts of the battlefield. The animal man and his family and friends were prepared for them, and thus began the organization of nations for mutual self-defence; then began the art, the science, the cruelty of war. If nations began in war, they but imitated their component parts—that is to say, mankind—for has not man, the creature of nature, been at war with nature since his birth? Yes, truly, and that in imitation of his friends, the other animals, and they in turn in imitation of the vegetable kingdom. The plant will selfishly struggle for the last drop of water and never bow its head to give air or sunshine to its neighbor. The cells began by feeding upon each other; the fishes of the sea and the fowls of the air devour their smaller brethren. The microbe of small-pox has its enemy, and we have found him. We set him to watch the citadel of artery and vein to kill the small-pox microbe as he comes in, or devour his pasture lands, that he may starve before he fairly sets up housekeeping in the blood.

Men live upon the necessities of their neighbors, and nations war with each other demanding money to settle an insult. They struggle, bluster, and brag of their merits, and seek to get the best of each other in trade and commerce. Evolution is war: The flower fights

and conquers the frost in the spring, and in turn dies by the hand it had conquered. The mighty rock rears its head in the ocean, and its fight with nature begins. Heat expands and cold contracts it, the waves beat against it, the clouds wet it and the sun dries it, and in the very war of the elements it goes down again to the sand from whence it came, but only to sleep till the passing centuries bid it again to lift its giant head and once again do battle for life.

And so Madam Nature seems to set us all by the ears, from the microbe to the nation of men, as though she was quietly enjoying a game of *solitaire*, which we call "the survival of the fittest."

This shadow is not, however, all of the picture. Plants and trees sometime help each other. The cells marry and are given in marriage, and some of the toilers of the sea are born and christened, marry and bless their children and their grandchildren, and pass on, within the rising and the setting of the sun, yet while living have helped to build forts to protect the small from the great. The bee is postman for lovesick flowers, and, unwittingly perhaps, trades his service for honey he has stolen but which he thinks is his. So the bee and the flower are useful to each other. Mankind, sometime in the early dawn, heard the whispered word "duty," and began to learn its meaning by bearing each others burdens, by learning to meet, act, and part upon the square, and the word has sounded louder and louder until nations have bent a willing ear and are seeking to prove that peace and good will, fair trade, and commerce, the keeping of treaties with each other is to be the ultimate conduct among the nations of the world.

A brief review of the past, to safely judge of the future, and an ambition to add my small intellectual microbe hastening the day of keeping all international agreements, the abandonment of war, the establishment of international arbitration is my only excuse for my use of the subject, "The Evolution of a Nation."

The abandonment of war cannot come in a day, nor can we at once disband our army and navy, but by proper consideration we can hasten the day when a civilized nation will maintain its army and navy only to defend itself against barbarism, and settle all international disputes as we did the Behring sea controversy—by international arbitration. Every European nation today has more than double the army and navy it needs to defend its own people and its own territory, each one anxious to levy tribute on a weaker nation and have the so-called glory of floating its flag over political serfs. We have many good and loyal citizens who talk about extending our territory and annexing this country and that. For my part I believe that to acquire territory by war is barbarism. To acquire it by diplomacy is larceny. I would never set this flag over any other nation except by the consent and wish of the people of that nation, and then not to

levy tribute, but simply to help them to the glories and responsibilities of self-government. I believe our government ought, in every way, help plant the flag of self-government, especially on this continent. We ought to encourage Hawaii to govern itself. We ought in every possible way recognize the right of the Cuban insurgents, so-called, to float his own flag over his own island, not to help the United States, but because it is in line with God's plan in the evolution of nations.

If the American conscience could speak today, the voice would resound around the world, and compel Spain to listen to the voice of reason—the voice of liberty. The success of the Spanish army means the delay of liberty and the storing up of the day of wrath. The success of the home-rule army of Cuba means another flag set in the sky dedicated to self-government and human liberty.

We are constantly told that the Cuban has no government. No state house and no laws. Well, what had Washington at Valley Forge? Our fraternal brethren met in the open air, the sound of the gavel in the east may be made on stump or stone. The tylers may be numberless as the trees; they may be ragged and sore about the altar, but they are our brothers just the same. They may have no capitol building, but if they meet in the open field or forest with only God and the stars to cover them, I am for that government just the same.

Mr. Lincoln said that no man had a right to govern another man without that man's consent. It is also true that no nation has the right to govern another nation without that nation's consent. Yet we sit on our peaceful soil while the great nations are murdering the citizens of the weaker nations, and look each other in the face and say: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

You ask: Are you teaching the Monroe Doctrine? I answer: Yes, and more. This is the natural evolution of the Monroe Doctrine, and as we evolve better nations and better laws we must evolve better international law. My thought is addressed to the conscience. You ask: What can conscience do? I reply that it has and can do all things. Conscience signed the Magna Charta. Conscience signed the Declaration of Independence. Conscience preserved the Union and tore down the slave pen and whipping post. Conscience bore the flag up the storm-swept heights of Lookout mountain. Conscience freed a million slaves and conscience will make them equal before the law. Conscience will sometime, in the evolution of time and nations, do away with war, and real glory will be found in the paths of peace, and we will catch the true meaning of him who said "Peace on earth, good will to men."

The evolution of a nation depends upon the evolution of the men, women, and children who make the nation. The nation, to be free, must allow its citizens freedom. The citizen, to be free, must allow



his neighbor freedom. 'Tis the law of liberty, as it is the law of love, the more you give the more you have. If you, by prejudice, restrain your neighbor of his right of conscience, both you and your neighbor are slaves to your prejudice, and when you overcome your prejudice you and your neighbor are both free. Our dear, bigoted, brave narrow old forefathers came here to find freedom to worship God, and soon began to make kindling wood of those who asked the same thing for themselves. They were slaves to bigotry and prejudice. For one hundred years, with this dear old flag above us, we sang "This is the land of the free," and sold our black men, and women, and children to the highest and best bidders for cash. We were slaves to avarice—greed for gold. No picture could be painted of our commonwealth in which the slave pen and whipping post did not rear its head. The music of this Union was discordant with the plaintive song of the slave. Columbia ruined her fair form stooping to hold the black man in the dust; and when Lincoln struck the shackles from a million slaves they also fell from your arm and mine. And here I make a plea for personal liberty, wishing only to impress this thought: That you receive the broadest liberty by giving it to others, and as home is the foundation of the nation, the better and freer the home, the better and freer the nation.

Give your wife the liberty she is entitled to. I have known men to give their name to a woman—make her the mistress of his heart and home—and then be afraid to trust her with his pocket-book. Where are the \$2 you had Christmas? I know one man who successfully managed a big real estate deal, and went home at night and quarreled with his wife about where the bureau should stand, and the hanging of a picture. She is home twenty-four hours a day, let her run the house, and as for the business, let her at least imagine she is running that, it pleases her and does not hurt you. Do not forget when you popped and was afraid she would say "no." Do not forget the vow at the altar, to love, honor, and cherish, which means to give her the liberty of being happy.

Give your children liberty. No room in the house ought to be too good for the children. Saving the best room for occasional use for a stranger, is barbarism. I have heard men tell how much such boy and girl has cost them in money for education, etc., as though it were a business or financial investment instead of laying character cornerstones for time and eternity. They will not loaf around saloons if home is interesting and happy. Don't slave yourself to let them know that as soon as you go to your grave they will be provided for. Teach them to be self-sustaining. Tell them how sweet is the bread of independence. Give them good minds and bodies. Prepare them for the conflict, and then set them down in the highway of life and say: "My boy, my girl, there is the path; be industrious, be honest,



and under this flag there is no door worthy of entering that will not open to you if you are worthy to enter."

Give your parents liberty. Think what your duty is, and let the twilight of their lives be bright with your tender care.

Give the baby the liberty due him. The baby is a wellspring of pleasure, whether at home or ragged and dirty on the street.

Give your neighbor the liberty due him. When you begin to respect your neighbor for his true worth, regardless of whether he agrees with you in politics or religion, you have begun to live up to the true religion of the American citizen. The grand evidence of civilization today is not in the telegraph or the railroad, nor is it the wealth or the strength of the nation, but in the schools and churches that cover our land; the institutions of charity all about us; the fraternal societies for mutual and not selfish benefit, and particularly our own beloved order, that, amidst the rise and fall of nations, the uprising and crumbling of the dynasties of the past, it has continued to teach loyalty to home, loyalty to country, and to God.

#### VOTE OF THANKS—To Grand Orator.

R. W. BRO. R. T. SPENCER:—*M. W. Grand Master*: I move that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be returned to R. W. Bro. William E. Mason for his excellent oration, and that it be published in the proceedings. Motion carried unanimously.

#### REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

M. W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, chairman of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the following report, which was, on motion, adopted:

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CEDAR LODGE NO. 124.		

Action set aside and accused restored to good standing in the Fraternity.

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 40%;"></div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 40%;"></div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"><i>vs.</i></div>	}	No. 2.
APOLLO LODGE NO. 642.		

Action of lodge set aside as to the first four defendants, and said four defendants are found guilty, and the penalty fixed at reprimand, and that the reprimand be administered by such brother as the Grand

Master shall appoint, and that the action of the lodge be sustained as to the fifth defendant, but that said fifth defendant shall not receive the third degree in Masonry until he shall have passed a clear ballot in accordance with the By-laws of this Grand Lodge, and that due notice of such ballot shall be given to all resident members of Appollo lodge.

\_\_\_\_\_  
vs.  
ILLIOPOLIS LODGE NO. 521. } No. 3.

The action of the lodge is sustained in finding the accused guilty, but the action of the lodge in fixing the penalty of suspension for one year is set aside, and instead thereof the accused is expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

\_\_\_\_\_  
vs.  
DESOTO LODGE NO. 287. } No. 4.

Continued with instruction to DeSoto Lodge No. 287, to send up a transcript of the complete record.

\_\_\_\_\_  
vs.  
FELLOWSHIP LODGE NO. 89. } No. 5.

Action of the lodge set aside as to the charge of adultery, there being no evidence to sustain the same, and under the plea of guilty of gambling the defendant is suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry for one year.

\_\_\_\_\_  
vs.  
SPRINGFIELD LODGE NO. 4. } No. 6.

Cause reversed and remanded for new trial.

\_\_\_\_\_  
vs.  
PANA LODGE NO. 226. } No. 7.

Cause reversed and remanded for a new trial.

\_\_\_\_\_  
vs.  
CHEBANSE LODGE NO. 424. } No. 8.

Action of lodge set aside and the appellant restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

-----	}	No. 9.
<i>vs.</i>		
WYOMING LODGE NO. 479.		

Action of the lodge set aside and the appellant is restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

-----	}	No. 10.
<i>vs.</i>		
PROVIDENCE LODGE NO. 711.		
Action of the lodge sustained.		

-----	}	No. 11.
<i>vs.</i>		
WYOMING LODGE NO. 477.		
Action of the lodge sustained.		

Your committee further report that so much of the Grand Master's address as was referred to this committee, being that portion which refers to Mechanicsburg Lodge No. 299, is neither an appeal nor a grievance, but requires a construction of the Grand Lodge By-laws, and therefore your committee respectfully submit and recommend that the same be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,  
JOSEPH E. DYAS,  
WILLIAM S. CANTRELL,  
GEORGE W. HILL,  
EUGENE L. STOKER,

Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Past Grand Master J. C. Postlethwaite, of Kansas, was introduced and given a seat in the Grand East.

#### INVITATION—To Visit Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

R.W. Bro. George M. Moulton, on behalf of the Board of Directors of Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, presented an invitation to members of the Grand Lodge to visit this institution.

#### CALLED OFF.

At 12 m. the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

## THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, Oct. 7, 5897. }  
 9 o'clock a. m. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master. Grand Officers and Representatives as yesterday.

## REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. John A. Ladd, for the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:*

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would fraternally report that the following Grand Officers, members of Committees, and Representatives, members of this Grand Lodge, are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages.

Fraternally submitted,

JNO. A. LADD,

EDW. L. WAHL.

WM. B. WRIGHT,

Committee.

## GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total .....	RESIDENCE.
Owen Scott.....	Grand Master.....	126	\$12 60	\$...	\$12 60	Bloomington.
Edward Cook.....	Dep. Grand Master...	3	6	6	6 00	Chicago.
Chas. F. Hitchcock.....	Senior Gr. Warden...	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
George M. Moulton.....	Junior Gr. Warden...	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Wiley M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer...	2	20	....	20	Chicago.
J. H. C. Dill.....	Grand Secretary.....	126	12 60	....	12 60	Bloomington.
H. W. Bolton.....	Grand Chaplain.....	3	30	6	6 30	Chicago.
W. E. Mason.....	Grand Orator.....	4	40	6	6 40	Chicago.
G. H. B. Tolle.....	Dep. Gr. Secretary...	172	17 20	6	23 20	Mattoon.
C. J. Lindley.....	Grand Pursuivant...	249	24 90	6	30 90	Greenville.
W. H. Peak.....	Grand Marshal.....	320	32 00	6	38 00	Jonesboro.
Walter Watson.....	Gr. Standard Bearer	263	26 30	6	32 30	Mt. Vernon.
R. T. Spencer.....	Gr. Sword Bearer...	186	18 60	6	24 60	Illioipolis.
Ed. C. Pace.....	Senior Gr. Deacon...	266	26 60	6	32 60	Ashley.
C. E. Allen.....	Junior Gr. Deacon...	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
W. W. Bruce.....	Grand Steward.....	192	19 20	6	25 20	Casey.
A. B. Ortseifen.....	Grand Steward.....	4	40	6	6 40	Chicago.
J. S. McClelland.....	Grand Steward.....	170	17 00	6	23 00	Decatur.
W. H. Johnson.....	Grand Steward.....	25	2 50	6	8 50	Wheaton.
Robt. R. Stevens....	Grand Tyler.....	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.

## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
W. M. Burbank .....	1st District.	3	30	6	6 30	Chicago.
Herbert Preston.....	2d "	4	40	6	6 40	Chicago.
M. B. Iott.....	3d "	12	1 20	6	7 20	Chicago.
Luman T. Hoy.....	4th "	51	5 10	6	11 10	Woodstock.
Jacob Krohn.....	5th "	114	11 40	6	17 40	Freeport.
Chas. E. Groves.....	6th "	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll.
Daniel D. Hunt.....	7th "	55	5 50	6	11 50	DeKalb.
John B. Fithian.....	8th "	37	3 70	6	9 70	Joliet.
Wm. L. Milligan.....	9th "	84	8 40	6	14 40	Ottawa.
T. Van Antwerp.....	10th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Sparland.
H. C. Cleaveland.....	11th "	162	16 20	6	22 20	Rock Island.
O. F. Kirkpatrick.....	12th "	210	21 00	6	27 00	Blandinsville.
D. D. Dunkle.....	13th "	179	17 90	6	23 90	Monmouth.
Louis Zinger.....	14th "	158	15 80	6	21 80	Pekin.
D. D. Darrah.....	15th "	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington.
W. H. Bergstresser.....	16th "	124	12 40	6	18 40	Danville.
Robert L. McKinlay.....	17th "	160	16 00	6	22 00	Paris.
Chas. F. Tenney.....	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement.
R. D. Lawrence.....	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
Albert P. Grout.....	20th "	235	23 50	6	29 50	Winchester.
W. O. Butler.....	21st "	216	21 60	6	27 60	La Harpe.
Alex. H. Bell.....	22d "	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
Hugh Snell.....	23d "	231	23 10	6	29 10	Litchfield.
W. H. Lathrop.....	24th "	222	22 20	6	28 20	Newton.
C. Rohrbaugh.....	25th "	229	22 90	6	28 90	Kinmundy.
H. T. Burnap.....	26th "	259	25 90	6	31 90	Upper Alton.
James Douglass.....	27th "	321	32 10	6	38 10	Chester.
J. M. Burkhart.....	28th "	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion.
Henry T. Goddard.....	29th "	252	25 20	6	31 20	Mt. Carmel.
J. M. Jones.....	30th "	353	35 30	6	41 30	New Gr.Chain

## COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.					
Monroe C. Crawford .....	330	\$33 00	\$35	\$ 68 00	Jonesboro.
Joseph E. Dyas .....	160	16 00	35	51 00	Paris.
Wm. S. Cantrell.....	307	30 70	35	65 70	Benton.
Geo. W. Hill.....	316	31 60	35	66 60	Murphysboro.
Eugene L. Stoker .....	12	1 20	35	36 20	Evanston.
CHARTERED LODGES.					
Loyal L. Munn.....	114	11 40	20	31 40	Freeport.
Frank W. Havill .....	252	25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.
George Stadler.....	170	17 00	20	37 00	Decatur.
James L. Scott.....	172	17 20	20	37 20	Mattoon.
Thomas W. Wilson.....	185	18 50	20	38 50	Springfield.
CORRESPONDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins.....	263	26 30	15	41 30	Quincy.



## COMMITTEES—Continued.

NAMES.	Miles .....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total .....	RESIDENCE.
CREDENTIALS.					
J. I. McClintock .....	286	28 60	20	48 60	Carmi.
P. W. Barclay.....	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.
Geo. W. Cyrus .....	242	24 20	20	44 20	Camp Point.
FINANCE.					
Leroy A. Goddard.....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
Gil. W. Barnard.....	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
Samuel W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.
GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.					
W. E. Ginther.....	182	18 20	20	38 20	Charleston.
Geo. F. Howard.....	160	16 00	20	36 00	Paris.
W. F. Beck.....	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
Chas. H. Patton.....	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.
Daniel J. Avery.....	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
Henry C. Mitchell.....	308	30 80	20	50 80	Carbondale.
C. J. Reuter.....	286	28 60	20	48 60	Lebanon.
S. S. Chance.....	249	24 90	20	44 90	Salem.
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.					
DeWitt C. Cregier.....	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
James A. Hawley .....	98	9 80	20	29 80	Dixon.
D. M. Browning.....	280	28 00	20	48 00	E. St. Louis.
John C. Smith.....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
John M. Pearson.....	252	25 20	20	45 20	Godfrey.
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
John A. Ladd .....	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.
Ed. L. Wahl.....	230	23 00	30	53 00	Vandalia.
Wm. B. Wright.....	199	19 90	30	49 90	Effingham.
OBITUARIES.					
Geo. W. Warvelle.....	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
N. E. Roberts.....	258	25 80	20	45 80	Fairfield.
G. O. Friedrich.....	134	13 40	20	33 40	Chillicothe.
PETITIONS.					
C. M. Forman.....	300	30 00	20	50 00	Sparta.
Benj. Nagle.....	228	22 80	20	42 80	Louisville.
A. W. Blakesley.....	263	26 30	20	46 30	Quincy.
RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.					
Wm. Jenkins.....	98	9 80	25	34 80	Dixon.
C. H. Morrell .....	226	22 60	25	47 60	Augusta.
TO EXAMINE VISITORS.					
Wm. B. Grimes.....	246	24 60	15	39 60	Pittsfield.
A. B. Ashley.....	15	1 50	15	16 50	La Grange.
J. E. Evans.....	145	14 50	15	29 50	Monticello.
J. W. Rose .....	231	23 10	15	38 10	Litchfield.
J. R. Ennis.....	283	28 30	15	43 30	Liberty.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles .....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total .....
Bodley .....	1	Chas. A. Bowen .....	263	\$ 26 30	6	\$ 32 30
Equality .....	2	G. A. Bourland .....	304	31 40	6	36 40
Harmony .....	3	John R. Davis .....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield .....	4	Richard Lathrop .....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship .....	7	Thomas Cheattle .....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon .....	8	M. C. Herman .....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville .....	9	D. H. Glass .....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns .....	13	Herman Grossman .....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren .....	14	F. E. Robinson .....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria .....	15	Sam Coffinbury .....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance .....	16	Eugene Stapp .....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb .....	17	J. W. Bailey .....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton .....	19	F. E. Blanc .....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock .....	20	J. E. Helfrich .....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass .....	23	Frank M. Fulks .....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair .....	24	James A. Farmer .....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin .....	25	W. J. Yenny .....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram .....	26	Frank Condra .....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Piasa .....	27	Adam W. Reed .....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin .....	29	Fred W. Soady .....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mt. Vernon .....	31	A. D. Webb .....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Oriental .....	33	Frank T. Wyatt .....	1	10	6	6 00
Barry .....	34	W. W. Watson .....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston .....	35	Thomas T. Shoemaker .....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh .....	36	Bernhard Dittmer .....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Monmouth .....	37	Dan Q. Webster .....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch .....	38	M. W. Thompson .....	124	12 40	4	16 40
Herman .....	39	J. H. Weinhoener .....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental .....	40	A. J. Newell .....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet .....	42	Ferdinand Munch .....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington .....	43	Frank H. Blose .....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin .....	44	E. A. Perry .....	255	25 50	4	29 50
Griggsville .....	45	Fred H. Farrand .....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple .....	46	Thomas I. Ballantine .....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Caledonia .....	47	Hall Whiteaker .....	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity .....	48	W. P. Lillibridge .....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Cambridge .....	49	Frank G. Welton .....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton .....	50	J. B. Nulton .....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah .....	51	M. W. Miller .....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent .....	52	J. P. Baujan .....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson .....	53	E. J. Scarborough .....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington .....	55	J. R. Aspley .....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio .....	57	David J. Sears .....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal .....	58	B. F. Craig .....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston .....	59	Frank Ives .....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere .....	60	J. H. Thomas .....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon .....	61	Elijah D. Richmond .....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks .....	63	J. S. Andrews .....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton .....	64	Jake Kirsch .....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid .....	65	E. E. Sargent .....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Pacific .....	66	Joseph B. Randleson .....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia .....	67	George W. Randall .....	99	9 90	4	13 90
Eureka .....	69	Charles H. Brandenburg .....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Central .....	71	Richard Beet .....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester .....	72	Stephen A. Douglass .....	321	32 10	4	36 10
Rockton .....	74	John Watts .....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Roscoe .....	75	Jabez Love .....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo .....	76	S. W. Tappen .....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie .....	77	D. G. Burr .....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Waukegan .....	78	Dewey Hamilton .....	35	3 50	6	9 50

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Scott.....	79	Fred P. Bacon.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	Charles Richert.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	John Hahn.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
DeWitt.....	84	James M. Kirk.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	J. D. Strait.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia.....	86	Abram Brown.....	334	33 40	6	39 40
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	P. H. Oyler.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana.....	88	George H. Schwing.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Fellowship.....	89	W. D. Abney.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	Herman Felsenheld.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	James L. Elliott.....	366	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart.....	92	C. Brown.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	M. J. Overman.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	John E. Morton.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	D. F. Stevens.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior.....	97	H. B. Lichtenberger.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor.....	98	H. L. Zimser.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville.....	99	William H. Glass.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria.....	100	William H. Emmerson.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford.....	102	John Barker.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia.....	103	F. A. Turner.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown.....	104	J. R. Maguire.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester.....	105	M. L. McDonough.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster.....	106	G. M. Saylor.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles.....	108	S. J. Wilson.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton.....	109	A. McDonald.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	H. J. Blanck.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro.....	111	James A. Peak.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	A. C. Vedder.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	E. J. Glancy.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	J. B. Miller.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Rising Sun.....	115	S. C. Litwiler.....	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont.....	116	J. P. Marshall.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Elgin.....	117	Ole Hanson.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly.....	118	George L. Kimber.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry.....	119	O. P. Carroll.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound.....	122	E. A. Fish.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka.....	123	R. B. Trimble.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar.....	124	C. S. Magner.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup.....	125	W. H. Trent.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire.....	126	H. W. Toennigs.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Antioch.....	127	David Murrie.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh.....	128	S. M. Horn.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield.....	129	R. L. Metcalf.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion.....	130	J. W. Johnson.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda.....	131	D. G. Thompson.....	373	37 30	6	43 30
Mackinaw.....	132	L. H. Rogers.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	T. W. Clark.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore.....	134	J. D. Waterman.....	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima.....	135	F. M. Jacobs.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville.....	136	W. L. Bishop.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk.....	137	W. D. Sharpe.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo.....	138	H. W. Richardson.....	66	6 60	4	10 60
Geneva.....	139	C. W. Grant.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	J. S. Freeman.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Garden City.....	141	Will C. Rood.....	1	10	6	6 10
Ames.....	142	C. C. Pervier.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond.....	143	R. W. Overton.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb.....	144	Thomas J. Adams.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	W. R. Winchester.....	101	10 10	4	14 10
Lee Centre.....	146	J. E. Gray.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	Fred Kuntz.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	W. T. Watson.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Effingham.....	149	David L. Wright.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	Pleas. T. Chapman.....	339	33 90	6	39 90

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bunker Hill.....	151	H. R. Budd.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity.....	152	John R. Garaghty.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay.....	153	William H. Seibert.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Russell.....	154	Almon Stansberry.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Alpha.....	155	R. R. Strickler.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan.....	156	A. J. Maclay.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana.....	157	D. E. Bruffett.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry.....	158	W. A. Cristy.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee.....	159	A. T. Boyle.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia.....	160	Fred Schultz.....	1	10	6	6 10
Virden.....	161	R. T. Morrow.....	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope.....	162	H. T. McKee.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Edward Dobbins.....	164	G. D. Rader.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta.....	165	William J. Horrom.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East.....	166	I. S. Montgomery.....	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford.....	168	E. W. Scott.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda.....	169	D. M. Brown.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	William C. Milner.....	114	11 40	4	15 40
Girard.....	171	E. E. Cooper.....	211	21 10	4	25 10
Wayne.....	172	E. E. Cantrall.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley.....	173	C. W. Buck.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	J. M. Rybolt.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Matteson.....	175	F. W. Werner.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota.....	176	C. P. Gardner.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton.....	177	C. W. Lillie.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central.....	178	W. A. Green.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash.....	179	J. P. Deckard.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Germania.....	182	Christoph F. Baum.....	1	10	6	6 10
Meridian.....	183	James McCredie.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Abingdon.....	185	W. G. Purviance.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie.....	187	James A. Donaldson.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Cyrus.....	188	J. S. Grove.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City.....	189	Edward M. Clark.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Farmington.....	192	W. M. Anderson.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick.....	193	John Jackson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom.....	194	M. A. Warren.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
La Harpe.....	195	George W. Soule.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville.....	196	C. L. Farris.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's.....	197	R. W. Greene.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer.....	199	W. W. Mudge.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba.....	200	T. W. Gibson.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia.....	201	Jacob Pelfer.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly.....	203	C. C. Vanmeter.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora.....	204	I. H. Southwick.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian.....	205	T. H. Stetler.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Fairfield.....	206	L. D. Bennett.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa.....	207	Walter R. Kimzey.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	Robert Van Der Bogart.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Lewis Ridgeway.....	1	10	6	6 10
Logan.....	210	Charles E. Clark.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland.....	211	N. A. W. Sievers.....	2	20	6	6 20
Shipman.....	212	J. F. Sweet.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava.....	213	George W. Marshal.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie.....	214	Lewis M. Curson.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton.....	216	S. B. Brown.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason.....	217	J. A. Gladson.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem.....	218	B. O. Manker.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland.....	219	M. J. Naphew.....	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet.....	220	F. O. Jahr.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Leroy.....	221	John R. Tuthill.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington.....	222	Charles E. Downing.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana.....	226	John P. Moyer.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus.....	227	R. E. McNeill.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington.....	228	M. E. Foster.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Manchester.....	229	J. R. Brown.....	232	23 20	6	29 20



## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
New Haven.....	230	Isaac A. Foster.....	298	\$29 80	6	35 80
Wyanet.....	231	P. A. Millard.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers.....	232	F. M. Jones.....	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville.....	233	Caleb I. Sanders.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	T. H. Humphrey.....	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City.....	235	George M. Cummings.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak.....	236	Arthur F. Smith.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo.....	237	William F. Gibson.....	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	W. C. Bridges.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	Mark Wise.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Western Star.....	240	T. J. Baddeley.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah.....	241	Thomas J. Elder.....	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva.....	243	S. Thompson.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Greenville.....	245	Joseph G. Wright.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
El Paso.....	246	J. A. Schofield.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris.....	247	Edwin Harris.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate.....	248	G. W. Hamilton.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard.....	249	J. R. Ash.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson.....	250	Ed. Rosenbaum.....	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth.....	251	George W. Pumphrey.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo.....	252	J. W. Edwards.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	J. A. Petterson.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora.....	254	James A. Raymond.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson.....	255	W. H. Young.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Warsaw.....	257	W. K. Worthen.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon.....	260	Joseph Withington.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Amon.....	261	I. C. Lafferty.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon.....	262	C. W. Smith.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois.....	263	Isaac M. Hornback.....	145	14 50	4	18 50
Franklin Grove.....	264	A. W. Crawford.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	F. V. Barnett.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston.....	266	W. M. Huffman.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
La Prairie.....	267	Charles R. Chinn.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	E. L. Wiedner.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton.....	269	J. O. Clifford.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	Zimri Smith.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Blaney.....	271	Charles R. Grout.....	1	10	6	6 10
Carmi.....	272	William P. Tuley.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Miners.....	273	F. P. Stillman.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron.....	274	John H. Helm.....	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton.....	275	J. A. Miller.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth.....	276	Elisha L. Robinson.....	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia.....	277	John Brockman.....	1	10	6	6 10
Jo Daviess.....	278	C. E. Morton.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga.....	279	J. F. Jarvis.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas.....	280	W. S. Brown.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Brooklyn.....	282	A. Bradshaw.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Meteor.....	283	John H. Latham.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catlin.....	285	W. S. Duff.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Plymouth.....	286	Oscar Holmes.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto.....	287	Frank Friedline.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa.....	288	C. A. Brown.....	59	5 90	6	11 90
Wataga.....	291	C. W. Merrill.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	W. G. Abbott.....	102	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown.....	293	H. A. Sturtevant.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	Lora T. Dunn.....	92	9 20	4	13 20
Dills.....	295	Oscar J. Reese.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Quincy.....	296	Joseph W. Wall.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	Isaac Cutter.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Wauconda.....	298	James Monahan.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Durand.....	302	E. A. Hill.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven.....	303	Lewis P. Voss.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga.....	305	W. H. McClain.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	C. F. Banta.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
T. J. Pickett.....	307	Ira Applegate.....	192	19 20	6	25 20



## REPRESENTATIVES.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Ashlar.....	308	Geo. M. Darling.....	1	10	6	6 10
Harvard.....	309	W. C. Wellington.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn.....	310	Geo. A. Katz.....	3	30	6	6 30
Kilwinning.....	311	John Smith.....	1	10	6	6 10
Ionic.....	312	W. I. Lowry.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
York.....	313	John A. Keller.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Erwin.....	315	Andrew Schmorrr.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Abraham Jonas.....	316	James A. Thome.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	F. R. Grigson.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric.....	319	J. F. Lindvall.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Creston.....	320	J. V. Reese.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap.....	321	Alexander McKay.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	G. A. Edwards.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	James Stewart.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg.....	325	William M. Gregg.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry.....	327	A. A. Adkisson.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona.....	330	R. C. Sellon.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	Alex. S. Jessop.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	John W. Kagey.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	M. Ashton Jones.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	M. J. Seed.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller.....	335	Christian Klingel.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Columbia.....	336	Thos. N. Cummins.....	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida.....	337	John H. Anderson.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline.....	339	Robert Jenkins.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Kedron.....	340	John W. Augue.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon.....	341	I. C. Duncan.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield.....	342	H. L. Padfield.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Milledgeville.....	345	W. B. Holly.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
N. D. Morse.....	346	Perry R. Leonard.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	Frank Thompson.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville.....	348	John P. Weger.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Sublette.....	349	J. H. Ayres.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview.....	350	J. H. Suydam.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton.....	351	C. S. Brydia.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland.....	352	F. M. Gragg.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Kinderhook.....	353	George W. Lawrence.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	A. P. Lorton.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine.....	355	Oscar H. Gehrs.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage.....	356	Joseph White.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion.....	358	D. A. Hewit.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry.....	359	John W. Mowat.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	H. J. Cheesman.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Douglas.....	361	Charles Rembe.....	301	30 10	4	34 10
Noble.....	362	Chas. E. Palmer.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb.....	363	M. H. Spence.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica.....	364	Geo. A. McFerson.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement.....	365	Homer E. Shaw.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola.....	366	T. L. Vradenburg.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	H. G. Shinn.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	H. Cornelius.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Newman.....	369	L. E. Root.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston.....	371	Andrew Hansen.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg.....	373	J. W. Smith.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona.....	374	M. Bloomingdale.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Aroma.....	378	J. C. Danforth.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson.....	379	Charles E. Gabriel.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty.....	380	Zenos Winget.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Gill.....	382	Richard Boston.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille.....	383	John Igou.....	93	9 30	4	13 30
Waltham.....	384	E. L. Watts.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi.....	385	Charles D. Crouse.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport.....	386	John Gillespie.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
El Dara.....	388	H. J. Strubinger.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee.....	389	Fayette S. Hatch.....	56	5 60	6	11 60

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Ashmore .....	390	O. J. Loser .....	178	\$17 80	\$6	\$23 80
Polono .....	391	G. W. Manley .....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee .....	392	B. F. Roberts .....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair .....	393	Geo. S. Haskell .....	1	10	6	6 10
Jerseyville .....	394	Chas. E. Miner .....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point .....	396	Lewis W. Brown .....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh .....	397	John C. Schampp .....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kinmundy .....	398	W. W. Lowe .....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda .....	399	F. D. Webb .....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Odell .....	401	Charles E. Axt .....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee .....	402	J. S. Brown .....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City .....	403	C. E. Walsh .....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia .....	404	E. E. Whitehorne .....	38	3 80	4	7 80
Ramsey .....	405	Sam C. Morrison .....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Bethalto .....	406	J. J. Maxwell .....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton .....	408	W. A. Tweedy .....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner .....	409	Joseph B. Burtt .....	1	10	6	6 10
Mithra .....	410	F. H. Roessler .....	1	10	6	6 10
Hesperia .....	411	J. D. Everett .....	1	10	6	6 10
Bollen .....	412	John C. Meyer .....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star .....	414	T. H. Briggs .....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge .....	415	N. E. Nurs .....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton .....	416	H. B. Henderson .....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles .....	417	J. M. Ferrell .....	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg .....	418	Chris Herligenstein .....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg .....	419	Thos. H. Taylor .....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon .....	420	H. E. Wade .....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn .....	421	W. E. Johnston .....	127	12 70	4	16 70
Landmark .....	422	Fred F. Danks .....	5	50	6	6 50
Lanark .....	423	Chas. Ohmsted .....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter .....	424	Rufus Funk .....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville .....	426	Peter F. Clark .....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud .....	427	John W. Law .....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam .....	428	D. M. Baird .....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse .....	429	John Burrill .....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick .....	430	Chas. C. Whiteside .....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit .....	431	R. O. Vangilder .....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville .....	432	Walter Hanback .....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan .....	433	John Straley .....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Makanda .....	434	John A. Wiley .....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo .....	436	John Shafer, Jr. .....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago .....	437	David Birkenstein .....	1	10	6	6 10
Camargo .....	440	George A. Haines .....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland .....	441	Andrew J. Parker .....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey .....	442	Roy J. Howe .....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire .....	443	Frank Channing .....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Cave-in-Rock .....	444	H. C. Frayser .....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield .....	445	S. L. Berryman .....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Watseka .....	446	J. N. Pierce .....	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe .....	447	Richard Conover .....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City .....	448	Peter Garrison .....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon .....	449	Jacob Funk .....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Loami .....	450	James Greer .....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Bromwell .....	451	E. C. Watson .....	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford .....	453	George H. Ellis .....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa .....	454	J. H. Sterling .....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Irving .....	455	C. B. McKinney .....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis .....	456	George H. Webster .....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Moscow .....	457	W. Y. Davis .....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Jeffersonville .....	460	T. J. Hilliard .....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview .....	461	Harris Thomas .....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont .....	462	D. B. McLean .....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra .....	463	T. J. Young .....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver .....	464	C. W. McMillan .....	248	24 80	4	28 80
Huntsville .....	465	C. H. Phelps .....	232	23 20	6	29 20

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Cobden.....	466	A. J. Hardin.....	323	\$32 30	\$3	\$38 30
South Macon.....	467	H. R. Woodcock.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove.....	468	D. Hurley.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean.....	469	James D. Haise.....	141	14 10	4	18 10
Rantoul.....	470	B. F. Yates.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.....	471	John Fitzgerald.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Amity.....	472	John E. Norris.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon.....	473	D. R. Wilkins.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia.....	474	Jos. M. Arnin.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito.....	476	J. A. McComas.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland.....	477	W. O. Ensign.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Pleiades.....	478	Alexander C. King.....	3	30	6	6 30
Wyoming.....	479	J. H. Wrigley.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Momence.....	481	B. L. Tabler.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Lexington.....	482	James V. McCullough.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Xenia.....	485	Thos. W. Kepley.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen.....	486	James R. Sterrett.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson.....	487	P. N. Hearn.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City.....	488	T. F. Shannon.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Cooper.....	489	L. C. Stewart.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Shannon.....	490	W. W. Booth.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin.....	491	Merriitt J. Platt.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Libertyville.....	492	R. W. Bulkeley.....	35	3 50	6	9 50
Tower Hill.....	493	George Corley.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Stone Fort.....	495	Marshall Ozment.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Tennessee.....	496	John G. Dixon.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Alma.....	497	Archie Stewart.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro.....	498	James A. White.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul.....	500	Joseph M. Grout.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark.....	501	E. G. Hill.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull.....	502	B. F. Woolums.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin.....	503	B. F. Norris, Sr.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	Alfred Holloway.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
O. H. Miner.....	506	F. T. Strickler.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home.....	508	E. K. Daniels.....	3	30	6	6 30
Parkersburg.....	509	F. M. Rash.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
J. D. Moody.....	510	J. A. Irwin.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Wade-Barney.....	512	J. B. Holmes.....	126	12 60	4	16 60
Bradford.....	514	William Weeks.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Andalusia.....	516	John D. Walton.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Litchfield.....	517	H. Finklepaugh.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	John T. Davidson.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville.....	519	W. A. Carr.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna.....	520	F. W. Willard.....	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illioopolis.....	521	L. G. Metcalf.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor.....	522	George F. Ringhoff.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham.....	523	Japh Knotts.....	194	19 40	4	25 40
Evans.....	524	Fred E. Trotter.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.....	525	F. J. Davis.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.....	526	Wm. J. Turnes.....	1	10	6	6 10
Rossville.....	527	Thos. A. Habel.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Minooka.....	528	W. H. Randall.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams.....	529	R. E. Stewart.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon.....	530	G. K. Walker.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Ashton.....	531	J. M. Trostle.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca.....	532	Alden C. Barber.....	72	7 20	6	13 20
Altamont.....	533	George U. Grant.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba.....	534	F. H. Cole.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman.....	535	J. S. Burns.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Plainfield.....	536	A. E. Motinger.....	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	G. W. Hastings.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Chatsworth.....	539	Rudolph Fox.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Harlem.....	540	W. H. Herrick.....	9	90	6	6 90
Sigel.....	541	T. P. Mantz.....	195	19 50	6	25 50

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Towanda .....	542	B. F. McAfferty .....	120	\$12 00	\$6	\$18 00
Cordova .....	543	J. W. Heany .....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Virginia .....	544	R. H. Mann .....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley .....	547	James Clegg .....	174	17 40	6	23 40
Apple River .....	548	James Charlton .....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sharon .....	550	John B. Mackie .....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Long Point .....	552	B. F. Colehower .....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Plum River .....	554	G. E. Schroeder .....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Humboldt .....	555	Henry Bestmann .....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson .....	556	O. P. Redding .....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing .....	557	Anton B. Kostock .....	1	10	6	6 10
Leland .....	558	Al. A. Clapsaddle .....	67	6 70	6	12 70
Thomson .....	559	William Livingston .....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison .....	560	Henry Sharp .....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Trinity .....	562	John A. Waugh .....	360	36 00	6	42 00
Winslow .....	564	Henry Gilbert .....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill .....	565	W. E. Bybee .....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany .....	566	J. W. Langford .....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort .....	567	J. A. Baker .....	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time .....	569	C. E. Bagby .....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville .....	570	W. L. Simpson .....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph .....	572	Lewis Wilson .....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner .....	573	W. S. Allison .....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera .....	574	William S. Watson .....	108	10 80	4	14 80
Capron .....	575	H. L. Puffer .....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon .....	576	Andrew Moore .....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola .....	577	A. M. Pinkerton .....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City .....	578	D. T. Wisner .....	209	20 90	6	26 90
Hazel Dell .....	580	D. H. Sanford .....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola .....	581	J. A. Dillow .....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley .....	582	J. L. Douglass .....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland .....	583	Louis Metz .....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper .....	584	W. Howard .....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher .....	585	C. W. Coe .....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton .....	587	E. A. Vaughan .....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy .....	588	Elias Burk .....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Fairmount .....	590	W. M. McCallister .....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman .....	591	D. W. Miller .....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon .....	592	Elias F. Brown .....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart .....	595	J. S. Hortenstene .....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Cerro Gordo .....	600	Aaron C. Doyle .....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Farina .....	601	J. W. McCluer .....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Watson .....	602	J. F. Henderson .....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark .....	603	Charles M. Howard .....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron .....	604	W. M. Miller .....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Streator .....	607	J. A. Curry .....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Piper .....	608	M. L. Sherman .....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon .....	609	R. B. Myers .....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park .....	610	John B. Marples .....	3	30	6	6 30
Lincoln Park .....	611	Charles T. Neiglich .....	2	20	6	6 00
Rock River .....	612	Ed. E. Brenneeman .....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka .....	613	J. R. Quayle .....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forest .....	614	John Sawyer .....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley .....	616	C. H. Tietsort .....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope .....	617	A. C. Sweeney .....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco .....	618	Albert Naegelin .....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick .....	619	Wm. Mills .....	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Hope .....	620	James Snyder .....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale .....	622	B. H. Schulte .....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust .....	623	E. E. Mull .....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union .....	624	A. H. Brooks .....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan .....	630	S. M. Burnett .....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton .....	631	Wm. F. Hoyt .....	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm .....	632	John H. Davis .....	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis .....	633	Edward J. Hartwell .....	87	8 70	6	14 70



## REPRESENTATIVES.—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Buckley .....	634	William McClave.....	93	\$ 9 30	\$6	\$15 30
Rochester .....	635	Chas. B. McClelland.....	193	19 30	6	25 36
Peotone .....	636	A. E. Harken.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone .....	639	Wm. C. Clausen.....	1	10	6	6 10
Comet.....	641	R. C. Crihfield.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo.....	642	Frank Crozier.....	3	30	6	6 30
D. C. Cregier.....	643	William Creer.....	2	20	6	6 20
Oblong City.....	644	W. S. Brown.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose.....	645	John F. Fryer.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk.....	646	J. C. Seaton.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville.....	647	J. J. Davis.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden.....	648	A. A. Cavins.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Atwood.....	651	J. T. A. Edmonson.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview.....	653	Homer J. Tice.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown.....	655	W. C. Stilson.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart.....	656	Wm. Muhl.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	H. B. McLoad.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island.....	658	F. E. Jenkinson.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert.....	659	Frank S. Wood.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	W. P. Copeland.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park.....	662	John J. Zollen.....	6	60	6	6 60
Phoenix.....	663	James Jones.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mayo.....	664	John Z. Lewis.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland.....	665	Samuel D. Larimore.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford.....	666	Herbert Athey.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie.....	667	Seward A. Eddy.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	C. W. Hunsinger.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	David J. Brown.....	3	30	4	4 30
Fillmore.....	670	G. W. Miller.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville.....	672	G. W. Fowler.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal.....	673	George Champio 1.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	Julius Ewart.....	4	40	6	6 40
Pawnee.....	675	T. J. Underwood.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	L. O. VanRiper.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	Edward C. Robinson.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Illinois City.....	679	Joseph Ryan.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Morrisonville.....	681	J. M. Pence.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound.....	682	Henry Hofer.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside.....	683	M. R. Kelly.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Gallatia.....	684	J. C. D. Carr.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio.....	685	M. Dickson.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield.....	686	John H. Nair.....	4	40	6	6 40
Orangeville.....	687	G. I. Cadwell.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Clifton.....	688	Peter Wright.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	E. W. Brundage.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	C. W. Reiley.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	Edward Grimes.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	T. J. Sanson.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill.....	695	H. Shaw.....	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle Rive.....	696	W. R. Ross.....	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole.....	697	R. K. Sloan.....	4	40	6	6 40
Hutton.....	698	J. V. Hosenev.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Pleasant Plains.....	700	I. P. Smith.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill.....	701	H. C. Green.....	380	38 00	6	44 00
Alexandria.....	702	James R. McCall.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood.....	704	John Ray.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	John M. Darr.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa.....	706	Richard R. Jones.....	208	20 80	6	26 80
Star.....	709	R. C. Smally.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City.....	710	George H. Mittan.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	S. A. Reynolds.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville.....	712	W. E. Hadley.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville.....	713	J. W. Leathers.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newton.....	714	J. W. Johnston.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston.....	715	L. E. Caldwell.....	239	23 90	6	29 90



## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles. ....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total .....
Calumet.....	716	Daniel A. Murphy .....	16	\$ 1 60	\$4	\$ 5 60
Arcana.....	717	Henry Wunnicke.....	3	30	6	6 30
May.....	718	A. H. Story.....	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill.....	719	N. A. Norris.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome.....	721	J. R. Walker.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut.....	722	T. H. Irvin.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha.....	723	J. W. Bowling.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Chandlerville.....	724	Herman Rethorn.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin.....	725	C. E. Groves.....	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule.....	726	A. J. Cornell.....	1	10	6	6 10
Waterman.....	728	George W. Wakefield.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek.....	729	W. P. Armes.....	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado.....	730	W. E. Webber.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor.....	731	George Carter.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman.....	732	James Edmonds.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson.....	733	Amos Ball.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	H. B. Heald.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan.....	735	Ed. J. Smith.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Arrowsmith.....	737	A. G. Barnes.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Sauvemin.....	738	Chas. F. Ross.....	83	8 30	4	12 30
Lakeside.....	739	J. M. Finley.....	3	30	6	6 30
New Holland.....	741	W. H. LaForge.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers.....	742	M. B. Munsell.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land.....	743	A. N. Workman.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode.....	744	J. D. Bellamy.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago.....	745	Jas. L. McLain.....	94	9 40	4	13 40
Weldon.....	746	Thos. C. Byland.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Centennial.....	747	Frank Brewer.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	W. D. Holmes.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin.....	749	C. M. Hudgins.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon.....	750	Wm. H. Shaw.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Allendale.....	752	L. W. Jackman.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Ogden.....	754	Simon Holmes.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption.....	755	J. H. Seyler.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Hardinsville.....	756	James Shipman.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona.....	757	Wm. A. Small.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Mystic Star.....	758	R. B. Tapp.....	4	40	6	6 40
Orel.....	759	A. G. Scudamore.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Van Meter.....	762	I. M. Taylor.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete.....	763	W. C. Trowbridge.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan.....	764	Opha Tichenor.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace.....	765	George W. Lorenz.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Triluminar.....	767	E. M. Webster.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Mizpah.....	768	Thomas Hicks.....	5	5 1	6	6 50
St. Elmo.....	769	C. W. Bayles.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
LaGrange.....	770	Howard E. Patterson.....	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City.....	771	Wm. S. Moseley.....	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside.....	772	J. A. Smith.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield.....	773	H. F. W. Spilver.....	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View.....	774	Wm. R. Bruce.....	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing.....	776	Oliver Apgar.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Gurney.....	778	William H. Eskew.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Wright's Grove.....	779	James Beaumont.....	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam.....	780	Henry S. Albin.....	4	40	6	6 40
Colchester.....	781	James Parnall.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Potomac.....	782	W. L. Bentley.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Constantia.....	783	John Werkmeister.....	3	30	6	6 30
Beacon Light.....	784	Albert C. Firlake.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Stanford.....	785	M. Gerbrick.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Riverton Union.....	786	George Felter.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris.....	787	August J. Weinell.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Lerna.....	788	Ralph Jeffris.....	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park.....	789	Oliver Haughey.....	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield.....	790	S. B. Dawson.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Broadlands.....	791	Walter H. Towne.....	156	15 60	6	21 60

## REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
A. T. Darrah.....	793	S. G. Jarvis.....	157	\$15 70	\$6	\$21 70
Tadmor.....	794	Nicholas Pyle.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Myrtle.....	795	Mark A. Foote.....	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted.....	796	O. O. Hodges.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Normal Park.....	797	H. F. Sawtell..	7	70	6	6 70
Sidell.....	798	R. G. Shobe.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Colfax.....	799	F. J. Mittan.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Kenwood.....	800	Milton E. Robinson.....	5	50	6	6 50
Sangamon.....	801	J. O. Palmer.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Williamson.....	802	Eli D. Roach.....	317	31 70	6	37 70
Neponset.....	803	J. L. Priestman.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Kensington.....	804	Alex. Cruden.....	13	1 30	6	7 30
S. M. Dalzell.....	805	Will E. Dudley.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Nebo.....	806	J. R. Gaut.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Royal.....	807	John B. McGuyer.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Cornland.....	808	Wm. McKie.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Gillham.....	809	G. W. Kimbro.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Tracy.....	810	Wm. H. Roberts.....	13	1 30	6	7 30
Melvin.....	811	E. B. Perry.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
DeLand.....	812	R. B. Moody.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Humboldt Park.....	813	Chas. W. Peck.....	5	50	6	6 50
Ohio.....	814	M. E. Cadwalader.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Lawn.....	815	J. R. Hayden.....	9	90	6	6 90
Ridgway.....	816	B. G. Brooks.....	299	29 90	6	35 90
Creal Springs.....	817	Elbert McInturff.....	336	33 60	6	39 60
Ben Hur.....	818	K. A. Lantan.....	13	1 30	6	7 30
Columbian.....	819	Chas. W. McAfee.....	7	70	6	6 70
Henderson.....	820	Arthur W. Fruit.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
New Canton.....	821	M. D. Massie.....	292	29 20	6	35 20
Belknap.....	822	O. M. Fraim.....	346	34 60	6	40 60
Pearl.....	823	J. V. Snow.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Grove.....	824	F. F. Chesmann.....	21	2 10	6	8 10
Arthur.....	825	C. F. Jenne.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Mazon.....	826	Geo. P. Thomas.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Sequoit.....	827	John Welch.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Edgar.....	829	W. Brock Jones.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Rockfort.....	830	W. T. Barton.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Findlay.....	831	W. B. Wallace.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Magic City.....	832	John A. Stout.....	23	2 30	4	6 30
Dean.....	833	Albert L. Martin.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Toledo.....	834	Rufus H. Smith.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Triple.....	835	F. Kohl.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Windsor Park.....	836	S. S. Borden.....	7	70	6	6 70
Hindsboro.....	837	C. L. Watson.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Charity.....	838	W. F. Spence.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Berwyn.....	839	Charles W. Morris.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Alto Pass.....	840	J. F. Blessing.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Woodlawn Park.....	841	James F. Perching.....	6	60	4	4 60
Fides.....	842	Gregory H. Hovnanian.....	17	1 70	6	7 70
Park.....	843	Robert F. Thorogood.....	10	1 00	6	7 00
Hopewell.....	844	M. S. Campbell.....	126	12 60	4	16 60
Martinton.....	845	Cyrus H. Edison.....	68	6 80	6	12 80
Bluffs.....	846	F. C. Funk.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Stronghurst.....	847	George T. Chant.....	213	21 30	4	25 30

## REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

R.W. Bro. L. L. Munn presented the following report from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, which on motion was adopted:

*To the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A.M.:*

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges fraternally report that they have carefully examined the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30, 1897. We find that all but Raritan Lodge No. 727 have made returns, but that the following lodges have failed to pay their Grand Lodge dues to the Grand Secretary, viz: Nos. 34, 362, 458, 488, 727, 761, and 772.

We submit the following summary of the tabulated statement:

## INCREASE, 1896-7.

Number raised.....	2,642
Number reinstated.....	255
Number admitted.....	789
Number added for error.....	37
Total increase.....	3,723

## DECREASE, 1896-1897.

Number suspended.....	1,125
Number expelled.....	31
Number dimitted.....	1,010
Number died.....	766
Number deducted for error.....	15
Total decrease.....	2,947

Net gain in membership.....	776
Total membership June 30, 1897.....	53,285
Resident members.....	49,744
Non-resident members.....	3,689
Number initiated.....	2,706
Number passed.....	2,569
Total amount received for dues.....	\$39,609 00
Contributed by lodges for their own needy members, their widows and orphans.....	25,557 33
Contributed to those not members.....	7,147 39
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	1,354 75

Total contributions for charity.....\$34,059 47  
All of which is fraternally submitted.

L. L. MUNN,  
FRANK W. HAVILL,  
GEORGE A. STADLER,  
THOMAS W. WILSON,  
JAMES L. SCOTT,  
Committee.

**VERBAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.**

M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard presented a verbal report on the recommendation of the Grand Master that a suitable location be chosen, and a building erected for the protection of the Grand Lodge records, and asked for further time, which, on motion, was granted.

**ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.**

M.W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard, presented the following additional report of the Committee on Finance, which on motion, was adopted.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Illinois:*

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the recommendation of the M.W. Grand Master in regard to memorial services on the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Bro. George Washington, begs leave to report that it has given careful consideration of the same. It is assumed that it is referred to the Finance Committee that an appropriation for expenses may receive attention. No direct information appears to be received from the Grand Lodge of Virginia under whose auspices the ceremony is proposed, as to its attitude toward the proposition. Consequently your committee is of the opinion that definite action should be deferred until some official request or notice is received from that source. In any event, it would be difficult at this time to estimate what amount of expenditure would be required, considering the limited information that is in the possession of your committee. Your committee does not wish to place the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the position of an obstructionist to the plan. It is of the opinion, however, that it would be wise, before committing itself, to know, at least in a general way, the position assumed by the other grand jurisdictions of the United States. Such a proposed observance, to be successful, and carry out the sentiment for which it is intended, should hardly be undertaken in the face of any considerable opposition.

It is also suggested in the M.W. Grand Master's report that the lodges of Illinois be requested to observe appropriate services. Your committee is of the opinion that at the session of this Grand Lodge in 1898 will be sufficient time to determine what observances should be had, if any, by the constituent lodges, and the formulation of an appropriate ceremony.

In conclusion, your committee recommends that the entire proposition be referred to the M.W. Grand Master for further consideration.

Fraternally submitted,

L. A. GODDARD,  
GIL. W. BARNARD,  
S. W. WADDLE.

#### AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-laws.

R.W. Bro. John B. Fithian moved that the action on the amendment to section 1, article XXV, part II, and section 6, article IX, part I, of Grand Lodge By-laws, proposed at the session of 1895, and postponed at the session of 1896, be postponed until next year.

#### INTRODUCTIONS.

R.W. Bro. EDWARD COOK:—*M.W. Grand Master*: Permit me to introduce M.W. Bro. John A. Ehrhardt, Past Grand Master of Nebraska; also R.W. Bro. F. H. Young, D.G.M. of that state.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER:—*Brethren*: I take great pleasure in presenting to you M.W. Bro. Ehrhardt, P.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and will ask you to join with me in according him the grand honors of Masonry.

M.W. Bro. EHRHARDT: *M.W. Sir and Brother*:—I want to thank you for this hearty greeting. I remember when I was a little boy, living in this state, my employer, at a very busy time in the year, said to me, take the key and go up and sweep out the Masonic lodge room. It was just between darkness and daylight of the evening, and unlocking the door, I went in, looked around timidly, and while I might have been indolent and lazy at some work that I did, I can assure you, my brethren, I was very industrious for a little while that evening, and I never was more relieved in my life than when I got out of that Masonic lodge room, and got the door locked behind me. But since that time things have changed, I always like to meet my brethren in the lodge room, and it is not a question now to get away, as to stay. As you are here for business, I am glad of this reception, and hope that your meeting will be prosperous, and that when you come to Nebraska you will meet with us.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER: *Brethren*:—I take great pleasure in presenting to you R.W. Bro. F. H. Young, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.



BROTHER YOUNG: *M.W. Grand Master and Brethren*:—I am glad to meet you, I will not take your time with any speech.

#### REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

R. W. Bro. Geo. W. Warvelle submitted the following report from the Committee on Obituaries, which, on motion, was adopted by a rising vote:

*To the M.W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A.M. of Illinois:*

BRETHREN: In the volume of the law it is written, "It is appointed unto all men once to die," and as a result of this inexorable mandate we are again called upon to mourn the loss of many distinguished craftsmen who, during the past year, have laid down the implements of earthly toil for a participation in the higher mysteries.

Your committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the lives and labors of these departed brethren, would respectfully offer the following as a tribute to our fraternal dead:

#### AT HOME.

JEROME R. GORIN, a Past Grand Master of this jurisdiction, died at his home in Decatur, September 2, 1897, at the ripe age of eighty years. For nearly seventy years he had been a citizen of the state of Illinois, and for sixty-four years of that period he had resided in the community where he died.

Brother Gorin was born at Hopkinsville, Christian county, Ky., October 12, 1817. In 1828, he removed with his parents to Illinois, settling first at Vandalia and later at Decatur, where he resided, with but a brief interval of absence, until his death. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and for a number of years was active as a practitioner. In 1861, he engaged in banking, and from that time he continued to be prominently identified with the financial and business interests of his adopted city. He was an active and influential member of the Methodist church, and devoted much of his time to Sunday-school work. In the community at large he exerted a wide-spread and beneficial influence, no man standing higher in public esteem.

Brother Gorin was initiated in Macon Lodge No. 8, at Decatur, October 16, 1841, and two days later was raised to the degree of Master Mason. He served the lodge as worshipful master for many years, and in 1866 was elected Grand Master by this Grand Lodge, a position he continued to occupy for two years. In the other departments of Masonry he was equally conspicuous and had received signal honors in all of the governing bodies of the Craft. In his Masonic, as in his

social and business relations, he was ever characterized by those qualities and attributes which serve to endear, and his death is justly felt to be a personal bereavement by all who knew him.

ARTHUR G. BURLEY, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Chicago, died at that city August 28, 1897. Brother Burley was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, January 10, 1812. He came to Chicago in 1835 and was identified with its commercial interests from that time until his death. During his entire life the tenets of Freemasonry were his rule and guide, and of him it is said that "no act of his ever tarnished its Fraternal principles." He was made a Mason in Oriental Lodge No. 33, in 1848, was elected treasurer thereof in 1849, and re-elected every year for the succeeding forty-eight years, a circumstance that in itself bears eloquent testimony to the worth of the man and the fraternal affection of those who knew him best.

EDWARD D. COOKE died at Washington, D. C., June 24, 1897. He was a member of Oriental Lodge No. 33, which he had served as senior warden. At the time of his death he was in the public service as representative of the 6th congressional district in the national legislature. He was a strong, brave man, esteemed for his many virtues and genial qualities.

SAMUEL U. BURNER, died at his home in Robinson, December 25, 1896. At the time of his death he was the worshipful master-elect of Robinson Lodge No. 250. He has been described as "one of a rare type of men whose office is to overcome the repugnancies of business life by amiability of character and the practice of such gentle amenities as spring intuitively from natures that over-run with human kindness."

GOODMAN FERRE, one of the oldest and best known Masons in central Illinois, died at Bloomington, September 20, 1897, aged 91 years. Brother Ferre was born at Springfield, Mass., January 10, 1806. In the fall of 1841 he removed to Bloomington where he resided continuously until his death. He was made a Mason in Bloomington Lodge in October 1848, serving the lodge as master in 1855, and from 1863 until he died, as treasurer. Of him it has been said "he ever lived a just and upright man and Mason."

#### ABROAD.

THEODORE SCHREINER, born at Grosenbach, Bavaria, June 15, 1811; died at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, April 14, 1897. Brother Schreiner was Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Iowa from 1859 until his death, and as such was widely known throughout all of the western country. "Father Schreiner" was the name by which he was best known and indicates the affection in which he was held.

ANDREW M. WOLIHIN, died February 22, 1897, at Macon, Georgia. Brother Wolihin had filled many stations of prominence with credit and ability, but was best known as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. Few men ever commanded the respect, esteem, and love of his fellow men to a greater extent than he.

JOHN H. BELL, born at London, Ontario, September 6, 1840; died, Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 16, 1897. Brother Bell was of the best known Masons of the Dominion of Canada, and from 1880 to 1884 was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. He was a frequent visitor to Illinois, where he was as highly esteemed as at his own home. He filled many Masonic offices, the duties of which he ever discharged with fidelity and zeal.

JOSEPH N. DOLPH, born October 19, 1835; died March 10, 1897. In civil life Brother Dolph was well and favorably known as United States Senator from Oregon. In Masonry he had been equally honored, having been Grand Master of Oregon in the year 1882. His numerous Masonic orations have attracted wide attention and received much favorable comment.

JOHN STEDMAN, born February 11, 1836; died, March —, 1897. Brother Stedman was a Past Grand Master, of Montana, "a useful citizen, and a brave, true man."

RUFUS C. HATHEWAY, born December 21, 1837; died, December 9, 1896. Brother Hatheway, enjoyed the honorable distinction of a Past Grand Master of Michigan, and was well known in all departments of Masonry.

JOHN W. MORRISON, born —, 1820, died, April 11, 1897. Brother Morrison was active in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island and in 1890 became its Grand Master, serving with honor and distinction.

And now, as we render this tribute of fraternity to the memory of our departed brethren; as we recall their services to humanity, their excellencies of character, their amiable acts and exemplary lives, does not our tribute suggest to ourselves the momentous question. Have our own lives and deeds been such as to earn the commendation of those that shall survive us? Then through the healthful influence of the example of these departed worthies may we so live that when life's little day is passed and we, too, lie in death's embrace, it shall be said of us, as we now say of each of them, "a good man has gone to his reward."

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. W. WARVELLE,  
N. E. ROBERTS,  
G. O. FRIEDRICH,

Committee.

**AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-laws—Proposed.**

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins presented an amendment to section 1, article XIII, part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws by adding the following, and it being seconded by Representatives of more than twenty lodges, lies over until next year:

Every petition for the degrees shall, in addition to the questions and statements herein prescribed, bear upon its face the following question, viz.: Masonry, not being a benefit society, have you seriously considered whether your circumstances will enable you to support the institution?

**REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.**

M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier presented the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which, on motion was adopted:

*To the M. W. the Grand Lodge, State of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:*

The Committee on Jurisprudence has considered the matters referred to it, and fraternally report relative thereto as follows:

The recommendation embraced in the last two lines under head of Mechanicsburg Lodge No. 299, to be found on pages 16 and 17 of Grand Master's printed report, was referred to this committee by the Committee on Appeals and Grievances. Your Committee on Jurisprudence suggest that the Grand Master's recommendation be so modified that the arrest of the charter of Mechanicsburg Lodge No. 299, stand as ordered by the Grand Master, but that his recommendation to erase its name and number from the roll of lodges, be deferred until annual communication of the Grand Lodge in 1898.

In the matter of Waukegan Lodge No. 78, your committee approve and commend the action of the Grand Master in deposing the Senior Warden from office for sixty days, (such being the limit of his official authority under our law) but in view of "the flagrant and open disregard of the law" by the said Senior Warden, that he stand suspended from office for, and during the full period of the unexpired time, for which he was elected and installed as such.

Your committee approve the action of the Grand Master in deposing the Worshipful Master of Chapel Hill Lodge No. 719 for good and sufficient reasons. The record before your committee does not disclose the length of time for which said Worshipful Master was deposed, since, as noted above, the Grand Master is powerless to inflict punishment for a time beyond the next subsequent meeting of the Grand Lodge, hence

the highest penalty that the Grand Master can officially impose during vacation amounts to definite suspension only. Your committee is of the opinion that the case under consideration comes within the purview generally of article IX, part III, Grand Lodge By-laws, and especially section 4 of said article IX and its clauses 1, 2, and 3 following. Therefore, based on the authority cited, and in view of the circumstances narrated by the Grand Master, your committee recommends that the said Worshipful Master of Chapel Hill Lodge be and is hereby adjudged and declared ———— suspended from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

In the case of the complaint made against the Worshipful Master of Locust Lodge No. 623, very similar as a whole and in detail to the case of Chapel Hill next-preceding, and for same reasons therein briefly submitted, your committee regards it as coming within the authority of the law quoted, and subject to like consideration, except that your committee in this case recommends that the Worshipful Master of Locust Lodge No. 623, referred to, be ——— from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry.

The views of the Grand Master, expressed under head of "Too Much Publicity," are fully concurred in by your committee and are commended to the careful consideration and strict observance of the lodges and individual Craftsmen everywhere, whose attention is called to the fact that "too much publicity" of lodge affairs is a Masonic offense and therefore a subject of discipline.

The decisions reported by the Grand Master, numbered from 1 to 8 inclusive, are believed to be not only wise in their tendency but in strict accord with our written code. It is therefore scarcely necessary to say that the same are approved by your committee.

In the case of a conflict of personal jurisdiction over a candidate for the degrees, between Yorktown Lodge No. 655 and Princeton Lodge No. 587, both of Illinois, and submitted to the Grand Master for decision and settlement, your committee, at the request of the Grand Master, has examined all the papers in the matter and being also advised of the somewhat peculiar conditions which involved the conflict of jurisdiction between the lodges, and resulted in a complaint to the Grand Master, your committee is clearly of the opinion that the decision and orders of the Grand Master, which finally, and as your committee is advised, satisfactorily disposed of all the questions at issue between the interested parties were fully in accord with civil and Masonic law, as well as equity and fairness to all concerned.

To the question submitted last year and referred to this committee for report at this session, to be found on page 104 of proceedings, viz: "Is there any Masonic law in force in this Grand Jurisdiction which renders the objection to the initiation of an applicant inopera-



tive and void if made or renewed before the expiration of the bar of a year—raised by a former objection?" Your committee answers, No.

A similar query is propounded at this session as follows: "Can a brother, indefinitely suspended from his lodge for any cause, be reinstated by said lodge before the expiration of a year from the date of such suspension?" To which your committee answers, Yes.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

DEWITT C. CREGIER,  
JAMES A. HAWLEY,  
DANIEL M. BROWNING,  
JOHN C. SMITH,  
JOHN M. PEARSON,  
Committee.

#### REPORT—Grand Examiners.

The following report of the Committee to Examine Visitors was read by the Grand Secretary, and, on motion, was approved:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:*

Your committee appointed to examine visitors at this session of Grand Lodge, would beg leave to report that we have examined a number of visitors and representatives, who have presented themselves, and have recommended their admission to Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

W. B. GRIMES,  
A. B. ASHLEY,  
J. E. EVANS,  
JOHN W. ROSE,  
JAMES R. ENNIS,  
Committee.

#### STATUS OF BRO. E. SANFORD.

A question having arisen as to the status of Bro. E. Sanford, under report of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, the Grand Master decided that inasmuch as the Grand Lodge had adopted report of committee reversing the verdict of the lodge, Brother Sanford was thereby restored to membership in Cedar Lodge, as well as to good standing in the Fraternity, in accordance with section 6, article 9, part 3, Grand Lodge By-laws.

### GRAND OFFICERS APPOINTED.

The Grand Secretary read the following list of grand officers appointed by the Grand Master:

R.W. REV. ABEL M. WHITE.	<i>Grand Chaplain</i> . . . . .	Chicago.
M.W. JOHN CORSON SMITH	<i>Grand Orator</i> . . . . .	Chicago.
W. G. H. B. TOLLE.	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i> . .	Mattoon.
W. CICERO J. LINDLEY.	<i>Grand Marshal</i> . . . . .	Greenville.
W. JOSEPH D. EVERETT	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i> . . . . .	Chicago.
W. WALTER WATSON	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i> . .	Mount Vernon.
W. ADAM ORTSEIFEN	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i> . . . .	Chicago.
W. CHESTER E. ALLEN	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i> . . . .	Galesburg.
W. HASWELL C. CLARKE	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i> . . . .	Kankakee.
W. GEO. W. HAMILTON	<i>Grand Steward</i> . . . . .	Prairie City.
W. W. W. WATSON	<i>Grand Steward</i> . . . . .	Barry.
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND	<i>Grand Steward</i> . . . . .	Decatur.
W. SAMUEL COFFINBERRY	<i>Grand Steward</i> . . . . .	Peoria.
BRO. R. R. STEVENS	<i>Grand Tyler</i> . . . . .	Chicago.

### INSTALLATION—Of Grand Officers.

THE M.W. GRAND MASTER: *Brethren*:—Having learned that M.W. Brother Cregier, one of our distinguished Past Grand Masters in years gone by, had brought to light in Masonry the incoming Grand Master, I requested him to conduct the installation. With his characteristic modesty he has declined, and insists I shall do this myself.

I can assure you that it gives me great pleasure to induct into the grand east as my successor the distinguished brother you have chosen. M.W. Brother Cregier will kindly act as Grand Marshal.

### REMARKS—Of Acting Grand Marshal M.W. D. C. Cregier.

In presenting R.W. Edward Cook, Grand Master-elect, for installation, M.W. DeWitt C. Cregier said:

*M.W. Grand Master*: It is probably the experience of most men that as the years glide by occasions arise which call to mind events and incidents, inconsequential and commonplace in themselves; but to one who was closely identified a generation ago in an event not wholly irrelevant to our present engagement, I may be excused for obtruding upon your time and the patience of the Grand Lodge. Moreover, Most Worshipful Sir, recalling a portion of your remarks made at the commencement of these ceremonies, I am moved to say a few words, with your permission, not embraced in the Ritual.

M.W. Grand Master, it is my privilege to present to you R.W. Edward Cook, Grand Master-elect, for installation, one whom I have known and respected for more than a third of a century, during which time our intimacy, socially and Masonically, has ripened into personal friendship—a relation born of probity, rectitude, and fidelity on the part of him of whom I speak, and reinforced by strong fraternal ties.

There are some unusual features of a Masonic nature existing between the Grand Master elect and your Marshal. My first meeting with Brother Cook was on the "*checkered floor*" of the lodge, where, in official capacity, I inducted him into Freemasonry, as an Entered Apprentice, and subsequently into the "*sanctum*." Since then he has been an active, consistent, and zealous Craftsman, and I am sure he has faithfully observed the teachings and instructions received at the time. If there is a brother among this large gathering who knows aught to the contrary, let him respond to the order of the Grand Master to make it known now.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, I beg to avail myself of the present moment to congratulate you and your associate officers upon the administration of Masonic affairs in our state for the past two years. I beg also to assure you of my appreciation of your many official courtesies and kindly consideration.

To my brethren generally I desire to say I am deeply grateful to *Him* who controls our destinies, for the privilege of mingling with you on this interesting occasion. May the incoming Grand Master so administer the charge confided to him, that his official labors may entitle his name to a place in the archives among those of his predecessors who have earned the encomium of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

May the Grand Lodge of Illinois be perpetuated as such for all time. May the benign mission of Freemasonry continue onward and upward. May the blessing of God rest upon the institution everywhere, and upon the brethren individually and collectively, at home and abroad, who are engaged in the work of disseminating the lofty and humane principles of Freemasonry.

Most Worshipful Sir, thirty-four years ago in my official capacity as master, I guided the brother who stands before you, in his initial step in Masonry. Today it is my pleasant task to assist in placing him in the "Grand East" as Grand Master of Masons in the state of Illinois; these, to me, interesting circumstances, recall vividly to mind not only the scenes and incidents of the past, but impress me with the significance of the fleeting years of life; I confess therefore, that I am deeply touched, and sir, if during these remarks, I have seemed to experience some degree of feeling, bordering on emotion, I beg that

such evidence will not be regarded as a weakness, discreditable to one's manhood. However this may be I plead guilty at this time to its influence. M.W. Grand Master R.W. Bro. Edward Cook awaits your further will and pleasure.

REMARKS—of M.W. Bro. Edward Cook.

After being installed as M.W. Grand Master, Brother Cook said:

*My Dear Friend and Brother:*

I thank you for the kind words you have spoken in the presence of these brethren. I believe that those words came from your heart, and I want to assure you that I reciprocate in the most thoroughly cordial manner, every word you have spoken that indicates your friendship and your fraternal kindness to me. I remember well that time thirty-four years ago, when you placed your hand solemnly upon me and asked in whom I put my trust. From that day to this we have been close friends, and I hope that during the years that we may stay, whether they be few or many, that friendship will remain uninterrupted. I thank you, M.W. Grand Master, for what you have said.

*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

You have made me the happy recipient of the best gift at your disposal. To be selected as Grand Master by the chosen representatives of the 53,000 Masons of Illinois—men who are themselves the embodiment of what is best and noblest in the manhood of a great and sovereign state—is a distinction and an honor fit to make one proud as well as happy.

I appreciate this preferment, and thank you for your fraternal kindness far more than I can command words to express. The heart is willing but the tongue is weak.

Mingled with the gladness that it is natural I should feel on such an occasion, there is for me a graver note. As your partiality has advanced me step by step nearer to this highest goal of a Mason's ambition, I have realized more and more deeply the weighty responsibility that attaches to the office of Grand Master. Things which at a distance seemed easy to cope with on nearer approach present a more difficult and serious aspect, so that, while a few years ago I should have entered the office with great confidence in my ability to fill it, (had I then by any chance been elevated to the place) I now take up its labors with an anxiety amounting almost to apprehension. And were it not that the trust I expressed when I first entered the portals of Masonry is still a living faith within me, I might well shrink from assuming the cares and responsibilities of the station.

The confidence that comes from this trust is strengthened by the firm conviction that the friendship and good will you have so often shown me in the past will not desert me in the future. I shall do my best, and to the extent that I am right in my efforts I am sure I shall have your approval, and your unswerving and loyal support.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has been a stalwart advocate of the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty—a vigorous defender of the independence and supremacy of Symbolic Masonry in its own exclusive domain—a champion of the equal and royal rights of all who loyally gather on the checkered floor, and in every way a conspicuous example of what is highest and best in ancient craft Masonry. Brethren, I promise you my best effort to aid in maintaining this high standard. Let us strive to practice and illustrate the tenets of a Mason's profession.

Be it ours to stand as watchmen on the walls to forsee and ward off every attack, whether open or covert, upon the fundamental principles of our institution. Let us maintain in their purity and pristine strength the original landmarks and the ancient charges of Freemasonry, and let us be alert to resist every attempt to make innovation in the body of the fraternity. With such an aim, with an unfaltering trust in God, with loyalty to our obligations as Masons, and with an earnest desire to see and to do the right, we may go forward with full confidence that the light of Masonry in Illinois will not only be undimmed in the future but will shine with even brighter luster.

M. W. Bro. Owen Scott, assisted by M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, as Grand Marshal, installed the following officers:

M. W. EDWARD COOK.....	<i>Grand Master.....</i>	Chicago.
R. W. CHAS. F. HITCHCOCK .....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.....</i>	Peoria.
R. W. GEO. M. MOULTON.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden ...</i>	Chicago.
R. W. WM. B. WRIGHT.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden....</i>	Effingham.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.....</i>	Chicago.
R. W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Grand Secretary .....</i>	Bloomington.
M. W. JOHN CORSON SMITH.....	<i>Grand Orator.....</i>	Chicago.
W. G. H. B. TOLLE .....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary...</i>	Mattoon.
W. CICERO J. LINDLEY.....	<i>Grand Marshal.....</i>	Greenville.
W. WALTER WATSON.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer..</i>	Mt. Vernon.
W. ADAM ORTSEIFEN .....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer....</i>	Chicago.
W. CHESTER E. ALLEN.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon....</i>	Galesburg.
W. GEO. W. HAMILTON. ....	<i>Grand Steward .....</i>	Prairie City.
W. W. W. WATSON.....	<i>Grand Steward.....</i>	Barry.
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Steward.....</i>	Decatur.
W. SAMUEL COFFINBURY....	<i>Grand Steward.....</i>	Peoria.
BRO. ROBERT R. STEVENS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.....</i>	Chicago.



Prior to the installation of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary the Grand Master announced that their bonds had been received and approved.

### COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments:

#### MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

DeWitt C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Daniel M. Browning, John M. Pearson, Owen Scott.

#### APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, William S. Cantrell, George W. Hill, Eugene L. Stoker.

#### CHARTERED LODGES.

Loyal L. Munn, Frank W. Havill, George Stadler, Thomas W. Wilson, James L. Scott.

#### LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Charles H. Patton, S. S. Chance, C. J. Reuter, Daniel J. Avery, Henry C. Mitchell.

#### MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, Ed. L. Wahl, E. C. Pace.

#### FINANCE.

L. A. Goddard, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

#### GRAND EXAMINERS.

W. B. Grimes, A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, J. W. Rose, J. R. Ennis.

### RESOLUTION—Thanks to Retiring Grand Master.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley presented the following resolution, which was, on motion, carried by a rising vote.

*Resolved*, That the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois hereby extends its grateful thanks to M.W. Past Grand Master Owen Scott for his able and valuable services to the Grand Lodge and the Craft of Illinois during the past two years.

**RESOLUTION—By M.W. Bro. Owen Scott.**

M.W. Bro. Owen Scott offered the following resolution, and asked that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

*Resolved*, That a new edition of the Grand Lodge By-laws be printed, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master to re-arrange and superintend the printing of the same.

**ADDITIONAL REPORT—Finance Committee.**

M. W. Bro. Leroy A. Goddard presented the following report from the Committee on Finance, which on motion was adopted:

*To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A.F. and A.M.:*

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution of M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, that a new edition of Grand Lodge by-laws be printed and a committee be appointed to superintend the same, recommend the adoption of the resolution.

L. A. GODDARD,  
GIL. W. BARNARD,  
S. W. WADDLE,  
Committee.

**APPOINTMENT—Of Committee on By-laws.**

The Grand Master appointed the following a committee to rearrange and superintend the printing of a new edition of the By-laws.

M.W. BRO. OWEN SCOTT.  
R.W. BRO. J. H. C. DILL.  
W. BRO. HERBERT PRESTON.

**CLOSED.**

At 12:10 p. m. no further business appearing, the M.W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM.

**BENEDICTION.**

May thy presence go with us, Most Munificent Father, the light of Thy countenance shine on our paths, Thy presence grant unto us all wisdom, and inspiration for the claims of the year upon which we have entered. May life be preserved, and health and strength be given all those officers to carry out all the works to be performed according to the principles of our institution.

Bless us, we most humbly pray, in all things pertaining to life and duty, that in the fulness of time we may come to share with Thee the bounties of heaven.

And now shed upon us the light of Thy countenance, and grant unto us the joy of Thy spirit, that in all things we may walk worthy of our profession and claims, and to Thy name be ceaseless praises forevermore. Amen.

Edward Cook,

GRAND MASTER.

ATTEST:

J. H. C. Dill.

GRAND SECRETARY.



Grand Master's address:  
84 LASALLE STREET,  
Room 815,  
CHICAGO.

## DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FOR THE YEARS 1897-8.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	W. M. Burbank....	3035 So. Park ave., Chicago	Lodges Nos. 33, 160, 211, 308, 314, 410, 437, 524, 557, 639, 662, 686, 711, 726, 751, 767, 774, 779, 784, 797, 810, 818, 836, 842, Chicago Heights, U.D. in Cook Co.
2	Herbert Preston ..	1188 W. Adams St., Chicago	Lodges Nos. 81, 182, 271, 310, 393, 411, 478, 526, 610, 642, 669, 690, 716, 731, 758, 768, 776, 780, 789, 800, 813, 819, 839, 843, in Cook county.
3	M. B. Iott.....	Monadnock Blk, Chicago..	Lodges Nos. 141, 209, 277, 311, 409, 422, 508, 540, 611, 643, 674, 697, 717, 739, 765, 770, 777, 783, 795, 804, 815, 832, 841, Austin, U.D. in Cook county.
4	Luman T. Hoy. ....	Woodstock, McHenry Co.	Kane, McHenry, and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson Co..	Boone, Winnebago, and Stephenson.
6	Chas. E. Grove.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county	Jo Daviess, Carroll, and Whiteside.
7	Daniel D. Hunt.....	DeKalb, DeKalb county ..	Ogle, Lee, and DeKalb.
8	John B. Fithian....	Joliet, Will county .....	Kendall, DuPage, Will, and Grundy
9	Fred'ck E. Hoberg.	Peru, La Salle county ....	La Salle and Livingston.
10	T. Van Antwerp ...	Spartland, Marshall Co....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, and Stark.
11	H. C. Cleaveland...	Rock Island, Rock Island county.	Henry, Rock Island, and Mercer.
12	O. F. Kirkpatrick..	Blandinsville, McDonough county.	McDonough, Fulton, and Schuyler
13	S. G. Jarvis.....	Victoria, Knox county ...	Knox, Warren, and Henderson.
14	Louis Zinger.....	Pekin, Tazewell county ..	Peoria, Woodford, and Tazewell.
15	Delmar D. Darrah.	Bloomington, McLean Co.	McLean, DeWitt, and Ford.
16	W. H. McClain. ....	Onarga, Iroquois county..	Kankakee, Iroquois, and Vermilion.
17	Robt. L. McKinlay.	Paris, Edgar county .....	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar, and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney ...	Bement, Piatt county .....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon, and Logan.
19	R. D. Lawrence....	Springfield, Sangamon Co.	Mason, Menard, Sangamon, and Cass.
20	Albert P. Grout....	Winchester, Scott county.	Brown, Morgan, Scott, and Pike.
21	W. O. Butler.....	LaHarpe, Hancock county	Adams and Hancock.
22	Alex. H. Bell .....	Carlinville, Macoupin Co..	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, and Macoupin.
23	Hugh A. Snell.....	Litchfield, Montgomery Co	Montgomery, Christian, and Shelby
24	William H. Lathrop	Newton, Jasper county ...	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland, and Lawrence.
25	C. Rohrbough.....	Kinmundy, Marion county	Clay, Effingham, Fayette, and Marion.
26	H. T. Burnap.....	Upper Alton, Madison Co.	Bond, Clinton, and Madison.
27	James Douglas....	Chester, Randolph county	St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph.
28	J. M. Burkhart....	Marion, Williamson Co....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson, and Williamson.
29	Henry T. Goddard.	Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White Hamilton, Saline, and Gallatin.
30	J. M. Jones.....	New Grand Chain, Pulaski county .....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski, and Alexander.

# OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A.D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When elected	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*W. S. Vance.....	*H. Rogers.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1840	Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Dills.....	*Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1841	*Meredith Helm.....	*Meredith Helm.....	*Levi Lusk.....	Harrison Dills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1842	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*William Hodge.....	*Joseph N. Itelson.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	*Levi Lusk.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*David Allen.....	*Henry Prather.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1844	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker.....	*Carding Jackson.....	*Edgar R. Bogardus.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*Levi Lusk.....
1845	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*Levi Lusk.....
1846	*William Lavelly.....	*William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Adam Brewer.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*William Mitchell.....
1847	*William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*Matthias Taylor.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1848	*William C. Hobbs.....	*Edward R. Roe.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William E. Russell.....	Wm. McMurry.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1849	*C. G. Y. Taylor.....	*John H. Holton.....	*Wm. W. Bennett.....	*Daniel C. McNeil.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1850	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Eh B. Ames.....	*Carlton Drake.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1851	*Eli B. Ames.....	*Elias Hibbard.....	*Isaac R. Diller.....	*William L. Anderson.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1852	*William B. Warren.....	*Benjamin L. Wiley.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	William H. Turner.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1853	*James L. Anderson.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Elijah M. Haines.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1854	*William B. Herrick.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*William A. Dickey.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1855	*James H. Hibbard.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	Harrison Dills.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1856	*Harrison Dills.....	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1857	Ira A. W. Buck.....	*James H. Matheny.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1858	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1859	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1860	*F. M. Blair.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Asa W. Blakesley.....	John C. Baker.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1861	*F. M. Blair.....	John C. Baker.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*James C. Luckey.....	*J. R. Mack.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1862	*Thomas J. Turner.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1863	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1864	*Thomas J. Turner.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	Charles Fisher.....	*Horace Hayward.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1866	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	James A. Hawley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds
1867	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Charles Fisher.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....			



1868	*Harmon G. Reynolds	De Witt C. Cregier.	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner.
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds	De Witt C. Cregier.	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.
1870	De Witt C. Cregier.	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*James C. Luckey.	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.
1871	De Witt C. Cregier.	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.
1872	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner.
1873	James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	*John F. Burrill
1874	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1875	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1876	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1877	*Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Louis Ziegler	Daniel M. Browning	*Orlin H. Miner.	John F. Burrill
1879	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel W. Browning	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Orlin H. Miner.	John F. Burrill
1880	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel W. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	John F. Burrill
1881	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel W. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1882	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	*Alex. T. Darrah	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1883	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1884	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1885	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1886	Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1887	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1888	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1889	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Monroe C. Crawford	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1890	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1891	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1892	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1893	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1894	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1895	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1896	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1897	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill

\*Deceased.

†Expelled.

# REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama .....	W. W. Daffin .....	Grove Hill.
Arizona .....	Artemus Loudon Grow .....	Tombstone.
Arkansas .....	R. J. Laughlin .....	Bentonville.
British Columbia .....	W. W. Northcott .....	Victoria.
California .....	John McMurry .....	Weaverville.
Canada .....	Geo. C. Davis .....	London.
Colorado .....	Henry M. Teller .....	Central City.
Connecticut .....	John W. Mix .....	Yalesville.
Delaware .....	Geo. M. Jones .....	Dover.
District of Columbia .....	L. Cabel Williamson .....	Washington.
England .....	Walter Henry Harris .....	London.
Florida .....	James C. Craver .....	Sutherland.
Georgia .....	James Whitehead .....	Warrenton.
Idaho .....	Thomas C. Maupin .....	Boise City.
Indiana .....	B. M. Wiloughby .....	Vincennes.
Indian Territory .....	Silas Armstrong .....	Wyandotte.
Ireland .....	Obadiah Ternan .....	Enniskillen.
Kansas .....	Matthew M. Miller .....	Topeka.
Louisiana .....	Chas. F. Buck .....	New Orleans.
Manitoba .....	John Leslie .....	Winnipeg.
Maine .....	Joseph A. Locke .....	Portland.
Maryland .....	John S. Berry .....	Baltimore.
Michigan .....	A. M. Seymour .....	Detroit.
Minnesota .....	Alcinous Y. Davidson .....	Minneapolis.
Mississippi .....	Frederic Speed .....	Vicksburg.
Missouri .....	Martin Collins .....	St. Louis.
Montana .....	Cornelius Hedges .....	Helena.
Nebraska .....	George H. Thummel .....	Grand Island.
New Brunswick .....	J. Henry Leonard .....	Saint John.
New Hampshire .....	Sewell W. Abbott .....	Wolfeborough.
New Jersey .....	Jos. A. Gaskill .....	Mount Holly.
New Mexico .....	Harvey Huston .....	Albuquerque.
New York .....	Wm. D. Critcherson .....	New York.
New Zealand .....	William Beilby .....	Hastings.
Nevada .....	Charles E. Mack .....	Virginia.
North Carolina .....	Hezekiah A. Gudger .....	Asheville.
North Dakota .....	James C. Gill .....	Casselton.
Nova Scotia .....	Theo. A. Cossman .....	Halifax.
Ohio .....	O. P. Sperra .....	Ravenna.
Oregon .....	W. T. Wright .....	Union.
Prince Edward Island .....	Henry M. Aitkin .....	Charlottetown.
Quebec .....	E. C. Rothwell .....	Montreal.
Rhode Island .....	Newton D. Arnold .....	Providence.
Scotland .....	Colonel Patrick Stirling .....	Kippenross.
South Australia .....	John Trail McLean .....	Adelaide.
South Carolina .....	John F. Ficken .....	Charleston.
South Dakota .....	Oscar S. Gifford .....	Canton.
Tennessee .....	A. V. Warr .....	Rossville.
Texas .....	Geo. Lopas, jr. .....	Houston.
Utah .....	A. Scott Chapman .....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont .....	Delos M. Bacon .....	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia .....	Beverly R. Wellford, jr. .....	Richmond.
Washington .....	Louis Ziegler .....	Spokane.
West Virginia .....	S. D. Engle .....	Middleway.
Wisconsin .....	John W. Laffin .....	Milwaukee.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia .....	Wm. Bernhardt .....	Berlin.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria. United Grand Lodge of New South Wales .....	Edward Edwards .....	Melbourne.
	Harry Passmore .....	Sydney

# REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Arizona.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Jonesboro.
Arkansas.....	R. T. Spencer.....	Illiopolis.
British Columbia.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
California.....	John McLaren.....	Chicago.
Canada.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Colorado.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Connecticut.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Delaware.....	John O'Neill.....	Chicago.
District of Columbia.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
England.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Florida.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralia.
Idaho.....	W. M. Burbank.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Indian Territory.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Ireland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	George M. Moulton.....	Chicago.
Louisiana.....	Leroy A. Goddard.....	Chicago.
Maine.....	Charles H. Brennan.....	Chicago.
Manitoba.....	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport.
Maryland.....	M. B. Iott.....	Evanston.
Michigan.....	Joseph E. Dyas.....	Paris.
Minnesota.....	Eugene L. Stoker.....	Evanston.
Mississippi.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Decatur.
Montana.....	A. B. Ashley.....	LaGrange.
Nebraska.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
New Brunswick.....	Malachi Maynard.....	Apple River.
New Hampshire.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New Jersey.....	W. B. Grimes.....	Pittsfield.
New Mexico.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New York.....	Walter A. Stevens.....	Chicago.
New Zealand.....	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey.
Nevada.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
North Carolina.....	Edward C. Pace.....	Ashley.
Nova Scotia.....	L. B. Dixon.....	Chicago.
Ohio.....	S. S. Chance.....	Salem.
Oregon.....	Frank W. Havill.....	Mt. Carmel.
Prince Edward Island.....	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll.
Quebec.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Rhode Island.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Scotland.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
South Carolina.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon
South Australia.....	William L. Milligan.....	Ottawa.
South Dakota.....	Robert L. McKinlay.....	Paris.
Tennessee.....	Haswell C. Clarke.....	Kankakee.
Texas.....	Edward Cook.....	Chicago.
Utah.....	Owen Scott.....	Bloomington
Vermont.....	John L. McCullough.....	Olney.
Virginia.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	Benton.
Washington.....	John R. Thomas.....	Metropolis.
West Virginia.....	Vincent L. Hurlbut.....	Chicago.
Wisconsin.....	Gil. W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	Thos. S. Simpson.....	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales.....	Wm. Jenkins.....	Dixon.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria.....	Wm. Jenkins.....	Dixon.

## LIST OF GRAND LODGES

Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with names and addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama.....	Henry C. Armstrong.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	George J. Roskrue.....	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	W. J. Quinlan.....	Victoria.
California.....	George Johnson.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Denver.
Connecticut.....	John H. Barlow.....	Hartford.
Cuba.....	Jose F. Pelon.....	Havana.
Delaware.....	Benj. F. Bartram.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	William R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	Edward Letchworth.....	London.
Florida.....	W. P. Webster.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	W. A. Wolihin.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	Charles C. Stevenson.....	Boise City.
Illinois.....	J. H. C. Dill.....	Bloomington.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	Joseph S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland.....	Archibald St. George, D.G. Sec.	Dublin.
Kansas.....	Albert K. Wilson.....	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Henry B. Grant.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	Richard Lambert.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Stephen Berry.....	Portland.
Manitoba.....	William G. Scott.....	Winnipeg.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Sereno D. Nickerson.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	J. S. Conover.....	Coldwater.
Minnesota.....	Thomas Montgomery.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	Chauncey N. Noteware.....	Carson City.
New Brunswick.....	J. Twining Hartt.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Thos. H. R. Redway.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	Alpheus A. Keene.....	Albuquerque.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
New Zealand.....	Rev. Wm. Ronaldson.....	Dunedin.
North Carolina.....	John C. Drewry.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	Frank J. Thompson.....	Fargo.
Nova Scotia.....	William Ross.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	J. H. Bromwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma.....	Jas. S. Hunt.....	Stillwater.
Oregon.....	Jas. F. Robinson.....	Eugene.
Pennsylvania.....	Wm. A. Sinn.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	Neil McKelvie.....	Summerside.
Quebec.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
Scotland.....	D. Murray Lyon.....	Edinburg.
South Australia.....	J. H. Cunningham.....	Adelaide.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
South Dakota.....	George A. Pettigrew.....	Flandreau.
Tennessee.....	John B. Garrett.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	John Watson.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
United Gr. Lodge of Victoria.....	David Meadowcroft.....	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales.....	Arthur H. Bray.....	Sidney.
Vermont.....	W. G. Reynolds.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	Geo. W. Carrington.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Geo. W. Atkinson.....	Charleston.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Latlin.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	Wm. M. Kuykendall.....	Saratoga.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	Mathias Hildebrandt.....	Berlin.

**PERMANENT MEMBERS.**

---

- M.W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P.G.M., Bodley No. 1.  
M.W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P.G.M., Blaney No. 271.  
M.W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P.G.M., Friendship No. 7.  
M.W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P.G.M., Quincy No. 296.  
M.W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P.G.M., Metropolis No. 91.  
M.W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, P.G.M., Benton No. 64.  
M.W. Bro. John R. Thomas, P.G.M., Metropolis No. 91.  
M.W. Bro. John C. Smith, P.G.M., Miners No. 273.  
M.W. Bro. John M. Pearson, P.G.M., Piasa No. 27.  
M.W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, P.G.M., Jonesboro No. 111.  
M.W. Bro. Leroy G. Goddard, P.G.M., Fellowship No. 89.  
M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, P.G.M., Wade-Barney No. 512.  
R.W. Bro. Edward Cook, G.M., Blaney No. 271.  
R.W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P.D.G.M., Central No. 71.  
R.W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P.D.G.M., Centralia No. 201.  
R.W. Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock, D.G.M., Temple No. 46.  
R.W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P.S.G.W., Bodley No. 1.  
R.W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P.S.G.W., Lincoln Park No. 611.  
R.W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, P.S.G.W., Trio No. 57.  
R.W. Bro. George M. Moulton, S.G.W., Covenant No. 526.  
R.W. Bro. William H. Turner, P.J.G.W., Oriental No. 33.  
R.W. Bro. William B. Wright, J.G.W., Effingham No. 149.



# Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

**M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin**

*PAST GRAND MASTER*

Died September 1, 1897

**Goodman Ferre**

*BLOOMINGTON LODGE NO. 43*

Died September 20, 1897

**A. G. Burley**

*ORIENTAL LODGE NO. 33*

Died August 26, 1897

**Samuel M. Burner**

*ROBINSON LODGE NO. 250*

Died December 30, 1896

**Edward Dean Cooke**

*ORIENTAL LODGE NO. 33*

Died June 24, 1897

# Our Fraternal Dead

## OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS

### **Rufus Claghorn Hatheway**

*PAST GRAND MASTER OF MICHIGAN*

Died December 9, 1896

### **Cicero H. Lewis**

*PAST GRAND MASTER OF OREGON*

Died January 5, 1897

### **John Stedman**

*PAST GRAND MASTER OF MONTANA*

Died March 28, 1897

### **Joseph Norton Dolph**

*PAST GRAND MASTER OF OREGON*

Died March 10, 1897

### **John William Morrison**

*PAST GRAND MASTER OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND*

Died April 11, 1897

### **Andrew M. Wolihin**

*GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE OF GEORGIA*

Died February 22, 1897

### **Theodore Schreiner**

*GRAND TYLER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF IOWA*

Died April 14, 1897

### **John Headly Bell**

*PAST GRAND MASTER OF MANITOBA*

Died March 16, 1897

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications and papers having a Masonic department:

VOICE OF MASONRY—182 South Clark street, Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS FREEMASON—Bloomington, Ill.

MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.

MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.

MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.

THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales.

MASONIC TIDINGS—Milwaukee, Wis.

THE TRESTLE BOARD—408 California street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN—Rahway, N. J.

MASONIC JOURNAL—Portland, Me.

THE MASONIC CONSTELLATION—St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEW ZEALAND CRAFTSMAN—Dunedin.

SQUARE AND COMPASS—Denver, Colo.

THE TEXAS FREEMASON—San Antonio, Texas.

THE AMERICAN TYLER—Detroit.

THE FREEMASON AND FEZ—Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MASONIC TOKEN—Portland, Me.

THE MASONIC REVIEW—Tacoma, Wash.

SQUARE AND COMPASS—New Orleans, La.

# APPENDIX.

## PART I.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN  
CORRESPONDENCE.

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# Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

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*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons:*

We have reviewed in the following pages the proceedings of the whole round of North American grand lodges, fifty-seven in number; four of the five grand lodges constituting the Australasian group, Tasmania—from which grand lodge we have for some unexplained reason received no proceedings since 1893—alone being lacking, and one European grand lodge, England, sixty-two in all. From Ireland we have only the usual eight-page pamphlet giving besides accounts and statistics the names of the grand officers—the DUKE OF ABERCORN, grand master, and LORD CASTLEDOWN, grand secretary. Scotland, unfortunately, is again absent.

Two subjects have to a greater or less extent engaged the attention of a larger number of grand lodges than any other during the period covered by our review—Masonic relief and jurisdiction over rejected candidates.

The attention given the first of these subjects by many grand lodges has been largely perfunctory, extended under the constraint of courtesy imposed by the action of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in resubmitting its proposition giving the almoner of relief to the distressed a lien first upon his lodge if it be able, and if not, then upon the grand lodge chartering it, for the amount judged by the almoner to be requisite to relieve present necessities. The result has been that the topic has been before nearly every grand lodge, either as an original question or upon reconsideration, but its interest as a living proposition in nearly every grand lodge had been discounted either by previous action of the body or by the general knowledge that it was already practically dead.

The general consensus had not only been overwhelmingly against it, but on such fundamental grounds as to leave no hope—or fear—of a change of front. The manner in which it has been handled by most grand lodges leaves no doubt of their being safely grounded in the charitable faith which reflects the primary engagements of the craft. There was need of the reassurance which the response to this overture has given. The open advocacy of reimbursement for so-called charity; the legislation against non-affiliates—prompted by and reflecting the theory that the right to relief in distress (as well as other Masonic rights) is contingent upon cash contributions and not upon the possession of the Masonic status; the toleration of the use by business enterprises variously called mutual benefit, benevolent, indemnity, or insurance associations of the prefix “Masons’ ” or “Masonic,” and the fact that in one or two instances grand lodges had taken the initiative in organizing associations so named, and other outcroppings from a common commercial root, all showed that Masonry was being honey-combed by its environment of imitative societies, from which its ranks were largely recruited, and yet nobody knew how much.

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It still remains true that so long as Masonry is environed by numberless such societies, formed for the most part on the basis of fixed benefits contingent on stated contributions, and in which a cessation of payments works a forfeiture of membership, so long will there be abundant reason for watchful apprehension. But that the pendulum has *begun* to swing in the opposite direction is attested not alone by the response to the Wisconsin circular; it is shown by the fact (of which these pages bear evidence) that the craft is beginning to get restive over the prostitution of the Masonic name by insurance societies in various guise. The initiative taken by the Grand Lodge of Illinois in forbidding by positive enactment that which is so plainly antagonistic to all the teachings of Masonry that no such legislation ought to have been necessary, has precipitated an inquiry all along the line, which promises to make an end of this use of Masonry and the Masonic name which has always been a menace and a scandal.

In this connection we have been struck with the wisdom of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, which requires from the petitioner for the degrees his signature to a question substantially as follows in the form of petition which its lodges are required to use: "Freemasonry not being a benefit society, have you reflected whether your financial condition will enable you to support it?"

The discussion which ensued on the attempt of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi to formulate a general consensus of grand lodges on the question of jurisdiction over rejected candidates, has been opened afresh by an overture from the Grand Lodge of Maine, essaying the same thing. The Maine proposition steers clear of the apparent danger of sanctioning a tampering with the secrecy of the ballot, which predestined the failure of its Mississippi forerunner, and as it is much simpler in statement and suggests a common standing-ground, with perhaps as nearly an equal sacrifice of preconceived opinions as can be reached, stands a much better chance of becoming the basis of ultimate agreement.

The prospect of agreement seems remote enough at present, each grand lodge being wedded to its own view and statement of the law; but the discussion has been profitable, it being now advanced to a stage where the subsidiary question whether a wrong-doer may repent, or an unfit candidate outgrow his unfitness, has been relegated to its properly subordinate place as one having been already generally answered in the affirmative by the provision of law which permits a second petition after the lapse of a certain period of time, and one whose intrusion ought not to obscure the main points in the debate. It has profitably brought out the fact, too—thanks to the lucid exposition of Brother DRUMMOND—that the implication or outright assertion that candidates are generally rejected from unworthy motives, really impugns the law of the ballot itself; for, as he well says: "if the effect of the operation of the law of the secret and unanimous ballot is such as to justify an evasion of that effect, the law itself is faulty," and therefore, "the argument is the entering wedge for the abrogation of the secret and unanimous ballot, or for the entire evasion of its effect."

As the minor questions fade into the background after having thus served their turn of bringing out the deeper ones, the conclusion widens that the matter is one that should be approached for settlement from the Masonic side, rather than in the interest of the candidate, whose rejection has, after all, left him shorn of no right or immunity or eligibility which he possessed as a citizen or as a fac-

tor in the life of the community in which he dwells. In other words, the welfare of the institution and the integrity of the principles ingrained in its structure are paramount. Actual experience with differing regulations has demonstrated that regulations which may be satisfactory to one grand lodge and to the craft within its jurisdiction, but which in interjurisdictional relations practically deny the validity of the acts of lodges in other jurisdictions, cannot long endure without serious danger of the disruption of fraternal relations.

As this danger becomes recognized, reflection says at once that the question whether a candidate was justly or unjustly rejected aforetime sinks into such comparative insignificance that it had better wait than jeopard the peace of the Fraternity. That it is coming to be clearly seen that there must first be an agreement between grand lodges that the validity of the acts of the lodges of each in conferring or denying the Masonic status agreeably to the regulations of the governing bodies shall be fully recognized on either hand, before there can be a meeting in such temper as may give promise of modifying those regulations, is shown by the action of the Grand Lodge of New York, which has only recently abandoned—within its own territory—what it confesses was the “old usage” of perpetual jurisdiction. Upon a perfectly clean slate—for its constitution is silent on the extra-jurisdictional relations of the question—it has voluntarily elected to write, that until a uniform agreement is reached by grand lodges upon this subject, it “must be governed by the laws of the grand lodge under whose authority the candidate was rejected.”

The recognition by a strong jurisdiction like New York of this principle as being only a just requirement of inter-jurisdictional comity, is an example that ought not to be lost upon smaller and correspondingly waspish grand lodges.

Such direct results as have been achieved during the year by the propaganda which in this country is engineering the recognition of Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico, and thereby fastening upon the alleged Masonry of that republic a general grand lodge—such as the recognizing grand lodges of the United States would be the first to repudiate if proposed on this side of the Rio Grande—seem likely to be lost by the threatened, if not already accomplished, disintegration of that unlineal and unsavory hybrid.

So much as we have learned as to the progress of disintegration may be found in our reviews of Iowa and Kansas. It seems probable that the final dissolution of the gran dieta is imminent, and that the unvarnished factotum who was its chief projector, and has been its chief manager and promoter in Mexico, will soon startle the Masonic world with some new project to enlist the missionary zeal of those American Masons who have suddenly become so devoured by a desire to demonstrate the “universality” of Masonry, that they are ready to call anything Masonry which claims the name.

The disappearance of the gran dieta, with its “atmosphere of duplicity,” will demonstrate the eternal fitness of things, but it will not remove the menace to genuine Masonry which its career has helped to uncover, a menace whose substantial reality needed no further demonstration than the activity of the campaign for its recognition *in grand lodges where no request for recognition has ever been received*. The history of the craft in this country is too full of instances where from oversight or miscarriage of official requests for recognition, grand lodges whose lawful parentage and regularity of formation

was unquestioned, have remained for years unrecognized by bodies failing to receive such official requests, not to make it noticeable when certain grand lodges volunteer their recognition of a body whose parentage was more than doubtful, and which was, moreover, under the cloud of specific charges alleging obnoxious and unlawful practices.

Quite as significant, too, was the rapidity with which, notwithstanding the chorus of denials that there was anything worth talking about in the position we assumed as to the genesis of the lodges composing the gran dieta, the discussion "veered round"—to borrow the expression of Bro. R. F. GOULD—from the alleged unlawful practices to the ground on which we placed it in the outset, the question of the competency of so-called Scottish Rite lodges, holding charters from no grand lodge, to create a recognizable grand lodge. The gran dieta may pass—if it has not passed already—but the heresy upon which its recognition has been predicated remains and behind it a propaganda of great ability which will lose no opportunity—and will even make opportunity—to push its claims.

The increasing knowledge of recent years as to the history of the craft and the accessibility of that knowledge through the labors of the present generation of Masonic historians, really the first generation of genuine Masonic historians, has furnished materials for the discussion to a finish of the paramount question left trailing in the wake of the vanishing gran dieta; a question upon whose settlement hangs the decision whether the attempt to install dissent from the original plan of Masonry upon an equal footing with that plan, if not to install it on its vacant throne, shall succeed or fail.

The historical factor is of such importance in this discussion, that we hail with especial satisfaction the announcement that Bro. ROBERT FREKE GOULD is about to bring out in cheap form a revised edition of his *History of Freemasonry*. This will bring the knowledge requisite to a clear judgment on these important questions within the reach of all. We may add here what will be of interest to all Masonic students, that Bro. GOULD is just bringing out a history of field and naval lodges. A work of unique interest and value.

We again avail ourselves of the statistical labors of Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY, the chairman of the New York committee, and we beg to renew our grateful acknowledgments for the labor which has made us so largely his debtor.

His statistical tables will be found this year—as for the last two years—at the beginning instead of at the close of our report.

We again tender to our brethren of the guild our acknowledgments for over-generous favors, and to extend to them our fraternal greetings.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,  
Committee.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 1, 1896.



## STATISTICS.

From the report of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New York, submitted June 1, 1897.

Grand Lodge.	No. Subor- dinates.	Member- ship.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended N. P. of Dues.	Suspended and Expelled.	Net Gain.	Net Loss.
Alabama.....	375	11,533	627	415	347	265	511	542	37	34	.....
Arizona.....	14	569	49	23	6	8	35	14	.....	20	.....
Arkansas.....	445	13,670	544	363	113	257	476	484	65	.....	262
California.....	262	18,208	1,192	547	185	342	380	421	4	717	.....
Colorado.....	91	7,257	392	277	32	76	210	174	7	234	.....
Connecticut.....	111	16,813	693	108	34	281	94	204	4	181	.....
Delaware.....	20	2,077	97	11	3	27	13	13	1	38	.....
D. of Columbia.	25	4,948	253	76	49	65	86	91	.....	134	.....
Florida.....	153	4,393	268	171	73	90	214	245	7	.....	44
Georgia.....	410	17,317	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	.....
Idaho.....	30	1,152	69	42	5	21	32	19	2	42	.....
Illinois.....	719	52,509	3,346	927	306	736	1,128	945	15	1,782	.....
Indiana.....	481	28,439	1,815	752	230	450	758	595	24	932	.....
Indian Territ'y.	80	2,900	323	233	22	44	174	103	7	326	.....
Iowa.....	478	26,890	1,506	837	220	319	789	741	27	787	.....
Kansas.....	353	19,595	995	501	133	225	660	368	5	371	.....
Kentucky.....	469	18,367	1,406	491	399	302	636	1,085	24	249	.....
Louisiana.....	130	5,761	283	94	37	126	91	179	2	16	.....
Maine.....	193	21,953	837	137	50	366	209	305	3	144	.....
Maryland.....	100	7,310	476	87	30	96	107	78	7	305	.....
Massachusetts*	234	35,913	1,948	2,300	86	481	462	330	5	1,210	.....
Michigan.....	384	38,668	1,947	507	94	548	626	403	9	962	.....
Minnesota.....	205	15,428	761	285	57	183	373	239	15	293	.....
Mississippi.....	29	9,061	402	251	212	193	314	289	15	54	.....
Missouri.....	563	30,160	1,325	871	269	458	839	817	74	277	.....
Montana.....	43	2,626	194	62	17	36	85	71	3	135	.....
Nebraska.....	220	11,836	588	238	70	113	404	408	9	66	.....
Nevada.....	20	948	36	25	12	17	36	27	1	.....	8
N'w Hampshire	77	8,963	428	.....	12	168	113	43	1	125	.....
New Jersey.....	166	16,094	904	191	75	240	192	315	4	419	.....
New York.....	737	90,874	5,726	966	1,131	1,522	1,023	2,950	27	2,301	.....
New Mexico*..	21	883	63	27	6	20	28	114	.....	43	.....
N'th Carolina*.	290	10,041	471	180	88	171	281	272	78	.....	63
North Dakota..	46	2,535	233	64	13	15	95	25	2	173	.....
Oklahoma.....	27	1,085	101	109	3	10	64	43	.....	159	.....
Ohio.....	498	40,839	2,507	669	883	645	735	1,704	49	933	.....
Oregon.....	102	4,874	267	151	42	81	119	193	7	60	.....
Pennsylvania..	425	49,589	2,487	682	.....	834	499	719	.....	1,117	.....
Rhode Island..	37	4,893	315	16	8	59	26	20	1	232	.....
South Carolina	181	5,725	320	.....	.....	112	177	191	.....	160	.....
South Dakota..	92	4,243	262	91	24	32	237	132	8	.....	32
Tennessee.....	425	17,682	755	505	161	354	523	271	68	205	.....
Texas.....	609	27,662	1,491	1,494	257	489	1,539	706	103	821	.....
Utah.....	9	763	49	33	3	9	18	32	1	25	.....
Vermont.....	92	9,694	433	105	35	145	137	97	.....	214	.....
Virginia.....	266	12,652	700	285	93	222	426	318	32	80	.....
Washington....	101	4,991	239	179	48	64	183	223	11	32	.....
West Virginia..	110	5,867	459	91	45	74	158	123	6	285	.....
Wisconsin.....	235	16,408	936	298	85	256	310	334	39	407	.....
Wyoming.....	15	1,023	64	28	6	15	22	9	5	47	.....
	11,448	763,689	42,557	16,795	6,109	11,662	16,647	18,024	814	17,466	569
Br'sh Columbia	24	1,272	111	41	2	10	68	33	1	42	.....
Canada.....	356	23,351	1,186	337	153	255	657	587	11	166	.....
Manitoba.....	54	2,413	167	84	20	13	100	84	3	71	.....
N. Brunswick*.	31	1,764	82	27	8	36	55	49	.....	.....	23
Nova Scotia....	64	3,351	216	82	22	43	86	77	.....	114	.....
Pr. Edward I'd	12	515	21	9	4	3	16	7	.....	11	.....
Quebec.....	56	3,530	216	47	11	42	99	72	3	58	.....
	597	36,196	1,999	627	220	402	1,081	906	18	462	23
Total.....	12,045	799,885	44,556	17,422	6,329	12,064	17,728	18,933	832	17,928	592

\*Last year's report.



## STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Grand Lodges.....	57	57	57	57
Subordinate Lodges.....	11,676	11,807	11,493	12,045
Raised.....	42,930	39,524	41,543	44,556
Affiliated.....	14,807	14,764	17,482	17,422
Restored.....	5,528	5,316	5,804	6,329
Died.....	10,278	10,726	11,262	12,064
Dimitted.....	17,509	16,489	17,449	17,728
Suspended for non-payment of dues..	13,641	15,052	17,944	18,933
Suspended and Expelled.....	676	754	776	832
Membership.....	747,492	767,761	783,644	799,885

Based upon the tables we find, in the Grand Lodges of the United States, the following percentages:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Accession by new work.....	5.88	5.25	5.41	5.69
Additions by affiliation and restoration .....	2.82	2.69	3.03	3.03
Losses by death.....	1.11	1.45	1.47	1.54
Losses for non-payment of dues.....	1.84	1.99	2.33	2.43
Losses by dimission.....	2.30	2.25	2.27	2.26
Net gain of the year.....	3.31	2.54	2.07	2.21

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order:

New York.....	90,874
Illinois.....	52,509
Pennsylvania.....	49,589
Ohio.....	40,839
Michigan.....	38,668
Massachusetts.....	35,913
Missouri.....	30,160
Indiana.....	28,439
Texas.....	27,662
Iowa.....	26,890
Maine.....	21,953
Kansas.....	19,595
Kentucky.....	18,367
California.....	18,208

The average of membership to each Lodge is greatest in the following:

District of Columbia.....	198
Massachusetts.....	153
Connecticut.....	151
Rhode Island.....	132
New York.....	123
Pennsylvania.....	116
New Hampshire.....	116
Maine.....	114
Delaware.....	104
Michigan.....	101
New Jersey.....	97
Vermont.....	95
Utah.....	85
Ohio.....	82

The jurisdictions having Lodges of the largest membership are in the following order:

Grand Lodge.	Subordinate Lodge.		Location.	Members- ship.
	Name.	No.		
Minnesota.....	Minneapolis.....	19	Minneapolis.....	823
Connecticut.....	Hiram.....	1	New Haven.....	752
New York.....	Genesee Falls.....	507	Rochester.....	726
Illinois.....	Covenant.....	526	Chicago.....	684
Michigan.....	Grand Rapids.....	34	Grand Rapids.....	603
District of Columbia.....	La Fayette.....	19	Washington, D.C....	565
Colorado.....	Denver.....	5	Denver.....	558
Ohio.....	Magnolia.....	20	Columbus.....	546
Pennsylvania.....	Washington.....	59	Philadelphia.....	518
Rhode Island.....	What Cheer.....	21	Providence.....	510
Massachusetts.....	Roswell Lee.....	1	Springfield.....	507
Kentucky.....	Preston.....	281	Louisville.....	500
California.....	California.....	1	San Francisco.....	472
Missouri.....	Temple.....	299	Kansas City.....	435

REPORT  
OF THE  
Committee on Masonic Correspondence  
...1897...

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JOSEPH ROBBINS.

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ALABAMA, 1896.

76TH ANNUAL.

MONTGOMERY.

DECEMBER 1.

Twenty-three jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps. W. Bro. WILLIAM W. DAFFIN, the ambassador of Illinois, was present and a member of the committee on work.

The grand master (GEORGE P. HARRISON) announced the death of HARRY A. LOWE, senior grand steward, at the early age of thirty-eight, and of Past Masters SAMUEL K. MCSPADDEN and DANIEL SMITH, aged seventy-three and sixty-seven respectively.

He submitted twenty-six decisions, some of which we note:

2. That a Master Mason who has been regularly elected and installed and served as a warden of a lodge, of which he was at the time a member, and afterwards dimits from said lodge and affiliates with another, is eligible to the office of worshipful master in the latter lodge.

7. That a Masonic obligation taken by a party under an assumed name, is as binding upon him as if taken in his proper name.

9. That every lodge has a right to try its own members for offenses committed within its jurisdiction. For offenses committed without its jurisdiction, either the lodge to which the brother belongs or the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offense was committed, may try him.

12. That a subordinate lodge has the right to re-consider its action on any subject, upon a motion made by a brother who voted in the affirmative at the communication next succeeding the one at which such action was taken.

14. That a grand master has no right to grant a dispensation to fill a vacancy caused in the office of worshipful master whilst either the senior warden's or junior warden's station is filled by a duly elected and installed officer.

16. That any subordinate lodge, by consent of all parties concerned, may confer one or all the degrees of Masonry for another lodge, and in such case the membership of the person so initiated or advanced would be in the lodge for which the work was done, and the fees would belong to it.

18. That masters of subordinate lodges cannot permit the members to vouch for visiting brethren unless they have sat in a lodge with them.

20. That any Mason who is a tippler and a profane swearer, and who captiously prevents any minister of the gospel from affiliation with the lodge of which he is a member, simply because he is such, is guilty of un-Masonic conduct and should be dealt with by his lodge.

21. That no ballot on a petition for initiation can be taken until the expiration of one month from the time of filing the petition.

25. That a profane may present his petition for initiation to the lodge of his choice, though he resides in the jurisdiction of another lodge, and the lodge receiving such petition and conferring a degree or degrees without obtaining the information required by article 6, section 13, of the constitution, is liable to the lodge having jurisdiction, for the fees.

We think a brother does not lose any acquired eligibility by changing his affiliation, and we have copied No. 2 as a correct statement of the law because those who are yet not clear upon the subject are not pent up in Alabama. No. 7 ought to go without saying, and No. 9 is of interest as showing that the right of a lodge to try sojourning affiliates for offenses committed in its bailiwick is, as it should be, firmly established in that jurisdiction. Of No. 12, the jurisprudence committee, with the concurrence of the grand lodge, properly say that its correctness would depend on the by-laws of the lodge, each lodge having the right to regulate the matter. The committee disputed No. 14 as too broad, as being possibly an invasion of the prerogative of the grand master, but the grand lodge, in accord with Illinois precedents and our own personal views, sustained the decision. We have copied No. 16 because it is sometimes questioned whether a lodge may properly confer *all* the degrees by proxy, as well as the second and third, which it is generally conceded may properly be done. Neither the committee nor the grand lodge agreed with No. 18. There is no limit to which a voucher may not be passed along provided three are present—the person vouched for, the person avouching, and the person vouched to, the first two and the last two *knowing* each other to be Masons. The jurisprudence committee had the concurrence of the grand lodge in disapproving No. 20, “for the reason that no one has a right to know anything whatso-

ever with reference to a ballot in a Masonic lodge, how it was cast, or the motives which may or may not have actuated the member casting the ballot." We agree with the committee that no one has a right to *inquire* how a member voted, but if a member not only violates the law against disclosing his vote, but in so doing also discloses his motives, it is no invasion of the sanctity of the ballot if the members who have had this knowledge forced upon them inquire whether the avowed motives and their resultant act unfit the offender for their society. No. 21 was approved, but the grand lodge so amended its law as to permit lodges meeting semi-monthly to ballot on a petition at the regular meeting succeeding its reference. No 25 was disapproved by the committee but sustained by the grand lodge, the action turning on the interpretation of their constitution. We have copied the decision for its bearing upon the question whether a request for waiver of jurisdiction must come from a lodge or may come direct from the petitioner. The decision sustains the latter view.

Among the special dispensations granted is one which shows that in Alabama it is still held that the destruction of the parchment charter disables a lodge from labor until the executive comes to the rescue.

The grand master recommended an annual appropriation to the endowment fund for the preservation of Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, but the grand lodge agreed with the committee on address that the funds of that body could not be properly applied for that purpose, and on their recommendation sent the subject to a special committee to bring the matter to the attention of the craft and solicit from them individual subscriptions.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge, continued one under dispensation, granted a dispensation for another, and gave a forfeited charter, name, number, and jewels, to some members of the defunct lodge and other petitioning Masons; sent a second overture from Wisconsin on the subject of Masonic relief to a special committee, and one from Maine on the status of rejected candidates to the committee on jurisprudence, while to the committee on work was committed a proposition to so modify the law forbidding the performance of the burial service over the grave of a deceased brother after his interment—euphoniously called "funeralizing the dead," in some of the southern jurisdictions—as to permit the practice where the service at the time of interment "is reasonably impracticable and inconvenient." All these committees will report next year.

JAMES A. BILBRO, of Gadsden, was elected grand master. HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG, Montgomery, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (178 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master PALMER J. PILLANS. It is an exceedingly interesting paper

and reflects throughout the ability and sound conservatism for which his work has always been noted. Illinois proceedings for 1895 and 1896, receive ample notice. In his notice of those of 1895, he refers to the oration of Bro. JOHN C. BLACK as being replete with profound thought and most original in design. He quotes with approval from our remarks on perpetual jurisdiction, and on the scandal involved in the recognition of the Mexican gran dieta by grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, and on the same subject in his review of our report for 1896, he expresses the opinion that the defense by Past Grand Master MATTHEWS of his grand lodge (Texas) in its recognition of that body, is sufficient to show the unlawfulness of the latter organization. He also expresses his gratification that printed rituals find no advocates in Illinois.

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## ARIZONA, 1896.

15TH ANNUAL.

TUCSON.

NOVEMBER, 10.

Grand Master ARTEMUS LOUDEN GROW, the representative of Illinois was one of the fifteen diplomats, representing twenty grand lodges, present at the opening.

Grand Master GROW stated in his brief but comprehensive address that no deaths had been reported in the jurisdiction, which at once brings the suggestion that in Arizona with its phenomenally dry atmosphere has been found the sanitarium of the world. Complete returns of the lodges, however, show a loss by death of eight out of an affiliated membership of five hundred and eighty-seven.

He enjoyed the rare distinction of having nothing submitted to him which called for an opinion on any question of law, if we except the following case in which an opinion was reflected in the act:

June 4, I granted a special dispensation under the following circumstances: The W.M. of Glendale Lodge, U.D., Bro. Blackburn, informed me that after the organization of Glendale Lodge they had held a meeting, at which one or more applications had been presented to have the degrees conferred. Committees had been appointed, and that said committees were ready to report favorably, but owing to not having a quorum could not act. It was shown further, that after this lodge had started, some of their members had gone away for the season. As this lodge had but just started, and would probably be



lost to us unless prompt action was taken, and finding no precedent, I concluded to establish one, and, therefore, caused a dispensation to be issued to Glendale Lodge to convene and pass on these applications, with *six* members present, and when this business was done to return said authority to the grand secretary. This was done.

The committee on jurisprudence say that, like the grand master, they can find no precedent for such action, but that on the contrary the authorities are against doing business, except conferring degrees, with a less number than seven members present, and cite Anderson's Manual, which has been adopted as the Arizona text-book, to the effect that "grand masters possess no powers except those contained in the constitutions of Masonry and those clearly and expressly delegated to them by their brethren." Continuing the committee say:

Grand Master Roskruge, in 1890, decided that seven or more were required to form a quorum, and the grand lodge of that year approved his decision.

Your committee, therefore, recommends that the act of the grand master be not approved, but as the lodge acted in good faith, under the direction of the grand master, your committee recommends that the business transacted under his dispensation be confirmed.

The grand lodge concurred, thus furnishing another illustration of the fact that, as a rule, however much grand lodges may deny the dispensing powers to the grand master, yet whenever a real emergency arises and the grand master meets it by the exercise of extra constitutional authority, his action is sustained. It is true that the grand master's act in this case was formally disapproved but its lawfulness was admitted by confirming the validity of the business done under it, the grand lodge having no more power under the anti-prerogative theory to violate its own recognized law than the grand master.

The grand master deplored the lack of uniformity in the work and recommended an appropriation to cover the expenses of the grand lecturer in visiting the lodges, but the grand lodge agreed with the committee on address that the scattering of their few lodges over the magnificent distances of the Territory forbade it.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges and continued one under dispensation; concurred in the opinion of the correspondence committee that the grand representative system is beneficial and an inducement to the brethren to attend the annual meetings; negatived a proposition to make the payment of dues optional with those who have paid them for twenty-five years, and agreed to meet next year at Bisbee.

WILLIAM FRANCIS NICHOLS, of Willcox, was elected grand master; GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE, Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

## ARKANSAS, 1896.

57TH ANNUAL.

LITTLE ROCK.

NOVEMBER 17.

Thirty-five grand jurisdictions were represented at the opening, Illinois by Past Grand Master R. J. McLAUGHLIN, who, having been recommissioned, was subsequently formally received and welcomed.

The grand master (A. G. WASHBURN) announced the death of FREDERICK KRAMER, past grand treasurer, and A. H. GORDON, past district deputy grand master, and we also find a memorial tablet inscribed to C. W. MILLERD, representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah. The grand master submitted seven decisions; from which we quote:

1. A brother has paid all his dues to the lodge, but is surety on a note to the lodge for five dollars, and asks for a dimit. Should it be granted?

Yes. If otherwise worthy, the mere fact of his suretyship on the note would not preclude his withdrawal on dimit. The granting a dimit would in no way release him from his obligation on the note.

3. R. W. B. G. Andrews, district deputy grand master 16th district, states: I am called upon to install, as worshipful master, a member of Omaha Lodge No. 504, who is an habitual drinker of intoxicants, and who is frequently drunk. And asks: What is my duty?

Refuse absolutely to install him, and direct the lodge to prefer charges against him for drunkenness. Such a man must not be installed into any office in a Masonic lodge, and if he refuses to desist from drink he should be expelled.

7. Bro. George H. Lyman, secretary of Belle Point Lodge No. 20 says: There is a gentleman here who was balloted for, and elected to take the three degrees, by a lodge in Ohio, but as he had to leave there before he could receive the degrees, we are requested to do the work for them. Will he have to petition our lodge and take the usual course? Do we have to ballot on his case? What course shall we pursue?

A lodge cannot confer more than one degree, at one and the same communication, without a dispensation from the grand master. I know of no law or decision, nor can I find any now, that authorizes lodges in this grand jurisdiction to confer degrees for and in behalf of lodges in other grand jurisdictions.

No. 1 is so obviously correct that our only excuse for quoting it is to show how helpless masters frequently are when they can't find a precedent to guide them. Touching No. 3, the committee on law and usage keep the rights of the lodge in view and say, with the concurrence of the grand lodge:

We approve the sentiment of the decision, but recommend that the language of the grand master in the decision be so modified as to authorize the district deputy grand master to *advise* instead of *direct* the lodge as to what it should do in the case.

A district deputy grand master may refuse to install one whom he knows to be wholly unfit, and should give the lodge any information or knowledge he has of the character of such officer elect, and advise the lodge to disapprove of his election. When the district deputy grand master has done this, he has discharged his duty and gone to the extent of his authority.

If the lodge still insists, it may install the officer elect. But a lodge that would do so in the face of such facts should be reported by the district deputy grand master and severely disciplined by the grand lodge.

Referring to No. 7, the committee says:

In this case a petition is unnecessary. Belle Point No. 20 does not have to ballot on his case.

The course to pursue is for Belle Point Lodge to decide by a majority vote whether or not they will grant the request of the Ohio lodge as a courtesy. If they vote to do so, they will confer the degrees according to our ritual.

Under Alabama we copied an approved decision that a lodge might confer one or all of the degrees as the proxy of another lodge. Arkansas, it will be seen, also gives an affirmative answer to the question which has recently been raised, whether a lodge might properly so confer all the degrees, as well as the second and third which lodges nearly everywhere have been accustomed to do upon request. It seems that the grand master of Arkansas could find no law or decision authorizing Arkansas lodges to confer degrees for and in behalf of lodges in other grand jurisdictions, and probably other grand masters would look in vain for such a statute in a majority of grand lodges, although the practice might prevail in all of them. In jurisdictions having such statutes the practice is older than the written law, being simply the exercise of a right which needs not to be specified. It is the common law of Masonry that the lodge is competent to decide whether it will confer degrees at the request of another recognized lodge.

In the case of a brother rejected for drunkenness after his petition for affiliation, the grand master ruled that the lodge should keep his dimit on file and proceed against him for the offense as if he were a member. The committee, however, properly held that the dimit should be returned to him and without any indorsement thereon.

In a case where a resident of Missouri made a *bona fide* removal to Arkansas on the 29th day of February, and on that day filled out and left behind a petition for initiation to a Missouri lodge which received the same on the 26th day of March and subsequently elected him and conferred the first degree upon him, the grand master properly held that at the time his petition was received he was the material of the Arkansas lodge into whose jurisdiction he had moved.

On matters referred during the session, the committee on law and usage reported relative to burial rites on reinterment, that when a brother has already been buried it is improper to perform Masonic ceremonies around the grave, but in the case of temporary burial without Masonic ceremonies, or where the body had been placed in a vault temporarily it would be entirely proper to perform the usual Masonic rites when permanent interment was had. Of the Wisconsin proposition, relative to Masonic relief, that it is not a wise one and should be disapproved. In effect, that documentary evidence may warrant a committee of investigation in reporting an applicant for affiliation to be a Mason in good standing, and warrant the lodge in electing him to membership, but that when he *enters* the lodge he must of course either be examined or vouched for, and that the regulation proposed by the Grand Lodge of Maine that the personal jurisdiction over rejected candidates should be limited to five years, is a good one and should be adopted, to all of which the grand lodge agreed.

Grand Secretary HEMPSTEAD tried to secure the repeal of the inequitable provision of the Arkansas law by which dues accrue against suspended Masons, but was defeated.

In the case of a lodge whose charter was arrested for contempt of the officers and authority of the grand lodge, wherein inquiry was made as to the status of the members with regard to obtaining grand lodge certificates, the view prevailed that until such members became the subjects of charges they stand in the same attitude as members of a defunct lodge and are privileged to obtain certificates from the grand secretary, if otherwise entitled thereto.

The grand secretary reported the receipt of an invitation from the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary to the Grand Lodge of Arkansas to be represented at the consecration of the Freemasons' palace during the celebration of the millennial celebration of the existence of Hungary as a nation, held at Buda Pesth last summer, and says:

I extended to them the congratulations of this grand lodge upon the auspicious occasion, and received in reply an appreciative and cordial letter of thanks for the courtesy and encouragement expressed to them. This letter I have duly filed among our archives as well worthy of preservation.

As we have not the Arkansas constitutions before us we are lost in conjecture whether that grand lodge leaves the question of recognizing alleged Masonic bodies to the grand secretary.

The grand lodge listened to a strong address by Grand Orator JOHN T. HICKS, on the unlawfulness of keys and ciphers; chartered six new lodges and continued one under dispensation; found, happily, that the temple deficit was only five hundred dollars, and there was a

fair prospect that the enterprise would be hereafter self-sustaining; and gave an insurance association, doing business under the name of Masonry, its customary annual advertisement by printing the report of its directors in the proceedings.

C. C. AYRES, of Fort Smith, was elected grand master; FAY HEMPSTEAD, Little Rock, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (121 pp.) is again from the well-poised pen of Bro. SAM H. DAVIDSON. Illinois, for 1896, gets lost in the shuffle, presumably because the Illinois volume did not reach him in time for review.

We regret to learn that on account of the pressure of other duties Bro. DAVIDSON had determined to ask to be relieved from further service on the committee, and as the grand master again appointed him to the chairmanship, we trust he will be able to induce him to continue the work to which he has brought so much ability and such an excellent spirit.

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1896.

25TH ANNUAL.

NANAIMO.

JUNE 18.

Twelve grand jurisdictions were represented at the opening, Illinois not among them.

This being the silver anniversary of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, the grand master (LACEY R. JOHNSON) naturally and with pride referred to their material and moral growth since the three English and five Scotch lodges united to form the new body.

He submitted three rulings, two of which turned on that constitutional provision requiring a brother after being raised to pass an examination as to his knowledge of the third degree before being entitled to sign the by-laws, receive his diploma, vote or hold office. This he had held to be compulsory, and on the further question whether this decision was retroactive, applying to those who had not only signed the by-laws and received their diplomas but had been elected to office without having passed such an examination, he pointed out that his ruling did not make or unmake the law, but simply explained the law already in existence; hence those so holding



office were doing so contrary to the provisions of the constitution. Still, the lodge putting an ineligible brother into office was the chief sinner, could not hold the delinquent responsible for its action, and neither would the grand lodge do so.

This view was confirmed on the recommendation of the committee on address, who found it in harmony with the constitution and Masonic usage.

The grand master and the grand wardens were last year made a committee to report on the establishment of a Masonic home, his predecessor having strongly urged the project. The report of the committee, which was adopted, is to the effect that the purchase of a home would require a much larger sum than the grand lodge is likely to have for some time to come, and that it would be unwise to rent quarters for the purpose until the way seems clear to meet the annual expense, taking warning in this from jurisdictions whose membership and resources vastly exceed theirs. As an initial step it is arranged that in cases where children of Masons are left in destitute circumstances the charity committee of the grand lodge is authorized to arrange for their care in orphanages already established, at an expense not exceeding \$500 in the aggregate.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; heard a favorable report on the Wisconsin proposition touching Masonic relief and then ordered that the proposition be printed in full in special circulars and sent to each member of the grand lodge and of its lodges, preparatory to a consideration of the question by the grand lodge next year; took the initial steps toward so amending the constitution that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts may not be able to say that they seek advancement of their own free will and accord, but placing them under so much of duress as is involved in a re-balloting if they fail to advance within one year; chose Victoria for its next place of meeting, and on the evening of the closing day of the session attended divine service at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church—it being then open in ample form—and after its return and closing was banqueted royally by the local lodges, at the opera house.

ALEXANDER CHARLESON, of New Westminster, was elected grand master; WILLIAM J. QUINLAN, Victoria, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (106 pp.) is again the work of Past Grand Master MARCUS WOLFE, and fully realizes the promise of his former work. Illinois for 1895 finds a place in his review, and the address of Grand Master GODDARD receives the compliment of being extensively quoted. The report on correspondence is also mentioned in generous terms. Under Maryland Bro. WOLFE copies in full the majority and minority reports on the question whether the grand

lodge should be at labor when doing public work, and the lodge at labor when burying the dead, and adds:

In British Columbia lodges are *not* "called off" on the occasion of funerals, laying of corner-stones, or dedications before the brethren leave the hall to perform the public ceremonies.

This is in accord with the minority report of Bro. SCHULTZ above referred to, and with the practice in most grand jurisdictions, including Illinois.

## CALIFORNIA, 1896.

47TH ANNUAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

OCTOBER 13.

Following the same trail by which, in the absence of any roster of the diplomatic corps, we discovered the presence of the representative of Illinois, W. Bro. JOHN McMURRY, last year, we now discover, if not his absence the absence of any signs of his presence.

The grand master (EDWIN MYERS PRESTON) strikes in the following a chord which we have often sounded—one, indeed, which none reflecting on the principle of equality as an immemorial characteristic of Masonry can well miss:

Masonic law is not an arbitrary code, written in a day, or a year; it is an evolution—the outgrowth of centuries of human experience and observation. Like the perfect ashlar, it was first quarried, then hewn and squared by the experiences of ages, until it has stood the test of the master workman's square, and has found its appropriate place in that speculative structure which our forefathers built on the traditions and allegories of operative Masonry. The ultimate purpose of that law is to maintain and perpetuate those beneficent principles of Freemasonry which are founded on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man—principles as humane, beneficent and liberalizing as those upon which our own republic is founded; principles which, in their exemplification in the Masonic lodges of the Dark Ages, were prophetic of the dawn of human liberty for centuries before this republic of liberty and equality was established.

He submitted twenty decisions, all of which were approved. Such as we copy below we number arbitrarily for convenience:

1. An applicant for the degrees in Masonry, who is otherwise worthy and well qualified, is not ineligible because of a suspicion of African taint in his blood. There is no requirement in Masonic law nor in Masonic tradition for refusing to receive the petition of a worthy

applicant, or for refusing admission to a Masonic lodge of a Mason of recognized good standing, merely because of any particular color of his skin.

2. Lodge funds can not be used either to purchase jewels for retiring officers or to purchase portraits of such officers to ornament the walls of a lodge room.

3. A retiring master has no right to demand or receive from the funds of his lodge any sum whatever in return for his services as installing officer of his successor in office.

4. For a lodge to pass a resolution remitting the dues of all its members for one year, or for any other stated period, or to adopt a resolution or general regulation whereby it appropriates a stated sum for funeral expenses for each and every member that dies, is a misappropriation of its funds. The remission of dues and funeral benefits are charities which should be bestowed on the needy and destitute only.

5. It is contrary to Masonic teachings and Masonic usage to serve beer, wine, or any other intoxicant at a Masonic banquet given in a Masonic hall.

6. The members of a lodge who assemble for the sole purpose of attending religious services are not permitted to wear their regalia on parade or at church.

7. The non-observance of the first day of the week, either as a day of rest or for the performance of religious devotion, does not constitute a Masonic reason for the rejection of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry. Masonry regards neither sect nor creed in its religious requirements.

8. The act of cremating the body of a deceased Mason does not constitute a Masonic burial. The performances of the ceremonies of our ritual for burial would not be appropriate on such an occasion.

No. 1 is in accord with Illinois precedents and in harmony with principles of Masonry. No. 2 was, as we have seen, approved, although the grand lodge at this session kept up its commendable custom of purchasing a portrait of its retiring grand master to ornament its walls, and made also an appropriation for the jewel which it presented to him, thus showing that precept and example do not always go hand in hand. No. 3 makes one wonder what sum was paid, or demanded in the instance which called it forth. No. 4 is timely, for the Craft can not be too often reminded in these days of commercial Masonry that real need is one of the fundamental conditions of Masonic relief. No. 5 is a pleasant surprise, coming from a wine-growing country, and apart from this is interesting as showing the gradual evolution of the definition of temperance. Although Masonry has always enjoined the avoidance of intemperance and excess, time was when the tavern was the home of the lodge—as a rule—and when a Mason, like a profane, was not considered guilty of excess unless he fell under the table. Masonry has kept fully abreast with society in its interpretation of the word temperance, until it now means that

not only should a Mason maintain a due restraint upon his appetites and passions, but that he should not permit temptation to be placed in the way of a brother, and thus be perchance a party to his fall. No. 6 is in line with the growing and commendable sentiment that Masons should not appear in public as such save upon strictly Masonic occasions, and No. 7 goes without saying in a society which lays claim to universality. No. 8 is true in so far that the rite of cremation is not strictly a burial rite, nor is any existing Masonic burial service adapted to such a disposition of the body without some change. But the necessary changes would be very slight, and they are not barred by any unchangeable law. If cremation should become general we may be sure that Masonry would adapt itself to the change.

The grand master reported that the French lodge at Los Angeles (Valle de France Lodge), a clandestine body to which reference has occasionally been made during the past few years, had ceased to exist. Its charter had been delivered by the master to one of the grand lodge inspectors, and the latter had mailed it to the "Grand Lodge Symbolique of France." It being understood that the members wished to form a lodge under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of California, the grand master issued an authorization to the master of a regular lodge in Los Angeles to heal such of them as were known to have received the degrees in a properly constituted lodge. Just where the healer was to find the persons who came up to this specification the grand master does not state. At all events, the months from May to October had passed and no petition had been presented. The grand master had refused to grant a dispensation to a past master of a California lodge now residing in Paris, France, to establish an English speaking lodge in that city, holding that to grant it would be a violation of the law of exclusive jurisdiction which his grand lodge strenuously maintains. The grand lodge agreed with the jurisprudence committee in approving this view, but no one identifies any particular governing body in France as being capable of establishing a recognizable Masonic lodge.

The grand master recommended a purification of the ritual, having found that the work as exemplified in many of the lodges contained numerous expressions at variance with the authorized text. A committee on revision was finally appointed to restore the system as it was adopted, and the committee were also instructed:

In addition to said corrections said committee will further, in accordance with the recommendation of the grand master in his address and affirmed by the grand lodge, proceed to make the necessary changes in the ceremonial of the second section of the third degree, to harmonize said ceremonial and make it more "in conformity with the work of the principal grand jurisdictions east of the Rocky mountains," and to suggest such changes in phraseology as shall make the

revised ritual "consistent with the traditions upon which the scenes exemplified are founded."

The grand master urged the speedy conclusion of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, and sought at some length to enforce the conclusion that there is a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of such institutions as the most practical and satisfactory form of grand lodge charity. In this we think he argues rather from his own desires than from attainable data as to the result of systematic investigations on this subject. Nearly all the Masonic homes in this country have been determined upon on the spur of the moment, and without any antecedent study of facts and figures. Where it has been most exhaustively considered the conclusion has been reached that the institutional method is neither the most economical nor the most desirable method of Masonic relief, and on the whole the craze to build homes without reference to the size of the jurisdiction has probably "passed the center."

The laying of the corner-stone of the California home was the great event of the session. On the morning of the second day the grand lodge moved with a great procession to Decoto, where the stone was laid by Grand Master PRESTON; a brilliant oration was delivered by the grand orator, Bro. JACOB VOORSANGER, and the multitude participated in a barbecue banquet prepared by the local fraternity.

A resolution asking the lodges to submit to a per capita tax of one dollar for the ensuing year, for the support of the home, was adopted, after being so amended as to request the lodges to subscribe that amount in quarterly payments.

An aggregate of \$8,900 was appropriated to six boards of relief in as many cities. The reports of the various boards show that four cases from Illinois were relieved by the San Francisco board (to the amount of \$79.45); two cases by the Oakland board, to the amount of \$55; two by the Sacramento board, \$16.15. Bro. HENRY LAWSON BRYANT, of Lewiston Lodge No. 104, of this jurisdiction, was buried with Masonic honors under the direction of the Los Angeles board. Covenant Lodge No. 526, of Illinois, refunded \$25 to the San Francisco board; Ivanhoe commandery \$25 to the Los Angeles board; Richard Cole Lodge No. 697, \$84.98 to the San Diego board.

A joint committee of the lodges of San Francisco memorialized the grand lodge as follows:

There is in the city and county of San Francisco a certain private corporation doing business under the name of the Masonic Cemetery Association of San Francisco; such corporation, although using the word "Masonic," is not, and never has been, under the jurisdiction of this grand body.



Such corporation has in its treasury such a sum of money (\$39,212.07—also stocks, bonds, and notes of the value of \$45,000, the same being surplus or net income; also various tracts of land) that it could, without injury to itself, donate a part of such surplus or net income to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and to the board of relief of this grand lodge, and thereby comply with the laws of this state, under which it is incorporated.

We believe that no corporation in this state, private or otherwise, should be allowed to use the word "Masonic," thereby appearing before the world as a Masonic institution, without being under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge.

We therefore respectfully move the adoption by this grand lodge of the following resolutions:

*Be it Resolved*, That no person, association, or corporation be permitted or allowed to use in his or its business or commercial affairs, any name or symbol indicative of Masonry or Masonic jurisdiction, unless such person, association, or corporation be under the control and jurisdiction of this grand lodge, and that the most worshipful grand master do take such proper steps, legal and otherwise, to carry out the purpose and object of this resolution.

*Be it Resolved*, That the most worshipful grand master be required to take such proper proceedings, legal and otherwise, to compel the trustees of the Masonic Cemetery Association of San Francisco to comply with the provisions of section 7 of an act of the legislature of this state, authorizing the incorporation of rural cemetery associations, as amended January 13, 1864, and to compel said trustees, pursuant to said act, to appropriate the surplus or net income of said Masonic Cemetery Association to the board of relief of this grand lodge, and to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home.

For the following reasons the jurisprudence committee recommended that the resolutions be not adopted:

We have carefully considered the subject matter of the foregoing memorial and resolutions, and find that the "Masonic Cemetery Association of San Francisco" is a private corporation; that it is not and never has been under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge; that the grand lodge is not a stockholder in said corporation, and has no control of or jurisdiction over it.

There are legal questions involved in the matter which your committee deem unnecessary to discuss.

After discussion the report of the committee was sustained.

One is disinclined to weep over the defeat of the resolutions, because they indicate a readiness on the part of their supporters to condone the use of the Masonic name for commercial purposes if the grand lodge can be admitted to a share in the profits of such use. The first of the rejected resolutions, amended by substituting the word "Mason" for "person," and the words, "or some subordinate lodge within this jurisdiction" for what follows the words "grand lodge" in the original, was again offered and again referred to the committee on jurisprudence, as was also the following, offered by

-JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON, whom some of our readers will remember as formerly chairman of the committee on correspondence:

*Resolved*, That this grand lodge hereby respectfully notifies all subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction, and all members thereof, that no corporation or organization not subject to the control of this grand lodge, heretofore formed or that may hereafter be formed, shall have any Masonic recognition by this grand lodge.

The committee will doubtless report on them next year.

The grand lodge welcomed Past Grand Masters WM. H. SCOTT, of Illinois, and JACOB MAYER, of Oregon, as visitors; listened to a second address by Grand Orator VOORSANGER, who, unfortunately, was afterwards too ill to furnish a copy for the proceedings; chartered two new lodges; recognized the grand lodges of New Zealand and Victoria; viewed with favor the Maine proposition to limit lodge jurisdiction over rejected candidates to five years, but not with sufficient favor to substitute it for the California regulation limiting it to one year; declined to be further interviewed on the Wisconsin proposition touching Masonic relief, having nothing to add to its former deliverance on that subject; appointed a committee on the Washington memorial centennial as requested by Colorado, but without definitely committing itself to participation; made the customary allowance for the support of Past Grand Master TUTT, and fixed the grand secretary's salary at \$3,000 for doing the work of two hundred and sixty-two lodges—cheap enough, but more than is received by the grand secretary of Illinois, more's the pity, for doing the work for more than seven hundred.

WILLIAM THOMAS LUCAS, of Santa Maria, was elected grand master; GEORGE JOHNSON, San Francisco, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (153 pp.) again by Past Grand Master WILLIAM A. DAVIES, is, as usual, characterized by the buoyancy of youth and the wisdom of age, so much of the former, indeed, as to make us rub our eyes and look again when he intimates that he is nearing what in the elder days before men had learned better how to live, was considered the allotted span of human life.

The Illinois proceedings for 1895 are carefully reviewed. There seems to be just a shade of doubt in Bro. DAVIES'S mind whether the "fine portrait of a handsome young man, engraved upon the opening page," does not flatter Grand Master GODDARD, but we can assure him that we *have* fine looking men on this side of the great divide and that occasionally one of them gets into the grand east.

He commends Bro. GODDARD'S standards of excellence in the work very highly; and also quotes as "undeniable truth" his remarks adverse to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. Bro. DAVIES views

the doctrine from a California standpoint, and arches his eyebrows at our jurisprudence committee when they speak of it as a system of "inter-jurisdictional comity." We think, however, that the more he reflects on the present status of the question the more certainly he will conclude that the words were happily chosen. Within the boundaries of any one jurisdiction the question is one of law, as between two or more jurisdictions each of which is equally bound to give the same measure of faith and credit to the Masonic acts of the other's lodges, comity alone can be invoked to keep the peace when it is threatened by antagonistic regulations.

We are glad to have the concurrence of Bro. DAVIES's valued judgment in our view that the right of a lodge to instruct its representatives in grand lodge is so rooted in the structure of the institution that the latter body cannot rightfully deny or modify it. He objects, however, to our criticism of Grand Master ORME's decision that a man who has both eyes, but has lost the sight of one, cannot receive the degrees, the decision being strictly in accordance with their constitutional requirements. This excuses Grand Master ORME, but what shall excuse the constitution?

Bro. DAVIES comes up with great gallantry to the defense of the Eastern Star, in his review of Connecticut, and it may also have been his gallantry that first prejudiced him in favor of the Mexican grand dieta, the regularity of which he now seems inclined to recognize. He is outspoken in his condemnation of the cypher evil, and on the subject of non-affiliation seems to be in sympathy with the restrictive methods of his grand lodge, as he thinks Bro. BOWEN tells the whole story in a few words when he says that a non-affiliate "'ostracises' himself if he don't belong to a lodge, just as our citizen 'debars' himself from voting if he don't register."

Bro. ANDERSON, Bro. DAVIES's predecessor, put the same idea quite as strongly in his review of Illinois in 1893, and we beg to call Bro. DAVIES's attention to our reply found on page 25 of our report for 1894.

## CANADA, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1896.

41ST ANNUAL.

BELLEVILLE.

JULY 16.

Thirty-three jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by Past Junior Grand Warden GEORGE C. DAVIS.

Prior to the opening, W. Bro. J. E. WALMSLEY, mayor of Belleville, heading a deputation from the city council, presented an address of welcome in behalf of the municipality and citizens, and tendered a free site and substantial pecuniary aid in case the grand lodge should erect a Masonic home in that city. This was followed by an address in behalf of the local fraternity.

The grand master (W. R. White) condemned the present method of allowing the chief executive his actual traveling expenses as impracticable as well as beneath the dignity of either the grand master or the grand lodge. Speaking out of his own experience he said:

I would recommend most strongly that grand lodge adopt one of two courses, either revert to the former system of granting the grand master an annual allowance of \$500, or let him pay his own expenses. Do not put him to the humiliating necessity of making an entry every time he pays a five cent car fare.

The board of general purposes seconded this view, and the grand lodge restored the old allowance of \$500 for the incidental expenses of the office.

The following announcement relative to the clandestine so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario, will be gratifying to the loyal craft everywhere:

I am very much pleased to be able to report to this grand lodge, that during the past year (pursuant to the authority granted at our last meeting), such arrangements have been made with the members of this organization as effectually sweep this body out of existence for, I trust, all time to come. Their charter (granted by the Provincial Government) has been transferred to myself and the grand secretary, as trustees for this grand lodge, all warrants issued to subordinate lodges, the seal and all other books and property of this so-called body have been, or are being, delivered up and are now in possession of this grand lodge. All members of this so-called grand body who have applied have been healed and declared their allegiance to this grand lodge. Many of them have applied for affiliation to our lodges, and are now active and useful members of this grand body. The surrender is voluntary and complete—the only concession granted being that members of the extinct body holding the rank of past master therein are conceded that rank in any of our lodges with which they may affiliate or to which they may be admitted.

The grand master thought the conspicuous services of some of the members of the clandestine body in bringing about this settle-

ment merited some recognition, and on the recommendation of the board of general purposes his successor was given full authority in the matter.

The grand master reported no decisions. Comparatively few questions had been submitted to him, and he thought the policy adopted by him during his first year of service, of declining to answer hypothetical questions, had stopped the propounding of many useless Masonic conundrums.

The eloquent report of Bro. WM. GIBSON on the fraternal dead, and the memorial tablets, show that death had been busy during the year among the past grand officers. They chronicle the departure of THOS. F. BLACKWOOD, PETER J. BROWN, and FRANCIS RAE, past district deputy grand masters; C. W. BUNTING and THOS. PERKINS, past grand deacons; EDWARD BURKE, past assistant grand organist; HUGH KERR, past grand pursuivant; WALTER MILLER, RICHARD NOKES, and ARNOLD P. BOOTH, past grand stewards; D. T. HIND, past grand director of ceremonies, and THOS. MCCracken, past assistant grand secretary.

The reports of the district deputy grand masters, eighteen in number, occupy 155 pages of solid matter, reflecting very minutely the condition of the lodges, and the vast amount of labor performed by these faithful, hard-working officers.

Last year the board of general purposes, reporting—in obedience to a resolution of the preceeding year—on “the objects for which the asylum fund was formed and the best means to be adopted for carrying these objects into effect,” found that the original object of the fund was to build a Masonic home, and in giving the reasons why, in their opinion, the undertaking had so far been a failure, gave reasons which seem to us conclusive why the asylum system should not displace the efficient system of relief by grants from the grand lodge fund of benevolence which now prevails, and expressed an opinion that it was inadvisable to undertake the construction and maintenance of an asylum in the present state of the matter. The report failed of approval, but was referred back with instructions to amend by recommending the appointment of a committee to report on the best means of carrying out the original object of the fund. The committee so appointed reported that they had as yet been unable to decide what would be the best means, and at their request were re-appointed with power to add to their number, and directed to report next year. The total amount granted from the fund of benevolence during the year was \$9,830.

The constitution was amended to make it more elastic relative to the qualifications of petitioners for the degrees, permitting one to



construe as his residence, the place where he is constantly employed and is in receipt of his wages or salary, if he so elects, instead of the place where his family resides. An amendment restricting all business save initiation and passing to a lodge opened on the third degree was shouldered out of consideration by the report of the board of general purposes that it was barred by a resolution adopted in 1893 "that any question once decided effecting the constitution shall not be open to reconsideration at any time within five years after such decision, except upon an open vote to reconsider, such vote to be taken without debate;" and the opinion of the board that the five years include the whole of the five annual communications which follow such decision, and hence barred the consideration at that time of a question last considered and settled in 1891. We think it straining the point to say the least, to hold that the five years necessarily include the whole of the fifth succeeding annual communication, and for a stronger reason we are quite clear that unless the bar attempted to be erected in 1893 was something more than a "resolution," namely, a constitutional amendment, it was inoperative after the close of the communication which adopted it. Another elaborate amendment providing, among other things, for electing grand officers on a simultaneous ballot combining the Australian method of preparing and marking the ballot papers with the open method of casting them went over for a year's consideration by a special committee; and another, barring the collection of dues after the lapse of one year, was lost.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges and continued two under dispensation; authorized members of Barton Lodge No. 6, of Hamilton, to wear in lodge as a Masonic jewel a medal made to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of its founding; killed a proposition to reprint its proceedings that are out of print, and voted to meet next year at Brantford.

WILLIAM GIBSON, M.P., of Beamsville, was elected grand master; J. J. MASON, Hamilton, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (116 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master HENRY ROBERTSON, whose experience and discriminating judgment enables him to crowd a very interesting notice of fifty-eight jurisdictions into a limited compass. Illinois, for 1895, receiving generous space. He copies the decisions of Grand Master GODDARD, and notes that the grand lodge refused to adopt his "very reasonable suggestion" as to perpetual jurisdiction; reproduces a paragraph from the committee on address recommending increased attention by instructors to Masonic symbology, and reproduces nearly the whole of the introduction to our report on correspondence.

He quotes at considerable length from Grand Master GARRISON'S reference to the criticism to which his grand lodge (Texas) had been subjected by its recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, but judges from the letter of Grand Secretary CANTON, of the gran dieta, reprinted from the Texas report on correspondence, that Mexican Masonry is still badly mixed.

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## COLORADO, 1896.

36TH ANNUAL.

DENVER.

SEPTEMBER 15.

The diplomatic corps was out in good force, thirty-six jurisdictions being represented, but the ambassador of Illinois, Past Grand Master HENRY M. TELLER, was not among them. The first business of the session was their formal reception, with a response in their behalf by Past Grand Master H. P. H. BROMWELL, the representative of New Brunswick, characterized by the quaintness and eloquence so well remembered by Illinoisans.

The grand master (WILLIAM D. PIERCE) announced the death of Past Grand Master WEBSTER D. ANTHONY, aged fifty-eight. His name was as familiar in the public annals of the Territory and State of Colorado as in those of the grand lodge. In 1861 he was private secretary to the first territorial governor, and the next year was made clerk of the district court of the first judicial district of Colorado. From 1865 until his election to the legislature in 1876 he was almost if not quite always the incumbent of some office within the gift of the people of his county and city. He was the first speaker of the lower house of the legislature, and was the secretary of the convention which framed the constitution under which the state was admitted into the Union. Entering the grand lodge in 1867, the first year of his mastership of his mother lodge, he was elected junior grand warden. He reached the grand east in 1873 and was re-elected in 1874.

Also deceased were BENJAMIN W. WISEHART, who was elected senior grand warden in 1868, serving one year, fifty-five years old at his death; and CHARLES M. ELERICK, master of Manitou Lodge No. 61.

The grand master had the rare pleasure of reporting that no grievance of any moment had been brought to his notice that had not been amicably adjusted.

Of Mexican Masonry he says:

I have received from brethren residing in Mexico, inquiries relating to the status of Masonry in that republic, and if they were permitted to visit and affiliate with the lodges there. My reply has been, that at the present time this grand lodge was not in fraternal touch with Masons made in Mexico; notwithstanding some of the lodges were chartered by American grand lodges. That so far as I know, Masonry in Mexico was not founded upon any regular authority, arising from any known and recognized Masonic body, as in the case of the origin of lodges in the United States. I could only advise them to be extremely cautious in whatever they attempted to do.

And of the Wisconsin proposition to put the matter of Masonic relief to sojourners on a purely commercial basis, with a system of debit and credit between lodges and between grand lodges, he says:

I find that some grand jurisdictions have adopted it as presented; others adopted it with a slight modification; a few have the matter under advisement, and some reject it promptly. At first thought, my feelings led me to look favorably upon the proposition, but after much research and consideration, I can find no Masonic law or precedent, either ancient or modern, which can justify placing charity, the keystone of our moral arch, on the same level with health insurance. And no one can reasonably expect a grand master or a grand lodge, in cases bordering on innovation, to act affirmatively on any proposition, as long as it appears unsupported by usage, precedent, or the fundamental principles of the Craft.

Both of these subjects went to the committee on correspondence, to whose report in this connection we shall probably refer.

Under the head of "Dispensations Refused" we find the following:

April 2, 1896—I declined to telephone a dispensation, authorizing a brother to act as my deputy, to preside at a regular communication on that date, because of the absence of the worshipful master and wardens from the jurisdiction.

December 9, 1895—I declined to telephone my permission or give an order permitting a lodge to bury with the rites of Masonry a brother, who had been suspended for non-payment of dues three and one-half years before.

We are left in doubt whether these were refused primarily because they were asked to be granted over the telephone or not; there would seem to be no other reason why the first should not have been granted, while we presume the last would have been refused if one of Uncle Sam's sworn messengers had been in waiting for it.

From the fourteen decisions reported by him we take the following:

3. It is a Masonic offense, for the master or wardens of a lodge to make known to any one, the number of blackballs cast in the rejection of an applicant. A brother seeking such information is subject to discipline.

8. To be in good Masonic standing as required by the constitution and by-laws of our grand lodge, a brother must have received the de-

grees of E.A., F.C., and M.M., in a just and regularly constituted lodge of A.F. & A.M., and be a member of, and in good standing, in a regular lodge.

10. If a deceased brother is to be sent to some distant point for burial, the brethren may, out of respect to his memory, open the lodge, form procession, and escort the remains to the railway depot, or other convenient place of transit; and then return to the lodge room, closing in due form.

11. There is no objection to a lodge using its hall and adjoining rooms for innocent social pleasures; such use being restricted to Masons, their families, and invited guests.

12. It is not regular, nor does it conform to the ritual, to open the lodge on the first degree, and then open on the third degree, omitting the second degree. The proper form, when there is work on the first and third degrees, is to open on the second degree also.

No. 3 is subject to the exception, in Colorado as elsewhere, that the master may indicate the presence of only one black ball by order—a second ballot, but it is right in principle.

No. 8 got short shrift from the jurisprudence committee, as it deserved, and came out in wisdom, strength, and beauty, as follows: "The Masonic standing of any brother, be he entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, or Master Mason, is only impaired by a sentence of a lodge, after due trial."

Nos. 10, 11, and 12 all passed muster. The first two reflect the common sense view; the last is more priggish than wise, though we take it for granted that it was fairly inferable from Colorado ritualism. But undiluted ritualism is not always a safe or practical basis for jurisprudence, and this fact is never more apparent than when a master who has three or four hundred members and visitors present for the sole purpose of participating in the work of the third degree, is compelled to waste a good part of the night in two superfluous purgings and other preliminaries before he gets his lodge open on the only degree in which there is anything to be done, and then to conclude his work after midnight.

The grand master recommended the enactment of a by-law authorizing the grand master to fill vacancies in the offices of grand treasurer, grand secretary, or any of the appointive offices, but the grand lodge concurred in the following from the jurisprudence committee:

As to vacancies in appointive offices, we believe it unnecessary to add anything to our law, feeling that the grand master has the full right to fill any such vacancies, and this entirely within his prerogative, where necessity may require its exercise.

It will be observed that the committee say nothing about the elective offices mentioned by the grand master, but these are offices of

daily necessity and when a vacancy occurs in either during the recess the grand master must act. There are few grand lodges of any considerable age in which the executive has not been called upon to fill a vacancy in one or both of them, and we have never known a case where his power to do so was disputed. We have known of cases where his power to *create* a vacancy was disputed. Other recommendations made by the grand master bore fruit in the following regulations shaped by the jurisprudence committee:

In the absence of any work in the degrees, one of the three principal officers of the lodge is required, at least once in every two months, to deliver one of the three lectures of the degrees, in their order, and so report to the grand master or grand lecturer.

No lodge shall incur any indebtedness beyond \$10 per capita, without the approval of the grand master or grand lodge.

The grand secretary and grand treasurer shall be required to furnish surety on their official bonds of some reliable surety company, to be approved by the grand master, the premium therefor to be paid as other expenses of the grand lodge.

The aim of the first is good, and a grand master *may* be found who will require the rule to be lived up to. The second is a rule which it would probably be well for lodges generally to observe, but, to our mind, it is questionable policy and worse law to put the lodges in strait jackets touching the management of their private business concerns. The third is to be thoroughly commended. We have long been convinced that it is the only rational method of dealing with such bonds, the only method which promises any real indemnity.

Grand Secretary PARMELEE acknowledges the receipt of a bound copy of Illinois proceedings for 1895.

The committee on the Washington memorial service, appointed in 1893, reported that a serious difficulty in the original plan proposed had presented itself in the cumbersome manner of arriving at a consensus, as it required that committees from all over the United States should meet somewhere, agree upon a plan, and then report back to their respective grand lodges for approval before the arrangements could be proceeded with; and as memorial exercises at Mt. Vernon would necessarily be under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, they recommended that Virginia be formally requested to take the leadership and adopt such plans as might seem best, the committee of the Grand Lodge of Colorado to co-operate in carrying them out. They also recommended that efforts should be made through the various grand lodges to secure the holding memorial services in every lodge in the country on the 29th of December, 1899, simultaneously with the national exercises at Mt. Vernon. The recommendations were concurred in.



The grand lodge adopted the brief but comprehensive and able report of Past Grand Master GREENLEAF on the Wisconsin proposition touching relief, closing with the following:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Colorado declines to endorse the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, for the reason that it is opposed to the introduction into the system of Freemasonry of any feature that tends in the direction of compulsory relief.

He forcibly and truly says:

The movement in the direction of "organized charity" has been steadily growing for many years past, with the result that the sense of individual obligation has been weakened in like proportion. We have come to regard applicants for relief in too many instances as "suspects," to be turned over to relief boards or to the dispensers of "charity funds," and have thus grown callous and indifferent to distress just in proportion as charity has been administered upon "business principles." Every brother, in his inner consciousness, must admit his own sin of omission in this respect and the truth of this statement.

Our Wisconsin brethren claim that the adoption of the proposition will not do away with the duty of individual charity, as many contend, but that the aim is "to put lodge charity on a systematic basis, instead of the present chaotic condition." While such, no doubt, is the intention of the proposed plan, its practical effect is to pattern Masonry after the multitude of benefit societies, which meet us on every hand.

Bro. GREENLEAF'S necrological report is worthy of more space than we can give it, but we cannot forbear quoting the beautiful lines with which he closes his notice of Past Grand Master ANTHONY:

Thus ends the scene! Earth's fitful strife is o'er,  
 For to its waiting shore  
 One fateful day,  
 The boatman came, and with his dipping oar  
 Bore him away.  
 Peace! brother, peace! But O! thou boatman pale,  
 If thou can'st e'er reveal  
 Thy journey's end;  
 Tell us thy secret: whither didst thou sail  
 With him, our friend?  
 For if he lives,—and something says 'tis true,—  
 Somewhere beyond the blue,  
 Or far, or near.  
 He hath not quite forgotten,—this I know,—  
 His brothers here;  
 And he would send us greeting, it may be,  
 From o'er the silent sea,  
 Our hearts to cheer.  
 Some joyous welcome; perchance would send by thee  
 "The Master's word."—  
 Love's sacred key to holy brotherhood.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; welcomed Grand Master PERKINS, of North Dakota, as a visitor; listened to a noteworthy address by the grand orator (JOSEPH W. MILSOM) who managed to say a great deal that was practical and elevating, and ought to be fruitful, in a few words; tossed about and amended a proposition to reduce the grand secretary's salary until its author could not have recognized it and then let it die; approved the purpose of the Maine

proposition relative to jurisdiction over rejected candidates and directed the committee on jurisprudence to shape similar legislation for next year, and in the face of the indisputably sound statement of Masonic law to which it had committed itself, that the Masonic standing of a brother could only be impaired by a sentence of a lodge after due trial, went into the wholesale impairment of standing by legislation by adopting the following:

83. Non-affiliation is cause for discipline, and all non-affiliates, who have not made application for membership in some lodge in this grand jurisdiction, within one year, shall not be entitled to visit any lodge more than twice during the year, or join any Masonic procession, nor be entitled, as a matter of right, to Masonic relief or burial.

GEORGE W. ROE, of Pueblo, was elected grand master; ED. C. PARMELEE, Denver (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (217 pp.) is up to grade with the excellent reports for which its author, Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, is so well known. He gives seventeen pages to his usual annual digest of the decisions of other jurisdictions, and devotes seven pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1895, giving them a thorough examination.

Of our remark, touching the refusal of the grand master of Colorado to grant a dispensation for the public installation of the officers of a lodge by telegram, that we would not make a general rule that would forbid the use of the telegraph in the executive powers, he says:

This subject is certainly deserving of the careful consideration of grand lodges. Already the telegraph is in general use by lodges and Masonic boards of relief for the purpose of obtaining speedy information of the standing of applicants for relief. It is possible that in the near future its use may be enlarged for the transmission of edicts, special orders, etc., in cases of emergency, the telegram in each instance to be supplemented by the official document of the same tenor by mail.

Taking up the question of the antiquity of Masonry as a perfected system, upon which we had exchanged differing views, he says:

We were first moved to the discussion of this question by the constant reiteration of Masonic writers that all that is really valuable in our esotery was formulated in 1717. This we have endeavored to refute in former reports. We have shown upon the authority of Brother Condor's history that prior to 1631 there was a lodge of Free Masons attached to and working in harmony with the Masons' Company, of London, and holding its meetings in the Masons' hall. Members of the company, unless also members of the fraternity, were not admitted to the lodge. This disposes of the 1717 theory of our origin and corroborates the tradition of the Craft that our ancient brethren worked both in Operative and Speculative Masonry. There is nothing unreasonable in the supposition that this lodge of 1631 was in possession of the esotery which has descended to us, and also many essential features which were lost when Masonry suffered a decline. The fact that the

year 1717 is referred to as the period of the revival is evidence of the fact that there was something to revive, otherwise the word is a misnomer. Our esotery embraces all that was in the possession of the four old London lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of England, together with what was recovered from old brethren who joined in the new movement. The antiquity of Masonry as set forth in its traditions is thus established beyond question. Whether the system was the result of "a flash of inspiration" or prolonged incubation of thought, that it was "Divinely inspired" is very generally admitted.

The difference between us in this matter is a radical one, Bro. GREENLEAF contending that Masonry was "a perfect system at the start," indeed more perfect than today, while we have no doubt that like every other human institution it is an example of evolution from the simple to the more complex. If, as Bro. CONDOR says, there was a lodge of Free Masons working and holding secrets apart from the bulk of the members of the Masons Company a century or so before 1717, it does not show that degrees as now known in Masonry were known at that time. We know of no Masonic writers who claim that the Masonic esotery was first formulated in 1717. While there are many who believe that up to that time the ceremony of "making" contained all the esotery that then existed, and others, like Bro. G. W. SPETH, who believe that two degrees existed long prior to that time, and that these two degrees contained all the esoteric knowledge of the present three. Bro. GREENLEAF assumes that the reasonableness of the supposition that the lodge of 1631 was in possession of the esotery which has descended to us, must, if admitted, establish the antiquity of Masonry as set forth in its traditions; but if it were a known fact instead of a reasonable supposition it would prove nothing as to the truth of traditions which refer to a period some thousands of years earlier as the date when Freemasonry first existed among men: The first known date of the existence of a lodge might be set back several more centuries before it would bear with any appreciable weight upon "the antiquity of Masonry as set forth in its traditions."

In his conclusion Bro. GREENLEAF refers to Mexican Masonry at some length. We are not surprised to find him favoring the recognition of the gran dieta, but we marvel that he should seem to think that the grand lodge had to be managed rather tenderly in the matter. After the action of 1888 when the Grand Lodge of Colorado hastened out of its way to abdicate a portion of its sovereignty in favor of the supreme council, there would seem to be no logical reason why it should not be equally swift to bolster up any organization whose recognition tends to discredit the primacy of all grand lodges. Bro. GREENLEAF seems to hold that whether a body has a shadow of a right to charter lodges or not, it has only to exercise the power and that proves its authority. He says:

However much we may be inclined to question the authority of the Scottish Rite to establish symbolic lodges in that or any other jurisdiction, it is now an accomplished fact, and as such demands our most serious consideration. Many of the defects have already been remedied, and there has been a large addition of material of York Rite paternity.

Having said that the gran dieta has strictly forbidden the recognition of women-Masons and directed the restoration of the Bible to all Masonic altars, he continues:

That the gran dieta is determined to enforce these requirements is evident from the fact that within the past year the grand officers of the grand lodges of the Federal District and the states of Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, and Oaxaca have been expelled for non-compliance with the same.

When Grand Master TYLER, of Texas, reported what he grandiloquently called the "Treaty of Monterey," he reported that two of the bodies refusing to recognize the authority of the gran dieta were the Grand Lodge of the Federal District and the Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, but these he whistled down the wind as presenting the anomalous spectacle of grand lodges without any constituent lodges. Five years later these bodies turned up in Bro. GREENLEAF'S report as having been made examples of for non-compliance with the orders of the gran dieta respecting women-Masons and the Bible. This serves as a fresh illustration of the value of most of the information we get about Mexican Masonry. If our memory serves us aright, neither of these bodies has ever been a constituent of the gran dieta (hence not liable to be expelled by it); neither has recognized women Masons, but whether they shouldered the Bible off the altar we cannot say.

Bro. GREENLEAF refrains from formally recommending the recognition of the gran dieta for the excellent reason—if there were no other—that they had not been asked to do so, but advises that pending action by the grand lodge the lodges be permitted to admit as visitors the members of Mexican lodges chartered by grand lodges subordinate to the gran dieta. This will be entirely satisfactory to the revolutionary propaganda which aims to establish the doctrine that the permission of a grand lodge is not requisite to the formation of a lawful lodge, and to place dissenters from the original plan of Masonry on an equal footing with genuine brethren. If the revolutionists get the kernel the formal solemnity of throwing in the husk may be postponed indefinitely.

## CONNECTICUT, 1897.

109TH ANNUAL.

NEW HAVEN.

JANUARY 20.

The Connecticut pamphlet is this year embellished with portraits of the retiring grand master, JAMES H. WELSH, and of Col. EPHRAIM KIRBY, who was secretary of the convention which in May, 1789, met to form a grand lodge, and a member of the committee selected to formulate the plan of procedure. He held several offices in the grand lodge up to the rank of senior grand warden. He served with honor in the war of the Revolution, was much in public life, and died in 1804 while en route for New Orleans to assume the duties of federal judge of the new territory of Louisiana, to which position he had been appointed by President Jefferson.

Twenty-nine jurisdictions had their diplomats on the ground at the opening. Illinois was most amply represented. The committee on credentials reporting Past Grand Masters JOHN W. MIX and JAMES L. GOULD as both present in that capacity.

The grand master (JAMES H. WELSH) announced the death of Past Grand Master EDWARD B. ROWE, at sixty-one, and of Past Grand Marshall WILLIAM W. STOREY, who had reached nearly four score years.

The grand master reported three decisions, all of which were approved. The last is of general interest:

3. The worshipful master and both wardens of a lodge being absent, the district deputy was sent for, and opened the lodge.

Question.—In the absence of the master and both wardens can the district deputy open the lodge without special directions from the grand master?

The district deputies are appointed by the grand master and are his deputies in the districts to which they are appointed.

The directions to them are almost always general, much must be left to their judgment. Their acts are subject to the approval of the grand master. In my opinion the action of the district deputy in coming to the relief of the lodge when in a helpless condition, was commendable. I therefore decided that there was no violation of Masonic law, and the action of the district deputy had my approval.

It is not a rare thing for an uninformed district deputy, who magnifies his office, to be misled by his title into assuming powers that belong only to the office of grand master, but we have never before seen such assumption approved as good law by a grand master or grand lodge. Their powers are such as are given them by the regulations creating the office. If clothed with other power by the



grand master in any given case, they are not exercising such power because they are district deputy grand masters, but because the grand master has chosen to make a deputy grand master his proxy in that case instead of some other person. The language of the grand master in the case reported shows that in Connecticut the powers of the district deputies are not defined specifically by law, and to decide that simply because the lodge needed relief the deputy had not exceeded his powers would equally justify any other Master Mason in assuming the purple who found a lodge in a helpless condition.

The grand master urged that some action be taken to relieve the lodges of the unjust drain of paying grand lodge dues on members who have dropped out of sight and hearing by leaving their jurisdiction, and the grand lodge in levying the per capita tax for the year authorized the lodges to deduct from their gross membership those whose whereabouts have remained unknown for five years. The lodges were also authorized—so far as simple resolution may be operative in face of the law—to strike from their rolls without giving the lawful notice, such members as have not been heard from for seven years.

The grand lodge seems to have settled down upon the policy of supporting its charity foundation, now materialized in the Masonic home at Wallingford, by taxation, having followed the precedent of last year by levying a per capita tax of one dollar and appropriating seventy-five per cent to the home.

GEORGE A. KIES, of Norwich, was elected grand master; JOHN H. BARLOW, Shelton, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (187 pp.), the third from the same pen, is the work of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BARLOW, and is a courteous, discriminating, and interesting paper. Illinois proceedings for 1896, receive extended notice in which the remarks of Grand Master SCOTT on life membership are reproduced at length, and the new regulation forbidding the use of the Masonic name by Masons for business purposes is commended.

In his conclusion he notes the fact that four grand lodges have recognized the Gran Dieta Simbolica—as the Mexican non-descript is called—but he does not believe that the time has come for general recognition.

Of the new Wisconsin farce he says:

A brief and somewhat pessimistic report on correspondence is presented by Brother Gabe Bouck, in which he contends such report should not be published without being considered and acted upon by the grand lodge. This report was referred to a special committee and, upon favorable action, was adopted and ordered published with the proceedings. We do not think this is any step in the right direc-

tion; these reports in many cases, are not written until after the close of the grand lodge session (though such is not the case in Connecticut, as our report is always printed and distributed at the grand lodge). They consist mainly of short extracts of the more important subjects presented by sister jurisdictions, and the opinions expressed are simply those of the committee and are only received and treated as such.

With this we quite agree, but not with his criticism of the Wisconsin ruling that in voting at a Masonic trial on the guilt or innocence of the accused, the vote resulting in a tie, it was irregular to order a second ballot. Bro. BARLOW deems a second ballot necessary on the ground that the lodge has taken no action. On the contrary it seems clear to us that the lodge has taken action. Whether the law requires a two-third vote to convict, as in Illinois, or a majority vote as we judge to be the case in Wisconsin, a tie vote is an acquittal in the latter case just as one vote short of the required two-thirds would be in the former.

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## DELAWARE, 1896.

90TH ANNUAL.

WILMINGTON.

OCTOBER 7.

A young, bright, scholarly face looks out from the fly-leaf of the Delaware pamphlet—that of the retiring grand master, JOSEPH L. CAHALL.

Twenty-five grand jurisdictions gave added *eclat* to the opening by the presence of their representatives, GEORGE M. JONES appearing for Illinois.

Many varieties of style crop out in the addresses of grand masters. Grand Master CAHALL makes a distinct contribution in this direction. Referring to the increased zeal and earnestness carried away by the brethren from the preceding annual, he says:

What measure of success, resultant from those good resolutions, worthy motives, and lofty purposes, is apparent, not alone in the several returns of the subordinate lodges.

It is rather evidenced by an appreciable increased acquaintance with the vast mine of Masonic lore on the part of the brethren; in the appropriation, or corporation of the fundamental principles of Masonry, by the individual brethren, as a rule and guide of conduct in their relation, one with the other; in the exaltation, in the minds and hearts of the brethren of our ancient and most noble institution upon a higher level—yet not so high as is due and deserving, in the

mental and moral uplift consequent upon our renewed endeavors; in the increased appreciation of our Masonic homes, our privileges and duties, our obligations and responsibilities in relation thereunto.

The grand master announced the death of ROBERT W. BIRNIE, past grand junior warden; JOHN THOMAS BUDD, past grand treasurer, GEORGE R. WHARTON, master, and HENRY CLAYTON and FRANCIS T. JONES, past masters.

Of grand representatives he says:

I have continued to recognize the established policy of this grand lodge respecting the system of grand representatives. I fail to see any sufficient reason justifying the abandonment of this policy. Courtesy suggests the propriety of the system. The occasion may arise when the existence of this system may be productive of good results to our own and sister grand jurisdictions.

The following, in reference to the lodge of instruction, shows that there is much human nature about the Blue Hen's chickens:

The lodge of instruction continued regularly to hold its stated meetings, however, notwithstanding the depressing effect of manifest indifference on the part of the craft. Heroically they persisted in the performance of duty with practically little evidence of sympathy, or intention, or wish, on the part of the brethren to profit by the golden opportunity which lay at their feet. This condition prevailed during the year until the approaching election of officers, whereupon the lodge of instruction became the mecca for every prospective or newly elect officer. The individual members of the lodge of instruction suddenly became, in the hour of need of these brethren, the most popular and genial good fellows in the jurisdiction. When necessity was not pressing, the work exemplified by the lodge of instruction was "fuss and feathers," when danger was impending, "what excellence!" "how superb!!" "what perfection!!!"

We noticed the passage last year of a resolution prohibiting the lodges from receiving and acting upon a petition for the degrees or for membership from any person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. In the case of a brother whose petition for affiliation had been received and referred prior to the passage of this resolution, and whose wife, as the proprietor of a hotel, held a liquor license in her own name, the grand master ruled:

I. Bro. A is not the owner or lessee of the hotel, nor does he obtain license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, nor, in fact, is he personally engaged in its sale, and, therefore, he does not, technically, come within the proscription of the resolution in question.

II. This resolution has not a retroactive effect, or in other words, this resolution is applicable to future, and not past conditions. For the reason, which I apprehend is a general rule of construction, that a resolution is to be taken as prospective and not retrospective, unless its language is inconsistent with that interpretation. Furthermore, the language of this resolution is conjunctive and prohibits the "receiving and acting upon" a petition for membership, that is, it prohibits the joint conditions of both "receiving" and "acting upon"

subsequent to the passage of the resolution. Were the language disjunctive, that is "receiving *or* acting upon the resolution would be prohibitive as to each act of "receiving" and "acting upon" and hence "acting upon" would be in contravention of the resolution. But the "receiving" having been completed before the passage of the resolution, and, therefore, lawful, gave the petition a status in ——— lodge which was not, nor could be, modified, altered, or changed by the subsequent passage of this resolution; hence, the "acting upon," logically the result and fruit of the "receiving" is not prohibited by the resolution.

III. Having thus defined the right of the lodge to act upon the petition, I have only to add, that whom a subordinate lodge shall admit to membership, very properly, has always been left to the discretion of said lodge, and I do not deem it competent or proper for me to give any expression of opinion as to who may or may not be thus admitted.

This was approved on the report of the committee on address, but the recommendation of the committee that the resolution referred to be rescinded, was not concurred in. The reasons assigned by the committee for their recommendation, which we believe to be entirely sound, substantially cover the ground on which the Grand Lodge of Illinois declined to enact a prohibitory law. The committee say:

But believing that the enactment of said resolution was a mistake, unwise, uncalled for, and un-Masonic, in that it erected a new disqualification of the applicants of Masonry, other than those provided by the ancient landmarks, which your committee deny the right and authority of any Masonic body to add to.

The moral qualifications should be decided by the members of the subordinate lodges in each and every case.

The jurisprudence committee reporting on the codification of decisions of grand masters, furnish this interesting bit of information:

With the great assistance and research of our grand secretary we have examined all decisions of grand masters, commencing with Grand Master William T. Read, in 1851. Whether the grand masters in the early history of the grand lodge delivered any addresses, or made any report of the work done by them during the time between communications we do not know, as the grand secretaries have not reported any, in fact Grand Master Read speaks of the delivery of an address as an innovation introduced by him. From the organization of the grand lodge in 1806, up to 1851, we find no decisions.

The grand lodge adopted the following, reported by the committee, modifying a decision of Grand Master HORNER, made in 1869:

*Resolved.* That an entered apprentice can claim the right of visitation in any lodge in his jurisdiction, subject to proper precautionary restrictions.

The generally discarded theory that a warden may not confer degrees unless he be an actual past master, was reaffirmed in the following form:



*Resolved*, And it is hereby declared to be the law and custom of this jurisdiction, that in the absence of the worshipful master of a lodge, the senior warden, and in his absence, the junior warden shall preside over and transact all the business of the lodge, except conferring the degrees, unless he be an actual past master; *provided*, however, that the senior or junior warden, as the case may be, after the transaction of the regular business of the lodge, may call a past master to preside for the purpose of conferring the degrees only.

The grand lodge declined to order formulated a uniform code of by-laws for the government of lodges, a reassuring sign in view of the prevailing tendency towards stripping the lodges of the last vestige of individuality and independence; courteously informed the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin that it deemed it inexpedient to take favorable action on its reiterated proposition touching Masonic relief; postponed for one year the consideration of the Maine proposition respecting jurisdiction over rejected candidates, and wisely adopted the following from a special committee:

Your committee to which was referred the matter of considering the formation of a home for aged and indigent Masons respectfully report that they deem it inadvisable to establish a home for the purpose stated, as the expense to the Masons of the jurisdiction would be greater than their ability to bear; they desire that the committee may be continued, to consider the advisability of arranging with an established institution for the care of Masons who may need the protecting care of such a home.

As there are now two Masons of this jurisdiction in the care of "Minquadales Home for Aged Men and Couples," we would recommend the appropriation of one hundred dollars from the grand charity fund toward the expense of that institution.

Grand officers reelected or reappointed were not installed and so may fairly be said to be holding office under a prior election. The grand lodge banquetted as usual during the session, and although the order drawn for this item of expense was larger than for any other single purpose, we are inclined to the opinion that as an investment it was the most profitable of all. In saying this we are not to be understood as belittling anything else that was done, for as a whole the session was reassuringly fruitful of good, conservative, sensible work, wherein the body hewed close to the line of genuine Masonry both in doing and refraining.

J. PAUL LUKENS, M.D., was elected grand master; BENJAMIN F. BARTRAM, reelected grand secretary, both of Wilmington.

The report on correspondence (88 pp.) is another of Past Deputy Grand Master LEWIS H. JACKSON'S remarkable condensations, remarkable that in so little space he manages to catch and reflect something of the characteristics of each of the sixty-three jurisdictions noticed.



Illinois proceedings for 1895 had evidently been carefully examined. Referring to the remarks of Grand Master GODDARD on Masonic funerals and the report of the jurisprudence committee thereon, he says:

In Delaware the practice is to perform these public ceremonies under the authority of an open lodge, the procession returning to the hall after the ceremonies, when the lodge is closed; and we can see no objection or impropriety in the lodge thus going out in public to perform a ceremony which in the nature of things cannot be done in private.

Although Delaware adheres to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, he confesses that his own predilection is in favor of a limit in cases of removal. He quotes discriminatingly from Bro. BLACK'S "impressive oration," and refers in generous terms to the Illinois report on correspondence.

Occasionally Bro. JACKSON permits himself a brief expression of his own views, as in the following from his notice of Kentucky, wherein he speaks with refreshing directness:

Personally, this reviewer has no predilection for the thing as a *degree*, does not believe its ceremonies should be characterized and denominated, or recognized *as* a degree, because it is an innovation on the original plan of A.C. Masonry of "three degrees and no more." A *part* of the ceremonies of the so-called degree are undoubtedly a part of the ceremony of installation, but nowhere in the old "Constitutions and Regulations" are these ceremonies called a *degree*. When a brother is installed master of his lodge he has certain secret information imparted to him concerning his office and the government of his lodge, and while he is in office he is master; after his term of office expires, he is a past master, but all the stuff communicated to him in a so-called lodge of past masters about "seating in the oriental chair," and most of what follows, is simply manufactured nonsense, and unworthy of the dignified name of a Masonic degree, and useless, as well as totally unnecessary, as a qualification to preside in the east.

Manifestly he has correctly sized up the rusty, superfluous nail which he thus hits so squarely on the head.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1896.

86TH ANNUAL.

WASHINGTON.

NOVEMBER 11.

Past Grand Master L. CABELL WILLIAMSON, the representative of Illinois, was one of the twenty-one diplomats present at the semi-annual communication, and of the equal number at the annual, but not among the fourteen who graced the installation communication with their presence.

At the semi-annual communication (May 13, 1896) a case came up from the committee on grievances, wherein a member of a lodge appealed from its action in acquitting a brother whom he had charged with assault. The testimony not being lengthy, the committee determined to submit it to the grand lodge instead of passing on the merits of the case. The finding of the lodge having been set aside, and the accused declared guilty, a motion was made and carried that those who had not heard all the testimony read refrain from voting, a conclusion that might properly have been reached before any vote had been taken in the case.

The grand master (GEORGE W. BAIRD) submitted the question of physical fitness in a case which in his judgment came near the dividing line between ability and inability on the part of the petitioner to comply with the constitutional requirements to the grand lodge. Their constitution is nearly identical in language with the Illinois statute and forbids "the initiation of any candidate whose physical defects prevent him from being properly instructed or conforming literally to all the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry." In the case presented, in consequence of a gunshot wound which severed the third metacarpal bone of the right hand, the third finger was removed and with it the severed portion of the metacarpal bone "leaving the hand in a good and useful condition." The grand master presented two sketches, one representing the bones of the hand of the petitioner, the other the normal hand, and said:

There is no question of the ability of the petitioner to impart instruction, having once obtained it, nor of his thorough competency to comprehend the instruction as we teach it.

The ancient charges requiring "a perfect youth" or a perfect man referred, I believe, to the prohibition of eunuchs and men who had lost a limb. I am informed by Freemasons in the East, where eunuchs are still found, that the latter are rejected even when free born. The purpose of rejecting maimed men, by the ancient operative Masons was to prevent the craft being burdened. These reasons no longer exist, though the landmarks are unchanged. Our constitu-

tion does not require a perfect man, but inferentially admits that he may have physical defects, but to a limited extent.

The grand lodge authorized the lodge to receive the petition of the injured party.

The grand lodge by resolution granted the permission to a chapter of the Order of Eastern Star to meet in West End lodge room which the grand master had refused a month earlier in conformity with an approved decision of one of his predecessors, in 1885, and authorized him to grant such permission to other lodges and chapters at his discretion.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized.

At the annual communication Grand Master BAIRD referred to the death of Past Junior Grand Warden ABNER T. LONGLEY, who was buried by the grand lodge February 23, 1896. He was in his seventy-fifth year. Others dead were, Past Masters WILLIAM H. WEBSTER, CLEMENT W. BENNETT, and FRANK G. SAXTON.

Referring to the "race line" the grand master reported:

On the 6th of March the Rev. E. W. Gains (Negro) called upon me for advice and aid. He had a diploma from St. John's Lodge No. 175, Greenock, Scotland. Fearing his race barred his visiting our "white lodges," he asked the propriety of visiting and asking aid from the "colored lodges." I gave him a small contribution and sent him to our Board of Relief, with the admonition that there were no regular colored lodges in this city, and if he were a member of a regular lodge, he must not visit any other than a regular lodge. His race did not preclude his visiting our regular lodges.

He also reported the following:

On the 3d of March, answering the letter of the master of National Lodge No. 12, and referring to the constitution (15-XX-9), I decided that as a lodge could not take a second ballot on the application of a candidate within six months of the date of rejection, it should not release the applicant until the expiration of that period. By releasing the candidate (who had moved to Colorado), the lodge would surrender jurisdiction over him. I further instructed the master, that if the candidate still desired to become a member of National Lodge he might renew his application without asking for a release, and, if elected, the lodge would be at liberty to request a lodge in Colorado to confer the degrees.

This ruling that the rejecting lodge might receive the petition of a rejected candidate, although he had removed from the District and was then a resident of the territory of a Colorado lodge, was not questioned, not being referred to by the jurisprudence committee who reported favorable upon his decisions.

In 1877 the grand master of Illinois reported the following decision:

When a candidate after being rejected by one lodge removes into the jurisdiction of another, neither lodge can receive his petition without the consent of the other.

One member of the jurisprudence committee submitted his views in writing dissenting from the report of the committee approving the decision, but after discussion the grand master's view prevailed. Two years later his successor reopened the question and the subject was sent to a special committee, who, one year later, submitted an exhaustive report sustaining the decision. This, after discussion, was ordered to be printed in the proceedings pending final action. The next year after a most thorough discussion which went as well to the principle involved as to the language of the statute, the decision was sustained by a vote of 820 to 578.

Grand Master BAIRD submitted two decisions, both turning on local regulations. He strongly commends the Masonic Mutual Relief, a business organization doing business under the Masonic name, and says it helps Masonry. It may help temporarily so far as the scramble for numbers is concerned because it tends to give the impression that Masonry has a commercial basis which makes it profitable as an investment; but if it is true that Masonry is really the gainer by coming to be regarded as an insurance or benefit society, what a persistent mistake it has been to require every candidate to repudiate in advance all mercenary motives and expectations! The insurance organizations which in the District of Columbia and some other jurisdictions annually get the indorsement of grand masters, and in some instances of grand lodges, may be under the management of insurance experts and experienced investors whose skill will preserve their enterprises from final collapse, but it is true in practice, whether so intended or not, that the members accept the fact that their managers are Masons, rather than that they are skilled actuaries, as the guarantee of indemnity; and when, as has already repeatedly happened, failure ensues, Masonry is not helped but scandalized, and it is held responsible for broken promises which had the semblance of being made in its name.

A lodge having so amended its by-laws as to except from the requirement of election by ballot the deacons and stewards and providing for the appointment of the junior deacon by the senior warden, and the stewards by the junior warden, the grand lodge refused to approve the same, adopted an amendment to the regulations to insure that all officers not elected by ballot shall be appointed by the master. This is in accordance with repeated Illinois precedents.

The grand lodge confirmed the appointments of grand representatives made by the grand master; ordered a reprint of the grand lodge records from 1811 to 1845 (those from 1811 to 1828 having been printed in a condensed and abbreviated form, and those from 1828 to 1845 never having been printed in any form); sent the Maine proposition, relative to jurisdiction over rejected candidates, to the jurisprudence

committee for report thereon; took steps looking to the acquisition of a site for a new temple, and appropriated \$100 for the relief of the widow of a past grand master.

MATTHEW TRIMBLE, (1320 Rhode Island Ave., N.W.,) was elected grand master; WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, (909 F Street, N.W., Masonic Temple,) reelected grand secretary.

The minutes of the annual communication are signed by WILLIAM A. GATLEY, assistant and acting grand secretary, and a note is appended stating that Grand Secretary SINGLETON was prevented from attendance by sickness, the only time he had been absent from the stated and special communications of the grand lodge since he was elected, November 10, 1875, save one emergent communication in 1881, when he was absent from the city.

We are glad to note that at the installation communication, December 28, 1896, the venerable grand secretary had so far recovered that he was at his post.

At this communication Past Grand Master GIBBS announced the death of Past Grand Master ROBERT W. BEST, and the decease of Past Master JOSEPH BRUMMETT was reported by Past Grand Master DIXON.

On being installed, Grand Master TRIMBLE delivered a brief address in which he expressed the hope that the corner-stone of the new temple might be laid during his administration, and followed the example of his predecessors in commending the Masonic Mutual Relief Association.

The report on correspondence (102 pp.), the twenty-seventh of its author, is by the grand secretary, WM. R. SINGLETON. The following from his conclusion explains the regrettable absence of Illinois from his reviews:

In consequence of the sudden illness of the chairman, before the report could be completed, several grand lodge proceedings received in due time, especially Missouri and Illinois, have not been reviewed.

The chairman is still confined to his home at the printing of this report.

Referring to the decisions reported by the Grand Master of North Dakota, Bro. SINGLETON says:

We discover from his answer No. 5, that in his jurisdiction the very old rule in regard to opening a lodge prevails, viz, that when the lodge of Master Masons has been regularly declared open, this opens the lodge on the lower degrees, and it is only necessary so to declare the same. When we worked in Missouri in the forties, it was usual for the worshipful master to say, "I declare this lodge of Master Masons duly opened, together with those of the first and second degree," or, sometimes, "those of the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft, and



now ready for such business as may come before them." It was then only necessary to "dispense with the labor on this degree and resume labor on," etc.

Bro. SINGLETON's reports, always interesting from their ability, courtesy, and wide knowledge of Masonic matters, are made doubly so by such reminiscences as this of the old days whereof his recollection is so vivid.

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## FLORIDA, 1897.

68TH ANNUAL.

JACKSONVILLE.

JANUARY 12.

Thirty-eight grand jurisdictions were represented at the opening, and at a later period were formally received. The representative of Illinois (JAMES C. CRAVER) was not present, but a letter from him was read giving acceptable reasons for his absence.

The grand master (JAMES W. BOYD) referred to the deaths of distinguished Masons in other jurisdictions, but happily was not called upon to report any similar bereavement in their own. They had not, however, been free from misfortune. Of the great tornado of last September he says:

On the 29th day of September a terrific storm entered the state from the Gulf of Mexico centrally over the town of Cedar Keys, and swept through the middle part of the state in a northeasterly direction, cutting a swath about thirty miles wide, leaving in its wake demolished towns, farms, dwellings, and timber. Many lodge buildings were completely annihilated, and the brethren, bereft of shelter, with dwellings, crops, and stock destroyed, were in no condition to rebuild unaided.

The appeals of half a dozen such lodges for aid to rebuild he had approved, but of another class of cases he says:

On February 22 the secretary of Providence Lodge No. 46 requested my signature to a package of circulars issued by a committee, appealing for aid on behalf of a brother having his mill burned, entailing on him a loss of about \$1,600. Whilst I, together with all good men, could sympathize with the brother in his misfortune, I did not believe it was such a case as contemplated by the Grand Lodge for the grand master's approval. I so stated, calling attention to the fact that owing to the recent freeze and the resultant ruin, many persons equally deserving had the fruits of their labor of years swept away, and if the policy of sending out appeals in all such cases should prevail, each lodge in the end would be called upon to contribute as much as would provide for the necessities of their own unfortunates—

if directly applied to them—suggesting that the lodge which relies upon its own exertions to provide for its unfortunate members would be the stronger and more enduring by reason of it. I returned the circulars without my signature.

The grand lodge declined to remit the dues of the suffering lodges, but voted to give them whatever time was required in which to pay their dues, holding that it would be for the ultimate good of the lodges not to forgive the debt, and also avoid a bad precedent.

Following are some of the seventeen decisions reported by the grand master and approved:

1. A lodge can not charge dues covering time during which a brother was not a member. When a by-law provides for payment of dues to a specified time in advance, then dues can only be collected for the *pro rata* time prior to granting a dimit. Dues are in arrears when the time expires for which they are charged.

4. White gloves and aprons are badges of symbolic Masonry, and is the proper regalia to be worn in the lodge and funeral processions.

5. A candidate's legal residence is his Masonic residence. The place where he is qualified to vote is *prima facie* his legal residence.

11. A lodge of competent jurisdiction otherwise, may, upon a proper certificate from the grand secretary, lawfully finish work begun by a lodge which has become dormant, and advance an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Mason.

17. A Master Mason can affiliate in any regular lodge, regardless of his residence; but due inquiry should be made of the lodge nearest his residence, or of the lodge granting his dimit as to his Masonic standing.

These are all in accord with Illinois law and precedent except the concluding portion of No. 17, which is in the discretion of the lodge.

The grand lodge listened—it could not fail to listen—to an eloquent address by the grand orator, REGINALD H. WELLER; chartered four new lodges, but was compelled to revoke the charter of one lodge, Miccosukie No. 44, an event much to be regretted, for the name ought to be preserved as a curiosity; continued, in the face of some murmurings, the special per capita assessment of fifty cents for the interest account and sinking fund made necessary by the temple debt; declined to give the fraternal thumb-screw for the punishment of non-affiliates a fresh twist and to order the secretaries of lodges to serve annually a printed notice on all such within their bailiwicks of the deprivations required by law to be inflicted on them; also declined to require the payment of costs by a brother preferring charges and failing to sustain them, as had been proposed by one of the lodges; placed the charity box on the altar and realized a good sum for the benefit of a brother present who had become totally blind, and decided that the vocation of a railroad employee which took him from place to place too often to permit him to acquire the proper

local status for a petitioner did not make his case an exception to the law requiring a residence of six months before making application, which shows that the Florida regulations are not so elastic as those of the neighboring jurisdiction of Georgia, where, as we noted last year, in one of these nomadic cases the mountain decided to go to Mahomet.

The committee on revision reported the completion and printing of their work.

The constitution was amended to make all past grand masters members with the right to vote, and an amendment to the constitution abolishing the district deputy grand master system received the majority second necessary to send it to the lodges for action.

JAMES M. HILLIARD, of Pensacola, was elected grand master: WILBER P. WEBSTER, Jacksonville, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence. Past Grand Master WILLIAM A. McLEAN was appointed chairman of that committee for the coming year.

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## GEORGIA, 1896.

110TH ANNUAL.

MACON.

OCTOBER 27.

Thirty-eight grand jurisdictions were represented, but the representative of Illinois (JAMES WHITEHEAD) was not present.

Twenty-eight closely printed pages reflect another busy year on the part of the grand master, JOHN P. SHANNON.

He reported that sickness and suffering had been laid with heavy hand on some of their brightest and most distinguished members. Among these were Past Senior Grand Warden WILLIAM ABRAM LOVE, the venerable chairman of the committee on jurisprudence, and TRAMMELL STARR, a member of that committee. Before the address was delivered Bro. STARR had gone over to the majority. Bro. LOVE, whom all who participated in the Masonic Congress of 1893, remember with such profound regard and respect, was still ill, and the grand master read a touching letter from him, the pathetic record of suffering and sorrow of a severe, extensive, and most excruciating surgical operation, and the added shock consequent on its being borne without anæsthetics; the terrible bereavement coincident with his first con-

valescence of the loss of his youngest child, a son, killed by a railroad train, the lingering prostration from pain and grief, and the balm of loving, sympathetic messages from the grand master and hundreds of other brethren, closing thus:

I had hoped to be with you now; but I cannot—too weak to walk, too heart-broken to work as I have loved to do in your body for nearing a half century; the wounds—surgical—on my spine, not yet healed—though doing well—I can but bid you God speed in the noble and glorious work in which you are engaged. In the coming time—should it be the will of HIM in whom we all put our trust—to give me life so long, and health and strength, I will be with you “when yearly you assemble,” to try to do my duty. *But*, should He, in his will, otherwise order, I trust that that fraternity I have loved so long and so well, will deposit my remains in a place prepared. “God be with us ’till we meet again, \* \* \*”

The grand lodge joined with the grand chaplain in prayer in his behalf, and wired him a message of sympathy, love, and hope, to which the following reply was received:

ATLANTA, GA., October 28, 1896.

*To the Grand Lodge of Georgia, Care A. M. Wolihin:*

The benedictions of a house of sorrow be upon you. May our Supreme Grand Master protect and direct us all in carrying out His grand designs, and vouchsafe to us a happy reunion in the great beyond.

In deep grief and fraternally,

WM. ABRAM LOVE.

The grand master announced the death of Grand Steward D. F. GUNN, and the committee on memorials included in their mourning pages the names of no less than eighteen past masters.

Fifty-four decisions were submitted, some of which follow:

4. A Mason who is a clerk in a bar-room, if otherwise unobjectionable, is entitled to affiliation, though each lodge is the judge of its own membership. The grand lodge of Georgia, upon the question of dealers in spiritous liquors, has gone to the extent of saying that the “conferring of the degrees upon saloon keepers should not be encouraged,” but this of itself does not prevent the affiliation of a Mason who is clerking in a bar-room.

6. There is no such Masonic punishment as indefinite suspension for non-payment of dues. One definitely suspended becomes reinstated at the termination of his suspension and upon payment of dues owing at the time of suspension, not including the dues for the time the suspension was operative. One indefinitely suspended, though such punishment is illegal, can only be reinstated by unanimous action of the lodge, expressed by secret ballot and payment of dues owing at the time of suspension.

14. “A” was elected worshipful master. He had committed a Masonic offence for which charges had not been preferred at the time of his election, but the same were preferred before his installation: *Held*, that he is entitled to be installed, and afterwards his trial must be by a lodge summoned by the grand master. Such a Mason should

not be elected master, but the presumption of innocence which attaches to all would entitle him to election and installation until his guilt had been proven.

15. It is not legal or proper for a senior warden to open a lodge when the master is present. The master must open the lodge but after it is opened, the senior warden or junior warden can act as the representative of the master at his request, nor can the master open a lodge without some of the lectures of the degree or some part of the ritualistic ceremonies.

17. It is unmasonic for a Mason to electioneer or seek office in a Masonic lodge in any way.

18. This query was propounded: "What should be done with a worshipful master who gets beastly drunk occasionally, and what should be done with a lodge which elects such a master knowingly or tolerates such conduct after election?" I answer the master should be charged, tried, and punished for beastly intoxication, and the lodge should have its charter arrested.

21. This query has been propounded: "Is there any Masonic law or edict that excludes a whisky dealer from the benefits of Masonry?" I answer that the only ruling by the grand lodge of Georgia upon this subject is that "the election to the degrees in Masonry of persons engaged in the business of saloon-keeping should be discouraged," and while the bare fact that a candidate is a whisky dealer does not of itself exclude him from membership, still it is the express sentiment and declared policy of Masonry, in this jurisdiction, that dealers in spirituous liquors should not be encouraged to enter the ranks of Masonry.

22. Selling intoxicating liquors without license is a violation of the law of the land. If such violation involves moral turpitude, it is an offence against Masonry. Whether it is or not is a question for each lodge to determine for itself.

24. Where there are several candidates for the same degree to be balloted for, it is permissible for the worshipful master to direct a ballot for all the petitioners presented for that degree, and if no blackball appears, declare them all elected. But if there is one or more blackballs, then a separate ballot must be had on each petition.

28. What is meant by "a secret ballot" is a ballot by the use of the balls, and in taking a secret ballot the balls should be employed, the lodge having the right to determine arbitrarily before ballot the effect of the color of the balls. Written ballots are not, strictly speaking, secret ballots, nor is it unmasonic to reveal how such a written ballot was cast.

30. No lodge in this jurisdiction without dispensation from the grand master has authority to ballot or confer two degrees on the same candidate at one communication.

33. Representatives of subordinate lodges in the grand lodge are the agents and servants of the several subordinate lodges which they represent, and it is the right of the lodges to instruct their representatives as to their wishes, and the duty of the representatives to obey the wishes of the lodge which they severally represent.

37. While the fact that one applying for the degrees in Masonry is under indictment for an offence not involving moral turpitude does



not of itself prevent the degrees being conferred upon him, if otherwise acceptable, still under these circumstances the character of the applicant should be carefully investigated. Masonry is independent of the courts, civil or criminal, except that conviction in the state courts of an offence involving moral turpitude carries with it the presumption of guilt, and throws upon the accused the burden of proving his conviction wrongful. No such presumption attends an indictment.

39. The secretary of a lodge has no authority to receive from a dimitted member grand lodge dues. The grand lodge of Georgia receives dues only from members in good standing in subordinate lodges and through the medium of subordinate lodges. A dimitted Mason is not entitled to be borne on the roll of a grand lodge or receive the benefits of Masonry in any way until he properly affiliates and through the medium of a subordinate lodge transmits his grand lodge dues to that body.

40. An illegitimate, whose character is otherwise such as to entitle him to the benefits of Masonry, is not debarred therefrom in consequence of his birth. It is not what may be a man's birth, provided he is free born, but what is his real character that entitles him to or debars him from the benefits of Masonry.

44. A petitioner who has lost all the fingers of his left hand is not physically qualified to receive the degrees in Masonry.

54. The proper method to obtain waiver of jurisdiction is for the candidate to apply to the lodge where he seeks membership and for this lodge under its seal to apply to the lodge having jurisdiction over the candidate for waiver of jurisdiction, which waiver must be granted by unanimous secret ballot. Any other method of obtaining waiver of jurisdiction is irregular and improper.

It will be noted that Nos. 4, 21, and 22 refer to different aspects of the same subject, and the first two of these were confirmed without qualification. With reference to the third, we hardly know whether there is conscious irony on the part of the committee on jurisprudence in the use of the word "confirm" when they say, "we confirm this decision, striking out the last sentence and the word 'if' in the second sentence," seeing that the process of confirming had so metamorphosed it that its parent couldn't have recognized it. The action of the committee, with the concurrence of the grand lodge, paved the way for the subsequent adoption of the following:

*Resolved by the Grand Lodge of Georgia*, in the 110th annual communication assembled, that from and after the passage of this edict, no man who deals or traffics in intoxicating liquors shall be eligible to membership in any lodge in this jurisdiction. This shall not affect the standing of any who are already members of the order, but the grand lodge most earnestly urges all brethren engaged in the liquor business to find some other occupation not contrary to the laws and principles of true Masonry as well as of the laws of God.

We have repeatedly stated our grounds for holding such legislation improper, and we have seen no reason to change our views. The conditions of eligibility for Masonry are defined by the landmarks, and the grand lodge is not authorized to add to or take from the con-

ditions thus imposed. The power to determine whether a man is engaged in a calling so disreputable as to bring his character within the inhibitions of the immemorial law, is lodged in the individual Mason, and he is, as he should be, answerable to his own conscience for the manner of its exercise. And this power of determining whether a candidate is of good report is safely lodged. The experience of the fraternity proves that the sentiment of the lodge on these subjects, which is the sentiment of its best element, is fully abreast of that of the community about it.

No. 6 was qualified as follows:

There being no such legal penalty as indefinite suspension, we decide that when a lodge in fact pronounces such a penalty it is to be considered as definite suspension for twelve months, and at the expiration of that time the member so punished is restored to membership at once on payment of dues, if any, for which he was in arrears when suspended.

No. 14 was confirmed except the last sentence, which was held to be liable to be misunderstood. No. 15 was approved, improperly, we think as we hold that the matter is entirely within the control of the master and that he can call the tyler or a high private to the east if it so please him. No. 17 goes without saying and was confirmed without comment, and the committee confessed to their approval of No. 18. We have heard of balloting for candidates in job lots as indicated in No. 23, but have never before heard of its finding defenders on a jurisprudence committee. The committee struck out the last sentence of No. 28, and of No. 30 say:

We affirm this decision with the addition of the following words: "It being the opinion of this committee that the edict of 1892, denying the right of the grand master to grant dispensations to confer two or more degrees at one communication, is a contravention of the ancient landmarks and therefore void."

No. 37 was confirmed after having the word "except" and all following it. In No. 39 has finally achieved a position that we think is absolutely unique among grand lodges that have legislated on the subject of non-affiliation to the extent of attaching any deprivations to that condition.

It is manifest that all privative legislation against unaffiliated Masons has a commercial root, because as long as a brother pays his dues he may absent himself from his lodge and refrain from all participation in its concerns indefinitely—save for some rare accidental emergency requiring a general summons—without exciting remark. The moment, however, he takes a dimit and quits paying dues he becomes an object of absorbing interest, the mark for a fusillade from grand masters and committees, as being worthy only to be "shot to death as a deserter." And so one grand lodge after another has

subjected him to increasing deprivations until the Grand Lodge of Georgia has reached the logical conclusion that he must be divested of the last, lingering right—the right to chip in for the general welfare. Thus the campaign which was entered upon to prove that he was unworthy because he didn't pay, ends in the triumphant discovery that he is too worthless to be permitted to pay.

“End of the wonderful one-hoss shay,  
Logic is logic—that's all I say.”

No. 40 was properly approved, and No. 44 would pass muster anywhere, even where the “perfect youth” theory does not prevail—unless it be Rhode Island. No. 54 was confirmed, with this addition:

“In all cities where there are more than one lodge, the rule shall be that any one of said lodges shall have power and authority to grant a waiver of jurisdiction.”

This reverses the rule in Illinois, where under such circumstances the consent of all the lodges is required, on the ground that what is equally the possession of all no one can give away.

The grand master prefaced his report of the results of the “Vincent Montgomery resolution” with a strong appeal for the building of a Masonic home, manifestly doing his best to break the force the adverse sentiment disclosed. Of this he says:

This resolution provided that the grand master should send to each subordinate lodge a letter of inquiry as to the desire of this lodge with reference to building a Masonic home, and the amount each lodge would contribute thereto, responses to be made to the grand secretary, who was to consolidate the same and furnish them to the grand master. This duty has been performed, and with the following results:

Replies have been received from 225 lodges. Of these, 157 are opposed to building a home, and sixty-two are in favor of it, and six will instruct delegates.

These reports confirm what I have stated before—upon the abstract question of building a home the Craft is divided, but when we set the example by making our compensation as delegates correspond with our actual expenses, or nearly so, the membership, generally, will gladly respond and do their whole duty in this grand undertaking.

It is true that there is a certain contagiousness in the enthusiasm which is ready to make sacrifices, but it is fair to presume that a good proportion of the large preponderance of the lodges giving an adverse answer—nearer three-fourths than two-thirds—were governed by other considerations than simple apathy. The wide-spread *a priori* judgment which the exhaustive Iowa report demonstrated to be correct—that the institutional method of Masonic benevolence is the least economical in all save the largest jurisdictions, if not in all; the obvious fact that it can make no provision for those who do not need continuous aid, and the known fact that many, needy to the point of

actual suffering are disinclined to accept the shelter of an eleemosynary roof, cannot fail to have impressed many thoughtful brethren in Georgia as elsewhere, and in their minds doubtless outweighed the *ecclat* which might accrue to the fraternity from the possession of a palatial home.

The grand master, after showing that the grand lodge was not living within its income, made a strong appeal for an immediate reduction of expenses. Of the method which should be resorted to he says:

These expenses can not be reduced fairly in but one direction. Salaries are as low as they should be, but the mileage paid delegates is too much. At present delegates to the grand lodge are paid ten cents a mile both ways. Those who travel on railroads pay three cents one way and return for one cent, making the railroad fare four cents for the round trip, thus allowing a profit of sixteen cents on each mile of railroad travel. This is too much profit for a master who is honored by being the head of a Masonic lodge; too much for the grand lodge officers more highly honored; too much for a past grand officer, who has reaped all the honors in the past.

This is unexceptionable and is enforced by a tabular showing of the rates paid by other grand lodges which he thus summarizes:

From this table you will gather that of fifty-one jurisdictions, there are twenty-one which pay nothing from the grand lodge treasury: that nine jurisdictions pay the delegates on the basis of actual traveling expenses and no *per diem*; that twenty-one pay *per diem* ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.00 a day; that the mileage, when paid, ranges from three cents both ways to five cents, and, strange to say, that not a single jurisdiction which pays mileage and *per diem* pays as much as does the grand jurisdiction of Georgia.

The grand master made another suggestion by which further reduction might be made—a suggestion not explicit but implied—by showing that some representatives drew out more in mileage and *per diem* than their lodges paid into the treasury in dues, and that in this way 137 lodges cost \$1,794.90 more than they pay. This is to be regretted because it paved the way for the final adoption of the following after it had failed when linked with a proposition to reduce the mileage from ten cents to five.

The representative of no lodge, heretofore or hereafter chartered, shall draw from the funds of the grand lodge any sum greater than that paid into the grand lodge treasury by his lodge.

This action is a blow at the principle upon which an equitable mileage and *per diem* system is founded. Instituted as it is to the express end that the craftsmen in every portion of the jurisdiction, members of the weak and distant lodges as well as members of the strong and near, shall be represented in grand lodge at an equal individual cost, the per capita tax is levied upon the affiliated Masons of the whole jurisdiction—collected it is true through the lodges—for



the benefit of the whole; and the member of the weak or distant lodge pays just the same as the member of the strong or the centrally located.

But this was not the only way in which the majority showed its appreciation of sacrifice so long as it was vicarious. The allowance of the grand secretary—\$1,500 for his own salary and \$300 additional for stenographer and assistant secretary—was reduced to \$1,300 for both himself and his stenographer, he to continue to receive his constitutional perquisites of \$10 for engrossing a charter and affixing seal, and \$1.00 for affixing seal to any document; this in a jurisdiction containing over four hundred lodges. The committee on correspondence was cut down to one member, who is to receive a beggarly \$50 for an amount of work which in any other line requiring the same ability and scholarship would be cheap at ten times that amount.

The most notable achievement in the way of saving, which bears equally upon all, was that for which Grand Master SHANNON received the especial thanks of the grand lodge, the feat unprecedented in recent years of dispatching all the business in two days, and thereby lessening the expenses by about \$1,200.

We note—that we may not lose the opportunity unfortunately offered to reiterate our protest—the customary record of a large number (84) of brethren expelled for non-payment of dues, against a much smaller number who suffered the same for what are elsewhere considered more heinous offences, such as embezzlement, forgery, drunkenness, and adultery.

The grand lodge forfeited one charter and granted nine for new lodges; negatived a recommendation of the grand master to return to the old practice of one ballot for all the degrees, and pronounced impracticable a plan proposed by a past master and commended by the grand master to secure funds to build a Masonic Home by each Mason contributing his income for the two St. John's days; instructed a lodge to bring to trial one of its members, who as a member of a special committee of the grand lodge twice collected his mileage and *per diem* for the same service and had failed to redeem his promise to return the amount wrongfully collected, and ordered that in future the reports on correspondence be printed only in the proceedings, thus depriving the body of timely information which might prove of great value in shaping its legislation.

JAMES W. TAYLOR, of Luthersville, was elected grand master; ANDREW M. WOLIHIN, Macon, reelected grand secretary.

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We are grieved to learn from the Iowa report on correspondence, kindly furnished us in advance by Bro. COXE, that Grand Secretary



WOLIHIN died at his home in Macon, February 22, 1897. He was in his sixty-seventh year; forty-five years a Mason; forty years a member of the grand lodge, and grand secretary since 1885.

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The report on correspondence (126 pp.) is the customary mosaic of recent years, the work of three members of the committee each working independently on different proceedings. The committee was composed, as in preceding years, of A. Q. MOODY, W. E. MUMFORD, and W. S. RAMSAY, the latter being chairman.

Bro. MOODY devotes four pages to a discriminating and chiefly complimentary review of Illinois proceedings for 1895. He quotes from the report on perpetual jurisdiction with the prefatory remark that the committee made "a middle of the road report," strictly adhering to the perpetual theory, and closes the subject with the following:

This opinion of the committee, though sustained by the grand lodge, seems to us very much like mere dogmatic assertion, while the grand master has decidedly the best of the argument.

He speaks in complimentary terms of the oration of Bro. BLACK, and devotes a page of kindly comment to the report on correspondence.

The Georgia committee is, as before stated, reduced to one person for the coming year, and Bro. W. S. RAMSAY is the committee.

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## IDAHO, 1896.

29TH ANNUAL.

BOISE.

SEPTEMBER 8.

The Idaho proceedings are adorned with the portraits of the retiring grand master, ISIDORE S. WEILER, and Past Grand Masters GEORGE AINSLEE (1890) and JAMES A. PINNEY (1893).

Twenty-one grand jurisdictions had representatives present during the session. Past Senior Grand Warden THOMAS C. MAUPIN, the representative of Illinois and a resident of Boise, was not present.

Grand Master WEILER found in the labors and experiences of the year the material for an able address of twenty-six pages. He announced the death of the grand tiler, Past Senior Grand Warden AUGUSTINE HAAS, who was elected to the grand west when the Grand Lodge of Idaho was organized, aged sixty-four; of Past Senior Grand

Warden EDWIN A. JORDAN, aged fifty-eight, and Past Master ISIDORE SCHMIDT, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, aged forty-six.

Bro. HAAS was a pioneer of California and of Idaho, and had been assessor of one county and probate judge of another. Bro. JORDAN had been a member of the Idaho legislature, and at the time of his death was a regent of the State Normal school at Albion. Bro. SCHMIDT had been county treasurer and clerk of the district court.

The grand master made quite a number of decisions and rulings, chiefly of interest to those living under the Idaho regulations, and a few of general interest, among them the following:

"Must we recognize as a Mason's daughter one whose husband is a profane but whose father is a Master Mason, but living apart from his family?" I answered that the relationship of father and daughter never ceased.

Which is manifestly correct; and in answering the question when a lodge should hold its meetings under the somewhat ambiguous provision that "regular meetings of this lodge shall be held on Wednesday evenings on or after the full moon of each month," he clearly gets at the intent and meaning of the law:

Held that the construction of the word "month" has always been construed as meaning lunar month, and not calendar month. The phases of the moon would therefore indicate the time on which to hold their meetings, which at times would miss a calendar month entirely, and again, would take place twice in one calendar month.

Under the provision of the grand lodge by-laws that "called meetings of a lodge may be had at the pleasure of the worshipful master," he ruled in reply to a question whether the wardens have any right to call a special meeting other than for funeral purposes, or a special meeting being called by the master, whether either of the wardens or a past master can open the lodge if the master is absent, he ruled:

As long as the worshipful master remains within the jurisdiction of his lodge he is the only person who can exercise the prerogative of master. In his absence from the jurisdiction, the senior warden becomes acting master until his return. When the master is in the jurisdiction he alone has the authority and power to call "a called" or "special" meeting. In his absence the senior warden, as acting master, alone has that power, which devolves upon the junior warden in the absence of the senior. A special meeting being called by the master, that of course being a legal meeting, the senior warden succeeds to the east for the time being, during the absence of the master. In the absence of the senior warden the junior opens. If the senior warden is present he must act as worshipful master, although he may procure the assistance of a past master. In the event of the absence of the master and both wardens, the lodge can not be opened for the transaction of business (except on funeral occasions), even if there were forty past masters present.

In Illinois, where the law expressly says that no one but the master can call a special meeting while he is within the jurisdiction of the lodge and able to authorize a call, it was held after exhaustive discussion that a warden presiding in the absence of the master is clothed with *all* the prerogatives of the master for the time being, and if while so presiding the necessity for a special meeting becomes apparent, he is authorized to call it.

All the decisions were approved without qualification, except the following:

1. Can one member object to another member of the same lodge sitting in the same lodge at the same time? 2. Will the party making the objection be compelled to state to the worshipful master his reasons for making his objection? 3. Does it become the duty of the worshipful master to state to the party objectionable why he is not wanted in the lodge room?

The master of a lodge can exclude a member if the harmony of a lodge may require it. (Decisions and Resolutions, 1871, p. 60, Grand Lodge Constitution and By-laws.) A member can only file his objections with the master, give his reasons, and after investigation by himself the worshipful master is the sole judge of the sufficiency of the reasons, and may exclude or not simply by order, as per the resolution quoted.

Of this the committee on jurisprudence say:

Your committee approve all of the decisions of the grand master, but would add to the last decision that when the worshipful master finds that any two members of his lodge are unwilling from any cause to meet in the lodge and fraternize as brethren, he should call those brethren before a committee of three members of his lodge, for the purpose of adjusting the difficulties between those brethren; and if either or both of said brethren will not settle their difficulties as decided by said committee, then the worshipful master should cause charges to be preferred against one or both, as the facts may warrant.

It would seem from the questions to which the decision was an answer, from the decision itself, and from the language of the committee, that no such emergency is here contemplated—such, for instance, as intoxication, that might threaten open violence in the lodge room—as would justify a master in acting without the warrant of any written law, and therefore that the approval of the decision was based on the resolution quoted by the grand master. Hence, as it seems to us, the approval is to be regretted, because it concedes that in the absence of that necessity which knows no law, one of two brethren whose rights in the lodge are equal may at the instance of the other be temporarily deprived of his rights not only on an *ex parte* hearing, but on an *ex parte* hearing by the master alone, instead of by the lodge, who are declared by the paramount law to be “the proper and competent judges of all such controversies.”

An inquiry from a lodge which had received the petition of an Entered Apprentice inclosed the following naive confession in behalf of a Quebec lodge:

MONTREAL, March 19, 1896.

*To the Worshipful Master, Officers, and Members of Hailey Lodge No. 16, A.F. and A.M.:*

This is to certify that our worthy brother, John Rafter, was initiated in Zetland Lodge No. 12, A.F. and A.M., Grand Lodge of Quebec, in the city of Montreal, on the 14th of November, 1895, and that owing to unforeseen circumstances he returned to his home in Idaho previous to his further advancement, and at his request the worshipful master, officers and brethren of Zetland Lodge No. 12 would ask your lodge to confer the second and third degrees upon Bro. John Rafter, and that whatever fees your by-laws may call for will be paid by him.

Yours fraternally,

(Signed)

HENRY DUNNE,

*Past Master and Secretary.*

18 Brunswick street, Montreal.

This would indicate the most innocent ignorance on the part of Zetland lodge that there exists such a thing as a jurisdictional line; either this or they are slier than Joe Bagstock.

Grand Master WEILER replied to Hailey lodge:

This grand lodge does not recognize the right of any Masonic lodge outside of its jurisdiction to confer any of the degrees upon a resident of Idaho without first obtaining consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction petitioner resides and of this grand lodge; hence you can not recognize Mr. Rafter as an Entered Apprentice, and therefore have no right to advance him. Zetland Lodge No. 12, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, of Montreal, has clearly trespassed on the jurisdictional rights of your lodge and this grand lodge in conferring the Entered Apprentice degree on Mr. Rafter, and I shall present the matter to this grand lodge at its next session.

Illinois, like Idaho, denies the right of any lodge outside of the one within whose territory the petitioner resides to make him a Mason without the consent (which is sufficient, the grand lodge having no voice in the question of waiver,) of the lodge having jurisdiction. If a trespass is committed by a lodge in Illinois the grand lodge will bring the offending lodge to book for it; if by a lodge elsewhere, it will complain to the grand lodge whose constituent has offended, and endeavor to secure indemnity for the past and security for the future; and if the individual who has irregularly received the degrees outside of the lodge of his residence has obtained them by fraudulent representations, it will endeavor to secure his proper punishment. But after much experience and careful deliberation, the Grand Lodge of Illinois declines, even when smarting under an affront to itself in the continued invasion of the territory of its lodges in the face of repeated protests, to deny the Masonic status to whoever is made in a regular lodge lawfully at labor under the regulations of a grand lodge recognized



as the lawful Masonic authority in that grand jurisdiction. To deny the validity of work done by a confessedly regular lodge lawfully at labor is to invoke Masonic chaos, because such validity is the fundamental postulate upon which all stability rests. The temptation to resort to it under the aggravations of trespass is hard to resist, because it is the handiest efficient weapon, but it is worse than a boomerang—which in skillful hands may injure only the enemy—because guilty and innocent must all share in the injury it inflicts.

In 1895 the Grand Lodge of Idaho adopted the Wisconsin proposition touching Masonic relief, which was quite nearly in accord with its own previous deliverances. Grand Master WEILER reports his findings in a case in point, referred to him for report at the preceding session. He found that a lodge which had paid \$80 for nursing a brother injured while in its jurisdiction was entitled to be reimbursed to the full amount of its claim, and that the injured brother had made affidavit that he was unable to pay the sum himself. The jurisprudence committee, the grand lodge concurring, held that the reimbursement should be by the lodge of which he was a member, and being satisfied that the brother was then able to pay the eighty dollars, recommended that his lodge demand it of him on pain of expulsion in case of his failure to pay it within thirty days.

If this plan succeeds it may be a saving to the grand lodge, as there is some evidence that the brother's lodge is not financially able to spare the money, and it will be remembered that under the Wisconsin plan the burden under such circumstances rightfully falls on the grand lodge from which the crippled lodge holds its charter. The case is instructive as showing how placing the matter of relief "on a business basis" may work when there is danger that the duty of reimbursement will finally fall on the body which holds the whip.

The grand master recommended setting apart a day for decorating the graves of the fraternal dead, and the grand lodge adopted a resolution authorizing the lodges to open, hold memorial services, and participate in the ceremonies of Decoration day—May 30—for the purpose of decorating the graves of the Masonic dead, without other dispensation therefor. The grand master's recommendation seems to have grown out of the, to him, noticeable absence of flowers upon Masonic graves on the last recurrence of the day at Boise. He says:

The graves of the dead in our cemeteries were decorated and strewn with beautiful, fragrant flowers by their comrades, friends, relatives, and brothers, and it was a noticeable fact on this occasion that with the exception of a few no flowers were laid upon the graves that mark the last resting place of our departed brethren. As Masons, then, let us set aside one day and pay an annual tribute of respect to our own dead.



As we were reflecting on the real value of an observance whose motive was in part, at least, a desire to keep up with the procession, we remembered without other bidding the story of two New Hampshire regiments at Port Royal during the late war. In one of them a religious revival was in progress, and when this was reported to the colonel of the other, with the information that the chaplain had that day baptized fifty men, he at once ordered a detail of one hundred men to be baptized. "I'll be d——d," said he, "if I am going to have Col. —— lay over me."

Under the sub-heading, "Masonic (?) Life Insurance Associations," the grand master discusses a subject which is likely to increasingly occupy the attention of the craft. He says:

The time has arrived for action on the part of grand lodges in whose jurisdiction exist corporations organized for the purpose of insuring the lives of Masons only, and bearing the name "Masonic." It has not been very long since an agent representing one of these associations in one of the Middle Western states passed through here and settled two death claims with a promise to pay, in the future, *as near forty per cent of the amount insured as possible*, assigning therefor, as the only reason, the mismanagement of their former officials. There are a number of Masons in this jurisdiction who have been members and paid their assessments in this association for the past eight years who carry no other insurance. Some of them are now aged and otherwise physically disqualified from further life insurance, and what is their condition? Not only have they lost the amount paid into this association, but they find themselves without that protection to their families which they thought they had provided. Their faith in the association was absolute. Why? Because it carried with it the name "Masonic," which to them was a guarantee for honesty and for the faithful performance of the obligations made to them. If the grand lodges in whose jurisdiction the business of these associations is transacted would exercise a supervision over them, by appointing a committee to examine and investigate at stated periods the books and general financial status of their affairs, a recurrence of such high-handed practices as instanced would be avoided, and the craft protected against further impositions of this nature.

A special committee reported and the grand lodge adopted the following:

WHEREAS, There are a number of life insurance associations doing business within several of the Masonic grand jurisdictions of the United States, and

WHEREAS, These associations invite and solicit patronage and membership from Master Masons in good standing only, and

WHEREAS, The financial responsibility of these associations is not established; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That for the protection of the members of our fraternity against imposition by fraudulent or irresponsible associations organized for the purpose of insuring the lives of Master Masons, it is the sense of this grand lodge that the attention of our sister grand lodges in whose jurisdiction these associations are established is hereby

directed to the foregoing, that they may take such action as will prevent a further recurrence as instanced in the most worshipful grand master's address upon this subject.

There is no more reason why grand lodges should have tolerated trading on the Masonic name by life insurance organizations than by any other reputable business enterprise. Indeed, there are stronger reasons why it should be forbidden to them, because in most lines of business the Mason of ordinary intelligence would say at once that there could not be any authoritative Masonic guarantee behind the enterprise; while in this direction it is to be remembered that there are large numbers of Masons who being also members of so-called fraternal associations, created for the express purpose of doing an insurance business, and therefore predisposed to fall in with the implied if not direct suggestion that in this line there is an added guarantee in the name. To attempt to engraft the insurance feature upon the institution itself is revolutionary, and grand lodges in permitting the seeming have been derelict in their duty. That duty is not supervision, but prohibition; and we are more relieved than we can tell that Illinois has finally led the way to that end, the following then pending amendment, copied with approval by Bro. STEVENSON in the Idaho report, having since become a law:

No Mason shall give the Masonic name to any business concern, association, or calling organized or prosecuted for profit or for a livelihood. No Mason shall use or be a party to the using of the Masonic name as a part of the style and title or designation of any business firm, concern, company, association, or enterprise, unless such business shall be the printing or publishing of Masonic books, papers, or periodicals, or the manufacture and sale of Masonic supplies.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; took favorable action on the Colorado proposition for the memorial observance of the centennial anniversary of WASHINGTON'S death; referred the matter of the invasion of the jurisdiction of an Idaho lodge by Zetland lodge, of Quebec, to the grand master-elect for adjustment; ordered the compilation and printing of its by-laws, decisions, and resolutions in force; directed that in future the grand treasurer and secretary should give bonds; recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma; enacted that an elected candidate might be barred from receiving the degree of Entered Apprentice by summary objection; appropriated \$250 to enable the grand master to visit lodges; sent his recommendation that lodges under dispensation be clothed with disciplinary powers to a special committee to report next year; levied a per capita tax of eighty cents to put the representative fund on a paying basis; restricted the appointment of grand representatives to members of the grand lodge, and limited their tenure of office to five years; banquetted with the local fraternity on the night of the second day of

the session, and included the ladies of the Eastern Star in its acknowledgments for that occasion.

FRED G. MOCK, of Nampa, was elected grand master; CHARLES C. STEVENSON, Boise, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (168 pp.) is again from the practiced and discriminating hand of the grand secretary, CHARLES C. STEVENSON, who reviews the proceedings of fifty American grand lodges, including those of Illinois for 1895.

He summarizes in a comprehensive way the address of Grand Master GODDARD, and the tone which indicates his general satisfaction with it becomes changed when he comes to speak of what he calls the extreme view of Illinois on the perpetual jurisdiction question. He regards the perpetual idea as an innovation, and that he has discovered another we can not deny. He says:

A learned and eloquent oration was delivered by Bro. John C. Black, grand orator. We notice an innovation in his style of addressing the grand master, he using the profane and commonplace salutation of "*Mr. Grand Master.*"

In the report on correspondence which he has under review, we were inclined to doubt the wisdom, especially in a new country, of a provision of law which "makes it impossible for an affiliated Mason to join in a petition for a dispensation for a new lodge without having his membership in the chartered lodge suspended during the life of the dispensation, and terminated if the new lodge receives a charter," which moves him to say:

The learned brother apparently does not comprehend the meaning of our new amendment concerning petitions for lodges under dispensation. The old law provided that no one could sign a petition for a new lodge without accompanying the petition with his dimit. We having adopted the New York law of dimission rendered it rather awkward concerning new lodges; hence the late amendment. As it now stands the lodge to which a brother belongs sends to the proposed new lodge, to which the brother desires to connect himself, a certificate, which takes the place of a dimit. Upon the granting of a charter his membership is consummated in the new lodge; otherwise he returns to the old one. There is no such thing as becoming a non-affiliate in Idaho.

He misses the point of our criticism, which had no reference to possible non-affiliation, but referred to the fact that it prevented an affiliated Mason from lending his name to help start a new lodge without losing his membership in his own, a practice that prevails almost everywhere.

In expressing his hearty approval of the Illinois legislation prohibiting the use of the Masonic name for business purposes, he expresses the opinion that it "should also refer to all so-called Masonic life insurance companies." If he will study it carefully he will find,

we think, that its meshes are not large enough to let fish of that size slip through. The only exceptions to its sweeping provisions are "the printing or publishing of Masonic books, papers, or periodicals, or the manufacture and sale of Masonic supplies."

In 1893 we spoke of Bro. STEVENSON as having confounded us with some one who had been "led into skeptical utterances not worthy of the man," and said that when he had carefully and vainly searched what we had written for something upon which to predicate such a statement about *us*, we should be ready to accept his apology. He now practically confesses that his search thus far has been vain, but the apology is not forthcoming.

Bro. STEVENSON reproduces the plea of the grand master of Texas for the recognition of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, and says:

We quote the above for the information of our Idaho brethren, but at the same time we do not endorse all the sentiments therein expressed. Masonry is not a reformatory institution, and we believe that the Gran Dieta should be left alone until it shall have arrived at the proper understanding of Masonry. If the charges alleged against Mexico are true, American grand lodges are decidedly out of place in recognizing her. As it stands now, we will watch and wait.

He concludes his interesting report with a "Roll of Honor"—a list of the grand representatives of Idaho who were present at the meetings of their respective grand lodges. Illinois is not in it.

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## INDIANA, 1897.

76TH ANNUAL.

INDIANAPOLIS.

MAY 25.

The frontispiece of the Indiana volume is a portrait of Grand Master NIBLACK, and facing it is a cut of the Masonic hall at Indianapolis, from 1848 to 1875. The grand secretary has also been able to add two more to the gallery of portraits of past grand masters published last year—JOHN SHEETS, grand master from 1821 to 1823, and WILLIAM SHEETS, grand master from 1831 to 1832.

Among the twenty-five grand jurisdictions represented was Illinois, in the person of BENJAMIN W. WILLOUGHBY, now grand marshal.

The grand lodge of Indiana—always abreast of the procession—has a new wrinkle; when the grand master had concluded the reading



of the list of the dead he paused and the grand chaplain, the Rev. GUSTAV A. CARSTENSEN, offered a prayer, which, like his invocation at the opening is a model of comprehensive brevity. Our busy neighbors know a good thing when they have it, and Bro. CARSTENSEN was reappointed.

The grand master (SIMEON P. GILLET) reported the following in which his own action seems to have had the harmlessness of the dove as well as the wisdom of the serpent, and won the approval of the grand lodge.

November 12, 1896, I received from the grand master of New York a request to recall the commission of Bro. Joseph R. Short, jr., as representative of this grand lodge, and to appoint Bro. Joseph P. Abel in his stead. Bro. Short has held the office for some twenty-three years, is a worthy Mason against whom no complaint can be urged, other than that he is growing old. Not feeling justified in removing a faithful servant without cause, I informed the grand master of New York that I would gladly comply with his request, if Bro. Short should resign his commission. Nothing further has been heard in the matter.

The following unusual case was not, so far as we can discover, reviewed by the grand lodge.

A complaint was made by Bro. J. Winter, an E.A., against Darlington Lodge No. 186. Bro. Winter was made an E. A. At the conference of the second degree, he made objection to the proceedings, and said that he did not care to proceed under the circumstances and demanded a return of two-thirds of the fee. The lodge refused. I held that while the lodge would be wise to let such material go, yet as they were ready and willing to comply with their part of the contract, and Bro. Winter refused to proceed, the latter only was in fault, and the lodge was not bound to refund any portion of the fee.

There may have been something not appearing in the record which influenced the grand master in his ruling, but for all that does appear, we think that in view of the fact that the progress as well as the entrance of a candidate is of his own free will and accord, the balking brother was entitled to a rebate of so much of the fee as the regulations under which the contract was made apportioned to the second and third degrees.

The grand master reported a case of well grounded complaint of the invasion of the jurisdiction of an Illinois lodge by a lodge under dispensation in Indiana, which was promptly and satisfactorily settled by his ordering the latter to pay over to the former the fees received from its rightful material.

In a case reported under the head of "Complaints" and including a blanket approval of his decisions and opinions in such cases, the grand master on verification of information of "a trial in which the testimony was utterly ignored, and the verdict not in accord with



the facts proved," set aside the verdict and ordered the lodge to retry the case. As he does not speak of any irregularity in the proceedings, such as are ordinarily held to warrant executive interference, we infer that in Indiana the grand master is given appellate powers on the merits of the cause.

The grand master decided that under the wording of the Indiana regulations a lodge might receive the petition of an applicant prior to his attaining his twenty-first birthday, but must not initiate him before he is of full age (a proceeding that is barred in Illinois, the law expressly prohibiting the reception of a petition from one under the age of twenty-one); that the statute of limitations does not apply to Masonic offences, and announced as his seventh decision the following:

7. I received this telegram:

"Grant dispensation to confer the three degrees on Brown Jr.,  
immediately, case of emergency. BROWN, SR.,  
Master No.—."

It can not be done.

Appearing in that guise we take it to be Indiana law that a dispensation can not be granted by telegraph.

The grand secretary, WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, at the conclusion of his report announced the projected publication on his own account of a digest of Indiana decisions, to embrace almost every subject contained in the general regulations of the grand lodge of Indiana, provided the grand lodge approved—which it did. The book will contain the gleanings of twenty-eight active Masonic working years, nineteen of them spent in the service of the grand lodge, and must prove a work of great value not only to Indiana Masons but to all who wish to study the evolution of Masonic jurisprudence. The jurisprudence committee had lots of work to do, did it well, and reported the results tersely and ably. Under its lead the grand lodge reiterated its total but fraternal dissent from the Wisconsin proposition that "it is the duty of a lodge to take care of its own members in distress wherever they may be; and that in case of its inability to do so this duty devolves upon the grand lodge from which it holds its charter," the matter having been again considered at the request of the grand lodge of Wisconsin, and added:

The grand lodge of Indiana has at all times contended and held, that a Mason in distress is entitled to aid and assistance from the fraternity wherever he may be at the time of his need, and that, as a matter of law, his lodge is not bound to make any restitution, though it may always do so at its own option.

Touching the action of the grand lodge of Mississippi ordering that the commissions of grand representatives to or from that grand lodge who had failed for two years to attend the communica-

tions of the bodies to which they are accredited be withdrawn, to which action the grand lodge of Mississippi has called the attention of other grand lodges by a circular letter, the committee temperately and wisely say, the grand lodge concurring:

It is perfectly competent for the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, or of any other grand jurisdiction to revoke or withdraw its commission to its grand representative near any other grand lodge for non-attendance at the grand lodge to which he is accredited for any certain period, and for any cause it may deem sufficient in obedience to its laws and regulations. But such grand lodge has no power to revoke or withdraw a commission which it has not issued. It may make complaint to the grand lodge that issued the commission to the representative, and ask to have such commission revoked because of the failure of its representative to actually be present at the meetings of the grand lodge to which he is accredited and discharge the duties of his trust; and in that way, in a proper case, the commission might be revoked.

The committee also had the approval of the grand lodge in their strong condemnation of the unlawful and disreputable use of cypher texts of the work; in sternly setting their faces against various propositions such as dropping from the rolls, dispensing with personal service of notice of charges and the like for non-payment of dues, regarding, as they say, the inestimable rights of Masonry as far too sacred to be forfeited by the mere automatic operation of law, and declaring that "it is, and always has been, conceded one of the fundamental laws of Masonry that no brother can be deprived of the rights and privileges of the fraternity, or subjected to discipline without due notice and trial by his lodge," in which we heartily concur; and its approval also in declaring the status of members of a suspended lodge during the period of suspension to be that of Master Masons in good standing, and in the elaborately argued opinion that in opening and closing the lodge the knocks begin in the south, basing their opinion upon several obvious and ingeniously stated analogies and upon the usage under the Webb-Preston work, which they style the only legitimate ritual of the fraternity.

The committee successfully opposed a proposition to qualify the ban laid on "the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," by inserting after the word "the" the words "excessive and habitual," as deftly proposed by Bro. SEPTIMUS VATER, "to conform the law to the existing fact," and upon the ground that Masonry is already cheap enough, defeated a proposition to reduce the minimum fee for the degrees to fifteen dollars.

The grand lodge granted six charters, took favorable action on three petitions for dispensations for new lodges and referred a fourth to the grand master, and revoked the charters of three moribund lodges; authorized the grand secretary to cause the remains of ALEX-

ANDER BUCKNER—the first grand master of Indiana, and at the time of his death United States Senator from Missouri—now lying in an unmarked grave on a farm known as the “Looney Place” near Cape Girardeau, Missouri, to be removed to Jackson or Cape Girardeau and his grave marked by a suitable monument; sent a message of sympathy and encouragement to Past Grand Master ANDREW J. HAY, reported as then lying seriously ill; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; referred a proposition for holding “Masonic Institutes”—corresponding to our schools of instruction—to the incoming grand master to consider and report next year; agreed to do all that may be considered reasonably within its power to promote the WASHINGTON memorial observance; reduced the grand lodge dues to twenty-five cents per capita and one dollar for each candidate initiated; made provision for securing a history of Freemasonry in Indiana and appointed Past Grand Master DANIEL McDONALD as historian, and adopted the following, offered by Past Grand Master BELLAMY S. SUTTON:

WHEREAS. Individuals, associations, and others are now using the words “Mason” and “Masonic” and Masonic emblems as designations for the advancement of their business and personal gains; therefore,

*Resolved*, That this grand lodge disapproves of all such methods and schemes, and hereafter it shall be deemed a Masonic offence for any Mason or Masonic organization to use such words or methods to further their business.

MASON J. NIBLACK, of Vincennes, was elected grand master; WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Indianapolis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (157 pp.) reviewing the proceedings of fifty-eight English speaking grand lodges and containing notices of a large number of foreign grand bodies of various descriptions, is the work of Past Grand Master NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE. Although it is his first report the 'prentice hand is nowhere visible. It is characterized by wide knowledge, quick apprehension, great power of condensation and clearness of statement, and unfailing courtesy and fraternal spirit.

Four pages are given to Illinois proceedings for 1896. Among other things, he says this of Grand Master SCOTT'S address:

He is strongly opposed to life memberships, whether created by the payment of a lump sum in advance, or by the payment of dues for a fixed number of years. His statement of the disastrous effects is a strong one: but the evils may be avoided by fixing an amount to be paid which will yield a sum equal to the annual dues for the calculated expectancy of life.

This is obviously true in large measure, but the average majority of the average lodge does not often demonstrate its capacity to make uniformly productive investments or its appreciation of their

necessity in such cases. He characterizes Bro. STEVENSON'S oration as beautiful and impressive, and pays the report on correspondence the compliment of summarizing the views of the author on subjects mentioned in his introduction. He errs, however, in crediting the recommendation that the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba be recognized to this committee, in whose view the recognition of that body as a legitimate governing power in Masonry by a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, is both unwarranted and unwise.

Of the logical outcome of an acceptance of the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief—"Charity grown wild," he terms it—Bro. RUCKLE says:

No one, as an individual or as a Mason, as a lodge or as an association of lodges, has the right to incur for any person or Mason, or society of Masons, any indebtedness or obligation to pay, be it great or small, without obtaining explicit consent, however meritorious the object or however great and sublime the benevolence. If it is demanded that Masons shall be entitled to relief at the expense of their particular lodges, at the option of other lodges or persons, it will necessitate the raising of the fees and the annual dues to an amount that will pay annuities and pensions. Very few of the lodges in the country, or in the smaller towns, assess annual dues to exceed the sum of the actual expenses year by year. In cases of distress brethren are provided for by the personal aid and assistance of their fellows. The members expect to profit only by Masonic fellowship and brotherly love in their daily walks. And nowhere are the bonds of Masonry stronger and brighter than in the better class of the small lodges. When a member of such a lodge becomes sick or distressed away from home, the lodge has no funds from which to repay the amount expended for the relief of the brother.

If Masonry is to resolve itself into an accumulation of immense grand lodge charity funds, then there must be paid at initiations, such equitable sums, as will, with the accumulations, be sufficient to provide relief for all members who may apply. This will be indeed a great benevolent institution, with all the abuses and all the benefits that grow from great charities, but it will not be the Masonry of the Ancient Landmarks.

Bro. RUCKLE criticises sparingly, but enough to indicate his views on most subjects of importance and we should be glad to summarize them if time permitted. We are glad to note that he is continued in the service for the coming year.

## INDIAN TERRITORY, 1896.

23RD ANNUAL.

MUSCOGEE.

AUGUST 11.

The representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master JOSEPH SAMUEL MURROW, was present and on duty in his accustomed place—the southeast.

The grand master (JOHN COYLE) announced the death of DAVID DALLAS FLOW, who died greatly beloved at the early age of forty-three.

The grand master submitted several decisions from which we take the following:

2. Has a non-affiliated Mason the right to object to the conferring of the degrees on a candidate?

No. The members of a lodge are the sole judges as to whom they will make Masons.

3. A man petitions a lodge and is rejected; afterwards there is a new lodge formed and he lives within the territory of this new lodge. Which lodge has jurisdiction over him?

Taking it for granted that both lodges are in this grand jurisdiction, the one that rejected him has jurisdiction.

4. There is a F.C. in our lodge who wishes to take the M.M. degree, but a member of our lodge objects on the grounds that he is indebted to him. Has the master power to stay his advancing, or must charges be preferred?

The master can stay his advancing until next regular meeting. If charges are not preferred by that time the brother should be advanced.

6. A lodge asks me to give them authority to have two stated meetings in each month. I replied that article VIII, section 9, of the constitution says a lodge shall have not more than one stated meeting in each month.

The committee on law and usage confessed that No. 2 was so far right that the members of the lodge must ultimately be the sole judges in the matter, but thought committees of investigation were bound to take notice of any information bearing upon the advisability of making the petitioner a Mason. No. 3 was held to be correct under their regulations. In Illinois it is held that while no lodge can receive the petition of a rejected candidate without the consent of the rejecting lodge, neither can the rejecting lodge receive it if he has meanwhile moved elsewhere, without the consent of the lodge of his present residence. No. 4 is commendable as doing substantial justice to both parties. The constitutional provision mentioned in



No. 6 presumably has some reason for existing, but as we can see no good reason for forbidding a lodge to hold two or more stated meetings in each month if business and the convenience of the members require them, we copy the decision hoping Bro. MURROW can enlighten us.

The grand secretary, Past Grand Master MURROW, reports the number of suspensions for non-payment of dues as being more than twice as numerous than in any previous year of their history. His remarks on this subject show him to be a close observer, and that his preparation for Masonry began in the right place—the heart. He wisely says that “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,” and that “dues frequently paid in small sums is much better than to allow them to accumulate until they are so large that the debtor is unwilling or unable to pay, and is suspended for non-payment.” Continuing he says:

I repeat, brethren, that a good secretary needs to be a good collector. On the other hand, lodges should be very lenient towards members who are poor. Charity and fraternity are worth more than money. I am glad grand lodge excuses the lodges from paying grand lodge dues for old and poor members who are exempt from dues in the lodges. I believe this is right. Did you ever think, brethren, that a great many of the non-affiliates are old men? Once they bore the burden and heat of the day in their lodges. They were active, paying members. Gradually they gave away to younger men, which was right. Old age, feebleness, and poverty, have forced them to ask for dimits, perhaps unwillingly. They would gladly have their names continue on the roll. Once they could and did pay their dues easily and cheerfully. Now their income is very small. They are too old to make money, and rather than become a burden or be suspended, they ask for dimits. Brethren, while we are righteously considering the claims of the orphan children and widows among us, let us not forget or neglect our old brethren who are poor and needy.

The grand lecturer too (W. A. MCBRIDE) has his eyes open and makes good use of his large opportunities for observation. He says:

Another serious matter is that many brethren, who are by no means punctual in attendance at the regular meetings, are always present at the annual election of officers. They have not kept posted as to who is qualified and often vote for a personal friend as master regardless of his fitness for the position. In this way many lodges are burdened with inefficient officers and healthy growth is retarded. The office-seeking tendency is a dangerous one and the result is disastrous. In Masonry the office should always seek the man.

The grand orator, the Rev. ROBERT W. HILL, D.D., read a long address on “The Name of God.” Its elegant, easy-flowing style reflects the strong mind and the wide and profound scholarship of its genial author, and stamp the paper as a remarkable one, at once lifting the volume which contains it into an exceptional place in grand lodge literature.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges; formally welcomed as visitors A. W. FISHER and DEFOREST D. LEACH, deputy grand master and past deputy grand master of their daughter grand lodge, Oklahoma; made it mandatory that seventy-five per cent of all monies remaining after deducting the necessary current expenses be invested for the use of the widows and orphans fund; fixed upon Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation, as the place of next meeting; made past masters members of the grand lodge without remuneration for attendance; took up a handsome altar collection for two worthy and needy objects of charity in whose behalf an appeal had been made; and having provided for a system of visitation and lecturing whose possible cost was not realized until a startling statement of Grand Treasurer MCAL-ESTER gave warning of probable disaster, made the grand master, grand treasurer, and grand secretary an executive committee with power to apportion the amount expended for disseminating the work and to keep the expense within the income of the grand lodge.

SILAS ARMSTRONG, of Wyandotte, was elected grand master; JOSEPH SAMUEL MURROW, of Atoka, reelected grand secretary.

The following minute respecting the installation is of more than passing interest:

Grand Master Coyle requested Past Grand Master J. S. Murrow to install Grand Master-elect Silas Armstrong. Grand Master Murrow, on assuming the grand east, stated that for nearly forty years he had been a missionary among the Indians. That having labored for this race with all his powers, he naturally loved the Indian people. That ever since the grand lodge was organized he had longed to see some man with Indian blood predominating qualify himself for the position of grand master. That his hopes were now realized, and that it was a great pleasure to him to install into the office of grand master of Masons of Indian Territory an Indian by blood and especially so good a man as Grand Master Armstrong.

The report on correspondence (156 pp.) is this year by Past Grand Master LEO E. BENNETT. His is not exactly a 'prentice hand, as he has sometimes lent his aid in reviewing; but this is his first full report, and it is one for which he may well be willing to stand sponsor. Four years' service in the grand east, and active participation in the labors of his grand lodge at every session since he was made a Master Mason, have given him a wide practical knowledge of Masonry, its jurisprudence, and jurisdictional relations, with which under the guidance of a trained mind and a truly Masonic spirit, to enrich his report.

In his introduction he touches more or less at length upon several subjects now uppermost. Upon perpetual jurisdiction, touching which he holds the views of his grand lodge, whose law makes jurisdiction over rejected material perpetual as between lodges of its obedience, only to lapse entirely whenever it passes out of the Terri-

tory; upon "railroading in Masonry," or conferring degrees out of time, which to him is an evil which smacks of keeping pace with so-called rival societies which often try to ape Masonry; upon nonaffiliation, a problem to whose solution he confesses his inability to offer anything new, but which he treats with great moderation, and upon publishing the ritual which he justly characterizes with great severity, especially condemning unsparingly the action of grand lodges who set the example to the brethren and then punish them for following it; upon the grand representative system which he agrees with the majority is productive of increased fraternal fellowship; upon the right of advancement, anent which he is in full accord with their own law, which, like that of Illinois, guarantees to whoever they make an entered Apprentice that he has attained certain rights not granted to the profane, which are not to be taken away or nullified without a hearing, a guarantee to which the one ballot for the three degree is essential; upon the Wisconsin proposition touching Masonic relief, which he looks upon with no more favor than it has met in most grand lodges who have, like his own considered it only to condemn it; upon electioneering for office of which he says that few grand lodges have not felt its demoralizing effects, and he might truthfully have said that many lodges have felt its baleful influence; and upon the secrecy of the ballot, concerning which we are not disposed to dispute his assertion that it ought to get more attention than it receives.

Illinois proceedings for 1895 receive careful and appreciative attention. He says of the grand master's face and address:

The perfect features of Grand Master Leroy A. Goddard, which adorn the volume, beam forth upon opening the book, a pleasant countenance of one in the full vigor of life. His address is a masterly presentation of the affairs of his office, to the service of which he has doubtless given a great deal of time and labor.

He disapproves the grand master's recommendation that the Masonic burial service be conducted without opening the lodge, but thus expresses his approval of his views on another subject:

He is opposed to the Illinois claim of perpetual jurisdiction which follows an unfortunate victim to his grave. So are we, as a committee, and the "we" is applicable to our grand lodge.

And yet we gather from his review of Kentucky that in his own jurisdiction the same claim follows the unfortunate victim to the same bourne unless he leaves the Territory before he reaches it.

Bro. BENNETT compliments the oration of Bro. BLACK very highly, and is very generous in his characterization of the Illinois report on correspondence. He says of our attitude towards the Mexican hybrid:

He is clearly against the recognition of the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico, and from his standpoint is able to array a number of forceable arguments against its legitimacy.

Which reminds us of the diplomatic reply of Mr. LINCOLN when his opinion was asked as to a speech he had heard: "Well, if a man likes that kind of a speech, it was about the sort of a speech a man would like."

Further on, however, we find the following comment on the special report of Past Grand Master MILLER, of Kansas, by the adoption of which the Mexican body was recognized by that grand lodge, which indicates that our standpoints may not be very far apart:

We offer no criticism, though we incline to the views of Bro. Robbins, of Illinois. At least, we are not satisfied of the correctness of the conclusions arrived at, and do not think that the Gran Dieta Simbolica has made out a case for favorable action.

He further says:

He copies the report of our law and usage committee in the matter of the petition from Savanna lodge in regard to electioneering, and comments as follows: "We heartily congratulate the grand lodge that they are able to properly size up, at long range, the serpent which has happily thus far been unable to penetrate this aboriginal Eden." We regret to confess, dear brother, that we have been tempted quite successfully, and have observed some marked evidence of canvassing for votes, both in grand lodge and in subordinates. Can you advise how to "freeze 'em out?"

We can only advise him to keep hammering away until the universal lip service to the time-honored axiom, "Electioneering for office is unmasonic," shall become universally something more, so that whoever violates it either in lodge or grand lodge shall find himself where he belongs—at the foot of the poll.

We value the compliment of his belief, since justified by the event, that if we revised our judgment in the LaFayette case, we would say so.

BRO. BENNETT submits a table of statistics of his own compilation from the proceedings reviewed. We save ourselves a mountain of labor by filching the figures of Bro. ANTHONY, of New York, the latest that come to our hand.

# IOWA, 1897.

54TH ANNUAL.

OSKALOOSA.

JUNE 1.

One always approaches the review of the Iowa proceedings with a sort of hopeless feeling—there is such an embarrassment of riches. This is true of the proceedings themselves; it is doubly true of the large amount of miscellaneous matter—Masonic, *quasi* Masonic, anti-Masonic, non-Masonic matter embraced between the attractive covers of the volume under review.

The volume is illustrated with portraits of Grand Master DEWEY, Grand Secretary PARVIN (a full-length sitting picture taken in his office), THEODORE SCHREINER, the beloved old grand tiler who has just gone over to the majority, and Past Grand Master JAMES R. HART-SOCK, whose ashes or whose memory, or both, are still so much of an offence to the grand secretary that the latter identifies him without naming him when he explains that it was not meant that the portrait should appear last year, but that inadvertently it found a place in a number of the volumes as they were bound (as it did in ours); with views of the Iowa Masonic Library, exterior and interior, and by *fac simile* of the petition for and the dispensation to the first lodge created after the organization of the grand lodge, the first official documents issued by the latter.

The grand master (GEORGE W. BALL) announced the death of THEODORE SCHREINER, grand tiler from June, 1859, until his decease in April, 1897, or nearly thirty-eight years. He was in his seventy-sixth year. The grand master also referred to the death of Mrs. AGNES M. PARVIN, wife of Grand Secretary PARVIN, in her seventy-eighth year, and of Mrs. LUCIEN C. BLANCHARD, wife of Past Grand Treasurer BLANCHARD, in her forty-seventh year. Both were accorded memorial tributes and tablets by the grand lodge, and the husband of the former found in her interest in what had been to him a chief interest throughout their married life of more than half a century and her acquaintance and friendship with all the prominent Masons of the jurisdiction, adequate warrant for a touching and appreciative tribute to her character and memory in his report as grand secretary.

At the outset of his address the grand master made an appeal to the galleries by a fervid reference to the suffering Cubans, Cretans, and Armenians, and this was re-echoed by the committee on address, and by the grand lodge. It does not need the experiment of such an appeal to demonstrate the sympathy of an American audience with



any people struggling for liberty, whether that audience be made up of Freemasons or not, and until there is reason to believe that the world suspects the Freemason of being less in sympathy with the oppressed than his neighbor outside of the fraternity, it seems questionable wisdom at best to invoke from a Masonic body a deliverance which might become the edge of a wedge of broadening precedents for the intrusion of subjects clearly barred by the ancient law, and which can hardly fail to strengthen the suspicion of those who fear that Masonry aims at becoming a factor in the political affairs of states and nations.

The grand master, while recommending the reconsideration of the Wisconsin plan of Masonic relief, agreeable to the request of that grand lodge, gives strong and convincing reasons for his conclusion that "when such a law is adopted the Masonic fraternity loses its character as a purely charitable and benevolent organization, and assumes the character of an insurance company," in all of which he had the concurrence of the grand lodge.

The grand master presented the subject of an alleged international Masonic congress to be held in Switzerland next year, at which, as explained by the committee of the Grand Lodge Alpina, "all Masons, of whatever system or ritual, will be invited to take part, but its transactions will be conducted exclusively upon the basis of Symbolic Masonry." In view of the fact that the influences are still uppermost which for the last decade have made the Grand Lodge of Iowa chiefly conspicuous for its subserviency to the claims of a pinchbeck imperialism, we can well understand the reluctance of the special committee to which this invitation was referred, to forego any opportunity to consort with every form of dissent from the original plan of Masonry, and their confessed embarrassment when confronted with the alternative of giving up this chance or incurring the expense of sending delegates several thousand miles. They were, however, equal to the emergency, and obtained the assent of the grand lodge to a proposition to empower the grand master and grand wardens to appoint delegates to attend the congress with a proviso that such appointment and attendance shall be without expense to the grand lodge. Thus the Grand Lodge of Iowa is committed to the assumption that organized dissent of whatever system or ritual may meet on an equal footing the grand lodges of the original plan to discuss the affairs and the government of Masonry; the brethren appreciate the solicitude of the committee, and the Propaganda can congratulate itself on having scored its point as completely as if the grand lodge were to be actually represented at the congress—and all without cost to the imperial exchequer.

The grand master presents as a part of his address a brief in behalf of the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico and its request to be re-

cognized as the lawful governing body of Ancient Craft Masonry in that republic, of which nothing need be said except that it appears to have been condensed from a "special report" on Mexican Masonry by Grand Secretary PARVIN, or to have been inspired by the author of that paper. At all events the grand master got side-tracked early as a factor in the business of recognizing the Mexican hybrid, the reins being taken so completely in hand by the grand secretary that even the grand lodge seems to have been unable to direct the course of procedure. Immediately after the reports of the grand officers had been submitted and automatically referred by the operation of law, the grand secretary put in a volunteer paper on Mexican Masonry which he calls a "special report," although he does not appear by the record to have been commissioned by anybody but himself to air his views upon the subject. This paper—the record says—was at that time, "by order of the grand master, referred to the special committee having under consideration so much of the address of the grand master as refers to the same subject." Now there was then no special committee in existence having under consideration that portion of the address referring to Mexican Masonry, and that no such committee was then foreshadowed seems clear from the fact that the standing committee to whom the grand master's address went for review and distribution under the law had not reported, and when it did report later in the day it sent the whole matter—with the concurrence of the grand lodge—"to the committee on jurisprudence, to determine whether recognition of said Gran Dieta Simbolica is at this time feasible." In the journal of the next morning we find a minute of the appointment, "in accordance with the order of yesterday," of three special committees and among them a committee on Mexican Masonry. The other two were appointed as recommended by the committee on address, whose disposition of the subject we have already noted, and repeated diligent search of the proceedings subsequent to that disposition fails to disclose any "order of yesterday" touching the appointment of special committees not made on the recommendation of that committee. At the last accounts the jurisprudence committee had neither reported on the feasibility of present recognition nor explained how the subject got away from them. The question was disposed of on the report of the special committee, and to this action we shall have occasion to recur.

The general report of Bro. PARVIN as grand secretary (his fifty-first) and his forty-eighth as grand librarian are both very full, the former fuller than usual, perhaps, of matters for whose discussion the brethren elsewhere are accustomed to look to the grand east. Among these he discusses the "General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada," "Masonic Insurance Companies" and "Lodge Pensioners."

Under the latter title he refers (as who would guess?) to lodges which pay into the grand lodge treasury less than their representatives draw out in mileage and per diem, indorsing the views of the grand secretary of Georgia, whose language he quotes. In our review of Georgia we have discussed the fallacy involved in this complaint and refer those interested to that paper for our views.

Touching Masonic insurance companies, so-called, his solicitude seems to be less that somebody is using the Masonic name for the purposes of gain, than that the financial standing of some of these associations is becoming a matter of increasing doubt and there is a growing belief that they are not acting upon the square in their assessments. The matter went to a special committee, whose lame and impotent conclusion, which commanded the concurrence of the grand lodge, indicates that they accidentally or otherwise lost sight of the fact that the grand lodge had it in its power to strike at the tap root of the mischief by a regulation forbidding any Mason to use the name of Masonry for trading purposes, whether in the insurance line or any other, a matter which state legislation could not touch. Following is the substance of the report:

We have made diligent inquiry into the matter, and while we are opposed to the use of the word "Masonic" in the names of corporations doing an insurance or other business which is not strictly under the control of a grand lodge of Masons, we are under the necessity of recognizing the fact that the grand lodge of Iowa has no authority to act in this matter, but it is purely a subject for state legislation.

The grand lodge was largely occupied with the problem with which it wrestled last year—what to do with the non-affiliate?

For the offence of not being affiliated it had stripped him of one right after another until the farcical conclusion was reached that he was ineligible to join in a petition for a new lodge, thus closing one of the two avenues of escape from the condition for which he was being punished. That climax was reached last year. The grand lodge sustained the grand master in a forced construction of the law which permitted its being evaded and then set out to mend it. The subject having been opened up the grand lodge conscience found that it could not square itself with another phase of the law which left a brother who had tried to affiliate and had been rejected, still suffering its penalties to the full extent. So the time seemed ripe for the legislation enjoined by the second of the following sections of the constitution to secure the right guaranteed by the first:

"SECTION 1 (Art. XIV). The right of every Master Mason in good standing to a Masonic home is absolute in the particular jurisdiction in which he resides, after timely residence therein.

"SEC. 2. The grand lodge shall by appropriate legislation secure to every non-affiliate Master Mason the right guaranteed by the foregoing section of this article."

Accordingly, a special committee determined to take the shortest cut and proposed a law under which the only way to keep a petitioning Master Mason out of a lodge would be to prefer charges against him, the ballot being eliminated. Encountering opposition, it came over with a proposed amendment to the session under review, in the custody of its parent committee.

In the amendments reported this year and adopted, the committee gave up the effort to conform the situation to the constitution and concluded to make the constitution conform to the situation. That instrument was accordingly amended by adopting the following in lieu of the provisions above quoted:

SECTION 1. The grand lodge shall, by appropriate legislation, secure to every non-affiliated Master Mason of good moral character and good Masonic standing, residing in this grand jurisdiction, the right of petitioning for membership in the lodge of his local jurisdiction, after timely residence therein, upon such terms and conditions as will best subserve the honor of the Craft and promote and maintain harmony and good-fellowship in such local lodge.

SEC. 2. Each subordinate lodge shall have the right to waive its jurisdiction over any such non-affiliated Master Mason, upon proper application, and upon such conditions as may be provided by law.

Considering that in some jurisdictions the right of a person holding a dimit to petition for affiliation has been handicapped with the requirement of a cash bonus, and in view of the unstable idiosyncracies that have long been potent in Iowa legislation, it is something to be thankful for that the right to petition for affiliation is guaranteed by the constitution. So far, however, as the rights of those already affiliated are concerned, the difference between the new provision and the old is one of degree only. By the framer of both, the old was held to warrant such legislation as might put an obnoxious petitioner into a lodge against the wishes of all the members; by him and by (the jurisprudence committee who gave an explicit opinion that the new legislation under it is constitutional) it is held that if more than a year has elapsed since the dismissal of the petitioner, or since his residence within the jurisdiction of the lodge, it shall require at least four negative ballots to reject, and that if he has not held his dimit for more than a year within the jurisdiction of the lodge, he may become a member against the wishes of one-third of the members present and voting.

Each, of course, is a flat denial of the validity of the old regulation (VIth) which recognizes the fact that "no man can be entered a brother in any particular lodge, *or admitted to be a member thereof*, without the unanimous consent of all the members of that lodge then present."



We have no disposition to overlook the fact that the Old Regulations (unlike the charges of a Freemason) are generally held to be subject to change by grand lodges, and properly so, as some of them were framed to meet conditions then absolutely new; but some of them are not properly subject to change, because they are manifestly only re-statements of the immemorial law, and the charge above quoted belongs to that category. We are left in no doubt about this, because the charge itself expressly states that the privilege of dissenting from the unanimous vote required to admit to membership is an "inherent" one, not "subject to dispensation."

For the rest the new legislation provides that sojourning Master Masons affiliated with lodges in grand jurisdictions where dismission is not granted until the subject of it has been elected to membership in another lodge, shall also be admitted to membership in Iowa lodges upon a two-thirds vote. It denies that Master Masons are "free of the guild," compelling them like profanes to petition the lodge of their residence, and imposes upon them the requirement of a six-months residence before petitioning, which is, all and singly, a departure from the prevailing usage of Masonry, and, so far as we can see, without any promise of compensating benefit.

As the legislation leaves the definition of the status of the non-affiliate, he has the right of petitioning for affiliation and may, at the discretion of the master, visit any lodge for one year after dismission, or for one year after becoming a resident of a local jurisdiction, but not thereafter, and moreover—

He shall, after one year from the date of his dimit, have no other claim upon Masonic charity than have the needy and deserving who are not and never have been Masons, nor be permitted to walk in Masonic processions, nor receive Masonic burial, but shall still be subject to Masonic discipline, and remain under those obligations which can never be repudiated nor laid aside.

In these deprivations Iowa is not a sinner above all other jurisdictions, but we know of no other grand lodge that has put a sting in the tail of its law to remind the non-affiliate that of two parties to an equal obligation the weaker may not repudiate or lay it aside although the stronger may have set the example.

The following, referring to a past grand chaplain, illustrates one of the possible results of the Iowa law permitting the master of a lodge to resign during the term for which he is installed:

Grand Master BALL announced to the grand lodge that charges of unmasonic conduct had been filed against this brother by a brother of his lodge (Trojan Lodge No. 548), at Marion, Iowa. The grand master further informed the grand lodge that he had on yesterday received an official communication from the secretary of said lodge notifying him that Brother Geiger had resigned his office as master



of the lodge, and that the same had been accepted. Whereupon the grand master further announced that this resignation deprived the grand lodge of jurisdiction in the case, and for the want of jurisdiction he—

Ordered the grand secretary to return the charges, with the papers accompanying the same, to the brother who had preferred them.

A committee appointed to take testimony in the case of a past senior grand warden against whom an information had been filed shortly before the annual communication of 1896, charging him with corruptly conspiring with others in the prosecution of pension claims, made report of their findings and recommended his suspension from membership in the grand lodge. A minority dissenting from the report made so strong a case in his favor that although the grand lodge found the defendant guilty, when the question was taken on the grade of punishment from expulsion successively down through the various grades, the grand lodge failed to inflict even so light a punishment as suspension from membership in its body. Whereupon the grand master announced that having found the brother guilty, the penalty of reprimand must be inflicted, as provided in the code, without a vote of the grand lodge. The brother appeared in charge of the senior grand deacon, and was placed at the altar and there reprimanded. In spite of this record evidence of his presence, we observe that he was not listed with other past senior grand wardens as among the permanent members present. We presume this was simply an oversight.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges and continued one under dispensation; sent a telegram of sympathy and encouragement to Past Grand Master PHELPS, reported by the grand master as having been stricken with paralysis but happily himself hopeful of final recovery; assented to the Colorado proposition to request the Grand Lodge of Virginia to take the lead in the Washington memorial observance originally proposed by the former; thanked the local chapter of the Order of Eastern Star for their energetic aid in feeding the members during their stay in Oskaloosa; emphasized its reiteration of the doctrine that the lodge is not a collection agency, recognizing the fact that while it is unfortunate to be in debt and unable to pay all, it is not necessarily unmasonic; provided for a committee to investigate and report on the methods used in other grand jurisdictions to impart instruction in the ritual; made the projected raising by the Masons of England of an endowment for their Girls' and Boys' school in commemoration of the queen's diamond jubilee, and the fact that her son is the grand master of Masons in England, the excuse for sending a congratulatory letter to Queen Victoria on the completion of her reign of sixty years, and recognized the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, excluding from Iowa lodges all Masons in Mexico not in affiliation with that anomalous aggregation.

We have already referred to the part played in this business of recognition by the "special report" of the self-appointed champion of this anomalous body conceived and brought forth in illegitimacy, nursed in duplicity, and now probably so nearly moribund that its recognition by the few lawful grand lodges that have lined themselves up in its unsavory company will scarcely retard its complete disintegration. This volunteer paper is characterized by the hand-to-mouth style of argument which recklessly or forgetfully ignores the positions and facts of yesterday to sustain the positions of today, whose outcropping in the productions of Bro. PARVIN is observed by the Masonic world with constantly lessening surprise.

Bro. PARVIN at the outset draws a picture of the alleged Masonry of Mexico at the time of his visit to that country in January, 1865: "The Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masonry, which had from its organization created lodges and exercised jurisdiction over them and of 'Ancient Craft' or 'Symbolic Masonry of the three degrees,' did in the eighties (1889) relinquish and surrender all control and authority over the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason."

Bro. PARVIN does not stop to explain that the creation of lodges in and the exercise of jurisdiction over the three degrees was utterly without authority. The Supreme Council of Mexico was the direct offspring of the Supreme Council of the southern jurisdiction of the United States, the mother Supreme Council of the world, the same of which Bro. PARVIN is the deputy for the Valley of Iowa.

Bro. ALBERT PIKE, at the time of his death and for many years sovereign grand commander of this parent council, everywhere conceded to be the highest authority living or dead upon all matters connected with the Scottish Rite—including the constitutions real and pretended, open and secret, explicitly stated that none of these constitutions conferred any power to administer or meddle with the symbolic degrees, the degrees which under that name Bro. PARVIN identifies as the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason. If the members of the Supreme Council of Mexico—bound by the same constitutions as its parent—had all been lawful Master Masons made in lawful lodges instead of having been made in confessedly unauthorized bodies, and hence without power to confer the Masonic status, they would still have been possessed only of the authority of Master Masons and hence no more capable of creating a jawful lodge than any like number, or any other number of Master Masons picked up anywhere and casually met together.

But to return to Bro. PARVIN's narrative: "Thereupon, in 1890, a large, very large, majority of the lodges and grand lodges met in convention and organized, after the American plan, the 'Gran Dieta

Simbolica'—Grand Diet of Symbolic Masonry. This gran dieta, a national body or general grand lodge governing Ancient Craft Masonry, is similar to the national bodies in this country governing Royal Arch and Templar Masonry."

After the "American plan" in what? Not in Masonry, as no one knows better than Bro. PARVIN. If there is one point upon which all American grand lodges are nearer a unit than on any other it is in opposition to the creation of a general grand lodge. The bare recall of the early abortive attempts to create such a body in this country sent a shiver through pretty much every jurisdiction in the land at the time the preparations for the Masonic Congress of 1893 were taking shape, and nearly all of them made stipulations that are well reflected in the suggestion of Grand Master PHELPS, of Iowa, that the delegates whose appointment he advised "be directed to withdraw, as did our representatives in 1859, should there be any attempt to organize a supreme Masonic body." The grand lodge echoed this sentiment without a dissenting voice.

But Bro. PARVIN and his Mexican protege were in straits and some sort of American precedent, or simulacrum of a precedent must be had, and so the general grand chapter and the general grand encampment were seized upon for the moment. That they are a misfit from a *Masonic* standpoint goes without saying, but as we fear from some of his remarks that he considers our standpoint a prejudiced one, we hope to show by italicizing some of his remarks touching the Massachusetts departure that we have not been carried off our feet by some new-fangled prejudice. We quote from the Iowa report on correspondence for 1884:

The grand lodge [Massachusetts] sets out correctly, wisely, and well in its declaration that it "recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the grand lodges of the various states and territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world." Here she should have rested. Her members are *all* Master Masons, many are no more, and the grand lodge has no right, officially and authoritatively, to know of any other degrees or bodies. What can her members know of anything beyond the Master Mason's degree when they have gone no further and taken no others? *Are the degrees in the chapters, councils, and commanderies "degrees in Masonry? If so, what makes them so, pray tell us, beyond some such decree as that which has gone forth from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts?"*

Here follows another bit of *coloring* in his picture of the gran dieta:

It adopted and promulgated a constitution and code of statutes in harmony with the laws governing the craft in this country, save in this one particular: The law required the use of the "Book of Constitutions" upon all of its altars. It did *not* "exclude (as erroneously stated), the 'Great Light' from its altars," still the Bible was not found by us upon the altars of the Mexican lodges—by Mexican I mean the

membership being wholly or largely Mexicans, and by American lodges those in which the Americans predominated in its membership, and both working under charters granted by the "Gran Dieta"—while the American lodges, some five in number, all used it.

"Erroneously stated" by whom? By RICHARD E. CHISM, then master of Toltec Lodge No. 520, who first gave the statement to the Masonic world in his pamphlet entitled "An Inside View of Mexican Masonry," or by Bro. PARVIN who first publicly confirmed it?

In a letter to the *Voice of Masonry*, published in the September, 1895, number, Bro. PARVIN said:

In addition to the great departure from what are called the "Ancient Landmarks" that I have named, I may add that *in all the Masonic lodges and bodies*, both of the York and Scottish Rite, which I visited in the national capital, and in many of the state capitals, the Great Light of Masonry *is excluded from the altars and from the halls*, and the "Book of Constitutions" substituted instead.

Again, in a letter to Past Grand Master MILLER, of Kansas, Bro. PARVIN said (under date of January 11, 1896):

Not content with conferring the degrees upon women, they granted them charters creating women lodges; and while they did not by any enactment, either of the constitution or in its laws, prohibit the use of the Bible in their lodges, they did prescribe and require the Book of Constitutions therein, *and everywhere I visited in Mexico I found the Book of Constitutions upon the altars, and no Bible anywhere in sight.*

Now these earlier statements, with their sweeping averments of the absolute exclusion of the Bible from all the lodges and bodies, both of the York and Scottish Rite, which he visited, so absolute that nowhere in all his Masonic visitations in the republic was there a Bible anywhere in sight, were first hand information, the evidence of an eye witness, and therefore not subject to correction by hearsay testimony. And yet, before having an opportunity for further personal observations, that is as early as the writing of his contribution on Mexican Masonry to the report of Bro. COXE in June of last year, we find him saying therein:

During my visit to the Republic of Mexico in the months of February and March of 1895, I had an opportunity to satisfy myself upon these subjects; I found that the Gran Dieta did not by any law, much less constitutional provision, prohibit or exclude the Great Light from its altars—it did and does permit its use; it does, however, require by law the use of the Book of Constitutions upon its altars. I found during my visit to lodges and grand lodges *in some, and especially in all of the American lodges, the Great Light open upon the altar.*

This revision of his recollection of what he saw in Mexico was made after the meeting of the supreme council (S. J.) in October, 1895, when the deputy for Texas reported that the gran dieta had withdrawn the charters of the women lodges and ordered that the Bible should be used on all its altars, for in writing to Bro. MILLER in the



following January he states that since that meeting he had received further assurances on those points and says:

*I am further assured that the gran dieta does not require that the lodges shall place the Bible upon the altar, it neither forbids it nor interposes any objection to their doing so; it only requires that they use the Book of Constitutions.*

It will be seen that by the revision referred to, that the ameliorated view of the situation which he here communicates to Bro. MILLER apparently on the strength of assurances which he had received since they met at the supreme council in October, he was able to say in his contribution to the report of Bro. COXE, as quoted above, was the result of a personal study of the subject made on the ground during his February and March visit. Lost in admiration at the prescience which enabled him at a moment when he was overwhelmed with the conviction that a "state of things" existed which made the gran dieta unrecognizable "as a lawfully constituted body of Masons," to foresee that it might become desirable to find excuses for the body under whose administration these "obnoxious and unmasonic practices" prevailed, and at the self-restraint which enabled him to withhold for months the story of the successful study of the laws of the outlawed body undertaken with that end in view, we must try and pull ourself together enough to examine the *find*, because it has been used as a make-weight in securing recognition by at least two grand lodges, Kansas and Iowa. In the former the conclusion of the committee took this form: "The charges against the Gran Dieta as a sovereign grand lodge are shown never to have been true as to its constitution and by-laws;" in the latter it is less warily stated: "I found that the Gran Dieta did not by any law, much less constitutional provision, prohibit or exclude the Great Light from its altars—it did and does permit its use; *it does, however, require by law the use of the Book of Constitutions upon its altars.*"

We have italicized the last line because it is in itself the most ample evidence that the gran dieta did exclude the Bible from its altars by most positive enactment; not by naming the book—for that was unnecessary—but in requiring the use of the Book of Constitutions in *the one place in the lodge* which the Bible could occupy.

This requirement that some other book should be used upon the altars was just as potent in securing the exclusion of the Bible therefrom as if in good set terms it had said that the Bible should not be used there.

When the Grand Orient of France eliminated the requirement of belief in God from its organic law it did not mention God, it only failed to mention him in its definition of the basis of Freemasonry, viz: "Its basis is absolute liberty of conscience and the solidarity of humanity."



Yet the whole Masonic world at once agreed that the grand orient had excluded the requirement of the belief in Diety, and the Grand Lodge of Iowa was among the first to take that view and act upon it.

At the outset of his "special report" Bro. PARVIN refers to his contribution to the report of Bro. COXE last year, and says:

Bro. Coxe, in commenting upon my article and discussing the subject suggested, in which suggestion we concurred (though not his reason therefor), that "we (the Grand Lodge of Iowa) can better afford to let the gran dieta wait awhile and prove the genuineness of its reforms and its thorough loyalty to Ancient Craft Masonry, than to hastily accord recognition, and challenge thereby the adverse judgment of nearly the entire Masonic world.

Bro. COXE still sees no reason to change his convictions as to the wisdom of delay. Bro. PARVIN—for reasons which he states, and possibly for some which he does not—thinks further delay inexcusable. The former says in the introduction to his report on correspondence:

On Mexican Masonry the last word has not yet been spoken. It has been a matter of sincere grief that there should have been such irregularities and flagrant departures from the teachings and practices of universal Masonry; that there should have been such duplicity, concealments, and denials as to these irregularities on the part of prominent officials in our neighboring republic; and that candor still compels the judgment that not all statements from beyond the Rio Grande are conspicuously exact and truthful. In the conclusion of our report last year we summarized our arraignment of the gran dieta, and then counseled making haste slowly in the matter of official recognition. We regret to say that nothing has come to our knowledge during the year to change our convictions; on the contrary, they have been confirmed by new and wholly unexpected evidence which brings to our mind Paul's characterization of the people of Crete in his day.

Bro. PARVIN thus briefly tells how the gran dieta had "returned to the faith" at the time he concurred in the wisdom of Bro. COXE'S counsel:

In August of that year (1895) the gran dieta repealed its obnoxious laws on the subject of "women Masonry" and revoked the charters granted to women lodges. It went further, and promulgated a new "Code of Statutes," in which by statutory provision it *forbid* (1) "the making of women Masons," (2) "the women Masons from visiting lodges," and (3) required all of its lodges to place upon their altars the "Great Light" of Masonry; thus complying in all respects, and fully, with the demands we had made in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Iowa and of the grand lodges of the United States and of the world, as a condition precedent to their recognition of it as a governing body of Masons in Mexico.

He then presents the reasons which have accrued since that concurrence which he claims leave the opponents of immediate recognition absolutely without standing ground. The first is that "*two full years*" had then passed since the gran dieta inaugurated the reforms

demand of it. Bro. CHAMBERLAIN, deputy for the Valley of Texas, reported that the decree inaugurating these reforms was issued August 24, 1895, or a year and nine months prior to the date of Bro. PARVIN'S writing. But perhaps it is too much to expect to look for conspicuous exactness on this subject on either side of the Rio Grande.

Another reason given is that a full year had elapsed since Iowa decided that it were best to make haste slowly, and "‘no true Christian and Mason will ever place his Masonry above his religion, or his lodge above his church,’ by requiring a longer period of probation for recognition of a grand lodge than the church demands for admission to membership!" And further, that only a year's residence in the state is required of a profane before petitioning for the degrees of Masonry, why then should a grand lodge have to wait more than a year for a favorable answer to its request for recognition?

One feels like asking pardon in advance for dignifying such stuff by treating it as sober argument, but as it seems to have had weight with the Grand Lodge of Iowa, it may be permissible to suggest another illustration that may not be an absolute misfit: Only one month is required to elapse between the reception of a petition for the degrees and the report of the committee of inquiry. If in the prosecution of its inquiries the committee finds that the applicant has been living a lawless and scandalous life, and that when his "obnoxious practices" became bruited about he first with lying tongue denied the truth of the charges, but when confronted with a member of the lodge in high standing who had been an eye witness of his evil courses, admitted them but urged that he was powerless to help it, owing to his surroundings, and only when he found he must reform or stay out suddenly began to demonstrate his penitence by an ostentatious but lawless persecution of his partners in the scandals, why should the lodge heed the request for further time to report made by the prudent committee who had not yet been able to satisfy themselves of any genuine change in his character?

An additional reason given for his impatience of delay, given by Bro. PARVIN, was that the gran dieta had proved its loyalty to Ancient Craft Masonry during this probationary year, under "adverse circumstances," of which he says:

What are the "adverse circumstances" to which we have referred? Because of its revocation of the charters to the (three) women's lodges; and because of its requirement that the Holy Bible, the "Great Light" in Masonry, be used upon the altars of its lodges as upon its own, a few schismatic (Chism-atic) Masons, with the grand master of the grand lodge in the City of Mexico, and a few members (less than the lawful number required to constitute a subordinate lodge), withdrew, *seceded* from the gran dieta, and organized a clandestine grand lodge. Beside a few, very few, grand lodges and some subordinate lodges also

withdrew, and, save some that have returned to their allegiance, are in open rebellion to constituted authority.

This brings us to the reason which we before remarked was one which he did not give but which was possibly more potent than those stated—the fear that there might soon be nothing left to recognize. Bro. CHISM, the *enfant terrible* who first called public attention to the obnoxious and unmasonic practices of Mexican Masonry, has been talking again, and he says the gran dieta is practically dead. The quotation above made is Bro. PARVIN'S method of disposing of Bro. CHISM'S statement that the gran dieta is in a moribund condition, and it will be observed that it gives no hint to the extent to which Bro. CHISM alleges the disruption to have gone. In this it is clearly akin to the tactics of the New York committee who gave as a reason for recommending the recognition of the gran dieta that the charges against it had been fully met, when the subsequent disclosures of Bro. PARVIN showed that they had simply been suppressed. Neither Bro. PARVIN'S explanation of what he means by "adverse circumstances" nor in his subsequent reference to CHISM is there anything to lead the uninformed to suspect that his present offence is other than that of being a leader of rebellion and a traducer of his former associates. The subsequent reference to which we refer is the following:

Can it be that *blind prejudice* will hide the truth and give heed to the *only* opponent in that country, who by his personal and official acts has caused his expulsion from his lodge, grand lodge, and gran dieta, and also the "American Club," a large and influential organization composed of hundreds of the best American residents in the capital city? He it is, and he alone, who is flooding our lodges and grand lodges with false statements in a "scurrilous pamphlet," to which, strange as it may seem, the opponents of recognition seem to give full credit, though fully and completely refuted by Bro. Canton, grand secretary; by Bro. Dr. Parsons, worshipful master of Toltec Lodge, the oldest American lodge in the city; by Bro. Agramonte, worshipful master of Anahuac lodge, another American lodge; by Bro. De Gress, the first master of Toltec lodge, and by other American and Mexican Masons, including ourself, whose knowledge was obtained by much and labored investigation of parties to both sides of the question.

Now the damaging parts of Bro. CHISM'S "scurrilous pamphlets," so far as the gran dieta as an organization is concerned, are their statements as to its present status, because if true they show that its present constituent bodies are in such a minority as to take it out of the category of recognizable bodies, according to usage governing recognition, even if the question of the legitimacy of its constituents --individual and organic--is not raised.

The pamphlets from which we quote are entitled respectively "Mexican Symbolic Masonry" and "More Light upon Mexican Symbolic Masonry," by RICHARD E. CHISM, City of Mexico, 1897.

The author says:

The Grand Dieta which existed at the time of Bro. Parvin's visit in February and March, 1895, has since died a natural death, having been disrupted on August 13, 1895, and been formally dissolved as far as the action of its constituents could do so, in October, 1895.

Every grand lodge of this republic, that ever recognized the Grand Dieta (several grand lodges never did so) has formally withdrawn from all connection therewith, and this pretentious body now only governs four subordinate lodges in this city and a few more in the neighboring states to this capital.

The Grand Dieta now has no real existence outside of the so-called Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico. The same persons compose both. The same person, Don Ermilo G. Canton, the Masonic Fregoli, speaks with a double voice to the Masonic world, sometimes posing as grand secretary (the only real and ruling officer of the sham Grand Dieta) sometimes as the grand master of the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico.

The Grand Dieta never has the attendance of any of its officers, who are such only nominally, except the grand secretary, and its meetings are mostly fictitious. Not one meeting with more than a handful of members in attendance has been celebrated for over three years.

The list of over two hundred lodges published two or three years ago included many dead and some imaginary lodges, and the same practice is still kept up, as appears from Dr. Parsons' "Brief History."

Toltec Lodge, called 214, Anahuac Lodge, called 141, Germania, called 219, and Benito Juarez, called No. 3, are the only lodges under the grand dieta in this city. Toltec Lodge, claimed by Dr. Parsons to be the largest Masonic lodge in this republic, with nearly 200 active members, has in reality less than 100 members, and I was informed by a leading member thereof a short time ago that it is on the verge of dissolution. Anahuac Lodge has about 70 members, Germania has only 25 active members, and Benito Juarez Lodge (the only Mexican lodge they have) has less than 50 members. In all about 250 members in this capital, which is the stronghold of Freemasonry in the republic.

Dr. Parsons himself states that the grand lodges under the Grand Dieta are only *four* in number, one in this city, and one in each of the capitals of the states of Jalisco, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas.

There are 27 states, one federal district, and two territories in this republic, each state with a grand lodge of its own, so that, according to the showing of its best friends, the Grand Dieta has 23 out of 27 grand lodges against it, and cannot claim sovereignty over all Mexico or even over any considerable part of this republic.

Dr. Parsons further asserts (p. 644) that the Grand Dieta has 112 lodges with a membership of 16,029 Masons, or an average of 143 Masons to each lodge. Now in the United States, a Protestant country, where there are about twice as many Masons as in all the rest of the world together, the average membership is rather less than 75 Masons per lodge. In Canada, where the conditions in some respects resemble those of Mexico, the membership is sixty Masons per lodge.



It is absurd to suppose that the average membership in Mexico, where a Freemason is a marked man, under the ban of the Catholic church and watched by those of his own household, where lodge rooms outside of the largest towns must be concealed to avoid the popular wrath, directed by scheming priests, can be very nearly twice as large as it is in the United States and more than twice as large as in Canada, both countries where Freemasonry is honored and encouraged on every hand.

The facts are, as I have stated, that the whole Grand Dieta is now composed of less than twenty lodges, with possibly 1,000 members all told.

Any and all assertions to the contrary are simply falsehoods published for the purpose of deceiving the foreign grand lodges into recognition of a non-existent, sham Masonic power which has been utterly repudiated by every legitimate grand lodge in this republic.

The Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico (a district answering to our District of Columbia) was one of the rebellious grand lodges referred to by Bro. PARVIN, which, according to CHISM, was known as the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico during the time that it was one of the constituent bodies of the grand dieta. After the disruption of the 13th of August, 1895—which CHISM says was recommended by the grand master of the grand dieta, President PORFIRIO DIAZ—it assumed its original name and assumed to resume also its independent powers and existence, and with the others was put under the ban of excommunication by the gran dieta.

In a foot-note to CHISM's statement that "in October, 1895, General PORFIRIO DIAZ, the president of Mexico, who had been nominally grand master of the gran dieta, formally resigned his position as grand master," he states that "General DIAS never attended any meetings of the gran dieta nor took any part in its proceedings."

Bro. PARVIN says that Bro. CHISM's statements have been fully and completely refuted by Grand Secretary CANTON, of the gran dieta, Dr. PARSONS, master of the Toltec Lodge (under the gran dieta), and others; but judging from the pamphlets before us—CHISM's, CANTON's, and PARSONS'—this would seem to be rather a sweeping statement even if CANTON and PARSONS are to be accepted as reliable witnesses. It is to be remembered, however, that CANTON's vigorous assertions of the falsity of CHISM's original charges respecting the obnoxious and unmasonic practices which prevailed in Mexican Masonry (under the sway of the gran dieta) were shown to be untrue upon the evidence of Bro. PARVIN himself. Of Bro. PARSON's reliability as a witness we know only that in the March number of the *Constellation* (St. Louis) Grand Secretary VINCIL called him sharply to account for stating that the gran dieta had been recognized by the grand lodges of California and Iowa, Bro. VINCIL having first verified his own recollection by writing to the grand secretaries of both these



jurisdictions and receiving from them assurances that neither grand lodge had done so. One thing seems plain to us: No one can read these pamphlets without feeling that the "atmosphere of duplicity" which Bro. GOULD says "encircles all the official spokesmen who testify to the actual procedure under the Gran Dieta Simbolica," has not yet begun to clear up. CHISM on the one side and CANTON and PARSONS on the other, hoot at each other's statements as utterly unworthy of credit. We are without sufficient facts from disinterested third parties to enable us to strike the balance between the opposing figures of the two and thus reach a definite judgment as to the extent of the partially confessed disruption of the gran dieta. It is clear, however, that as between CHISM and CANTON, in view of the fact that in the former dispute the statements of CHISM were substantially verified, while those of CANTON were proven to be unvarnished under circumstances which apparently preclude all possibility of their being unconsciously so, CHISM's statements are entitled to the benefit of whatever doubt may exist.

One feature of the correspondence should be mentioned. CANTON says that CHISM's statement that Gen. DIAZ and other prominent Masons have retired from the gran dieta and recommended that it be finally dissolved is a bare-faced prevarication; that DIAZ resigned the grand mastership for the expressed reason that he had too much to do in the profane world to attend to it, and publishes the letter of resignation, the text of which is quite consistent with CANTON's interpretation. But CHISM has the fatal advantage that he is able to publish another letter from President DIAZ, written some months later—viz, March 12, 1896—accepting the honorary grand mastership of the Grand Lodge of the Federal District, a body which the gran dieta, or what there was left of that organization, had assumed to expel from Masonry several months before. It is noteworthy in this connection that while Bro. PARVIN made much last year of President DIAZ' connection with the gran dieta, he this year barely refers to him; it is perhaps superfluous to add that in this scanty reference there is no hint that the gran dieta no longer enjoys whatever of prestige attached to his official connection with it.

Another indication of the probable truth of the allegation that the Mexican hybrid is on its last legs is the anxiety of Bro. PARVIN to get recognition extended at the session under review, to do which it became necessary to bring in a special report upon a subject which had not been referred to him and by hook or crook to get that subject out of the hands of a conspicuously able, unpartisan, and judicious committee on correspondence with whom in the absence of other reference it naturally and properly rested, and out of the hands of the jurisprudence committee where it was sent by the grand lodge, by the heading-off report of a special committee.

The question asks itself at once, Why this haste if the *gran dieta* is falling to pieces? Only one sufficient answer suggests itself. If the *gran dieta* is crumbling, another year may make this so apparent that recognition could not be secured; and the opportunity to make another precedent to discredit the Masonry of the original plan, the Free and Accepted Masonry of the charges of a Freemason would be lost, and by so much the labors of the revolutionary propaganda in removing the landmarks set up by the fathers would have been vain. Moreover, if recognition could be secured at this session it might induce like action on the part of other grand lodges and perhaps check the process of disintegration long enough to serve the purposes of the revolutionists who have shown themselves ready not only to recognize as Masonic an organization wanting some of "those fundamental principles which characterize Masonry as defined by the charges of a Freemason," "without which"—as declared by the Chicago congress with the "unequivocal assent" of Bro. PARVIN—"the institution can not be identified as Masonry," but to foist upon the United States of Mexico a general grand lodge, the idea of which not one of them dares to defend as applied to the United States of America.

The report on correspondence (129 pp.), rendered doubly valuable by its topical index, is again by Bro. JAMES C. W. COXE. The elegance of Bro. COXE'S style is by general consensus the despair of the "guild," but year by year we marvel with increasing wonder how he can condense so much information and wise comment into so few pages and yet lose nothing of the easy flow of diction which is so enjoyable.

His fraternal review of Illinois reflects a thorough and painstaking examination of our proceedings for 1896. He quotes Grand Master SCOTT'S decision touching the practice of instructing some one to cast the vote of the lodge for a brother named, that "there must be a ballot for each elective office, at which each member present shall have the opportunity to vote," and commends it "as pre-eminently level-headed common sense"—and so say we all of us. He notes the unanimous adoption of the law against the use of the Masonic name for business purposes, and also the passage of the resolution expressing the sense of those then assembled that the grand master shall not succeed himself in office; and characterizes the oration of Vice-President STEVENSON as "a noble tribute to the work of the Craft and the high principles for which it stands." He gives the report on correspondence a notice that is generous in more senses than one, and referring to a matter heretofore a bone between us, says:

Four pages are given to the Graves case, in reviewing which our infelicities and shortcomings are excused on account of our late coming into the discussion. We are grateful for the kindness which prompts this utterance, but are not prepared either to plead ignorance or to confess judgment as to inaccuracy. So far as our courts

are concerned the case is closed, and we have no occasion to reopen it, nor cause for reviewing the issue. *Stare decisis!*

We have already given so much space to Iowa that we have none left for an adequate notice of Bro. COXE'S report, but some points must be mentioned. Touching the approved California decision against cremation, in which the grand master said that "the performance of the ceremonies of our ritual would not be appropriate on such an occasion," he says:

Doubtless not, on the occasion of cremation; but how about the service over the ashes of a cremated brother, which were duly taken to the cemetery for burial? We have participated in one such service, and saw no incongruity in the case.

Referring to the women made Masons in the Mexican lodges, which the gran dieta and its defenders now make it a virtue to have excluded, he says, under "Colorado:"

Just why Bro. Greenleaf should use the phrase "so-called women Masons" we are at a loss to understand. Lodges for women were chartered by the same authority which chartered lodges for men; the same form of charter was issued; the women lodges met in the same hall that was occupied by men; the charters hung side by side in the tyler's room; and more than once men and women sat in lodge together. If the members of these women's lodges are "so-called" Masons, are not the men who have been initiated, passed, and raised in lodges chartered by the Gran Dieta "so-called" Masons as well? The lodges existed by the same authority; each sex passed through the same ceremonies, received the same secrets, are possessed of the same modes of recognition; wherein is one any more "so-called" than the other? The women are not "clandestine" Masons, unless the men also are; nor were they "irregularly-made" Masons, save as judged by general Masonic law. *According to the standard of the Gran Dieta they were as regularly made as any Masons who have been made in any lodge chartered by that body*, so far as any evidence yet adduced shows. They were charged with no Masonic offense; but without charge, without trial, without even the decent apology of an assigned reason therefor, they are deprived of the privileges and benefits of the order, and turned out with the slur and sneer that they are merely "so-called" Masons.

He is in accord with the grand master of Pennsylvania who pointed out that the habit of calling some brother from the floor to take the West in the absence of the senior warden, is an invasion of the rights of the junior warden; in this we are not quite prepared to agree with him, but we accept without question his statement (under Delaware) that the Past Master's degree--so-called, "is the vermiform appendix of Freemasonry," and gratefully reflect that when Illinois some years ago kicked what Bro. GURNEY called "the ancient imposter" down the back stairs, she also unwittingly averted the danger of any future attack of a disease now alarmingly popular.

His conclusion is a strong, manly, and dignified assertion of the sacredness of his own convictions and of confidence in the integrity

of his own mental processes that commands our profoundest respect; and the temper in which he does this in the face of great provocation, challenges our admiration.

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## KANSAS, 1897.

41ST ANNUAL.

SALINA.

FEBRUARY 17.

The frontispiece of the Kansas proceedings is a phototype of the elegant stone mansion at Wichita, purchased for the centerpiece of a Masonic Home on the cottage plan as designed by the board of directors. Of the purchase money, \$21,000, the Masons of Wichita furnished \$5,000. The original cost of the property was about \$90,000. The Home was dedicated September 10, 1896, a special communication being held for the purpose, at which Illinois was amply represented by Past Grand Master M. M. MILLER, her minister resident. The Home was presented to the grand lodge by its president, Past Grand Master FULLER and received and dedicated with eloquent addresses by Grand Master COLEMAN in person. Not less eloquent was the comprehensive prayer of the grand chaplain, who spared neither age nor sex, nor concordant or discordant bodies save one, invoking blessings on all heads save the fez-covered head of the Moslem: the Shrine was the one straw that was not laid on the camel's back.

Five weeks after the dedication, when the Home had four inmates, a damaging fire occurred. The loss was happily covered by insurance, but applications for admission had to await repairs until the 6th of December. December 31, 1896, there were nineteen inmates, all that can be advantageously accommodated until certain extensions are made. The estimated expense of running the Home as then constituted is \$3,600.

The grand representative of Illinois was in evidence at the annual communication, and six other past grand masters were present.

The grand master (CHILES C. COLEMAN) announced the death of Past Grand Master OWEN A. BASSETT, two days after he had completed his sixty-second year. For forty years Bro. BASSETT had been a conspicuous figure in public affairs in Kansas and for thirty years prominent in Kansas Masonry. He was in the grand east in 1873 and 1874. He was of the many sided, all round type of American citizen, successively a teacher, civil engineer, lawyer, soldier, and jurist. He was a distinguished looking man of unusual stature and fine presence,



genial and companionable, and among our pleasantest recollections are those of the many hours spent in his society and that of Past Grand Master JOHN H. BROWN in Chicago during the week preceding the great fire, when they were visitors at our annual communication.

All of the addresses delivered at the services held in memory of Bro. BASSETT were of high average excellence and some of them exceedingly interesting, notably the eulogy of Past Grand Master JOHN GUTHRIE, which was rich in reminiscences of REES, SAQUI and others, who laid the foundation of Masonry in Kansas; and the address of Grand Chaplain BUSSEY, marked by singular beauty and trustfulness.

The grand master submitted five decisions, three of which follow:

1. One who is the agent of a non-resident brewing company, and as such is in charge of the warehouse and sale department of his employer, and either directly or indirectly, superintends and directs the sale of beer and other intoxicating liquors, in violation of the state laws, cannot lawfully receive the degrees of Masonry in this state.

2. While it is desirable, it is not absolutely necessary that the pallbearers at a Masonic funeral should be Masons.

3. Where a petitioner for the mysteries of Masonry permanently removes from the jurisdiction of a lodge before the committee of investigation makes its report, the lodge loses jurisdiction of him, and should cause his petition and deposit to be returned.

All were approved. No. 1 we print for information; No. 2 to inquire why it is desirable if it is not necessary, and No. 3 to say that we presume the general rule that jurisdiction obtains at all times after the receipt and reference of the petition, is held to lapse upon the discovery that the petitioner is ineligible.

The grand master suggested the importance of occasionally publishing the roll of membership as recommended by his predecessor, the grand secretary recommended that it be published in 1898, and a resolution looking to its publication every five years went to the finance committee. The grand lodge agreed with the committee that the advantages accruing are not equal to the cost.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges and continued one under dispensation; held an evening session on the first day for the dedication and consecration of the new Masonic Temple at Salina, being opened at the time on the first degree; listened to an oration by Bro. JOHN D. MILLIKEN that was worthy to be called such, wherein the orator ably treated Masonry, first, as an ideal; second, its misconceptions; third, its lessons, and fourth, the duties and privileges of Masons in relation to it; formally received the members of the diplomatic corps, who, on being introduced by the grand master, presented their reports; negatived a proposition to require a petitioner for the degrees, previously rejected, to present with his petition a waiver of



jurisdiction from the rejecting lodge, an insidious attempt to commit the jurisdiction to the doctrine which Bro. VAUX called perpetual objection, but generally styled perpetual jurisdiction; declined to concur in the "Maine proposition" on the stated ground that its constitution would not admit of such legislation, thus showing that in any attempt to secure a general consensus ameliorating the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction the alleged obstinacy of the jurisdictions which sustain the doctrine is likely to be matched by those which apply the principle for a shorter term; and agreed to meet next year at Wichita.

WILLIAM M. SHAVER, was elected grand master; ALBERT K. WILSON, re-elected grand secretary, both of Topeka.

The report on correspondence (187 pp.). the fourth by the author, is by Past Grand Master MATTHEW M. MILLER. It is an able paper and fully justifies our remark after reading his first report, that his continuance on the committee meant enlightenment for the Craft, no snoring in the guild, and a literary reputation for Kansas.

Eleven pages of his report are given to Illinois proceedings for 1896, beginning with this high compliment to Grand Master SCOTT:

Illinois has had in the grand masters who have presided over her Grand Lodge of Masons many brilliant orators and distinguished men; but the number of grand masters in Illinois or any other jurisdiction in this country who can express as forcibly, beautifully, and eloquently what they have to say as did Grand Master Owen Scott, in the addresses given by him and published in the volume before us, can be counted with less than the fingers of one hand. His response to the address of welcome at the corner-stone laying at Charleston was a perfect gem in appropriateness, in the elegance of its diction and eloquent utterance, as likewise was the commencement of his admirable address at the opening of grand lodge at its annual communication.

He briefly summarizes the grand master's annual address; characterizes the oration of Bro. STEVENSON as a production of merit; notes with gladness the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba, and gives the residue of something over ten pages to the report on correspondence and its author, who also gets throughout the Kansas report frequent, more or less copious, sparkling notices, generally bearing the unmistakable bouquet of the imperial vintage.

Bro. MILLER resurrects his old comparison of DON QUIXOTE apparently as alone adequate to illustrate our attitude towards the Holy Empire, and says:

Notwithstanding our innate modesty of conception, as to our own ability to attract the attention of the learned and facile writers of the Guild, we confess that the twenty pages which Bro. R. has written for our instruction, inspires us with the suspicion that possibly something we have written may have been the spur to this unusual display of consideration and attention to the Kansas review.

Having carefully looked through the pages we devoted to Kansas without discovering a line referring to him in which we transcended the limits of courteous discussion, we can only conjecture that in likening us to GULLIVER, MUNCHAUSEN, and URIAH HEPP, and his choice and varied reference to us as a whangdoodle, a pharisee, and a bigot, he is not speaking in his own proper person as a Mason and a gentleman, but simply illustrating automatically and unconsciously the possibilities of the imperial vernacular.

In our review of the action of the Grand Lodge of Kansas in recognizing the Mexican grand diet, he correctly says that we start out (in the brief epitome we gave of the history of Masonry in that republic) with a quotation from Bro. GOULD, referring to the Escoseses and Yorkinos Masonico-political factions, of which he cannot see the pertinency, "as the imaginative historian avers they both died, and the historical narrative does not resurrect either." Neither is its value apparent; at least it is not confessed, but inasmuch as the quoting of this bit of surplusage from an author of acknowledged standing stamps us as an "imaginative historian" and thus furnishes him with the stockbroth of his argument, he should be the last to look such a gift horse in the mouth.

Continuing he says:

We are then treated to a statement concerning an organization called the "Mexican National Rite," which "during the civil war came under the ban of government and church and practically disappeared"—died we suppose, through the reservation implied in "practically disappeared" might indicate continued life sub-rosa. It occurs to us to remark parenthetically that none of these bodies came up to the exact altitude required by Bro. Robbins's plumb line, but as the Escoseses wore out the Yorkinos and then through inanition turned up their toes to the daisies and were succeeded by the National Rite, which did not satisfy the imperial government of Maximilian, the Roman Catholic church or even Bro. Robbins. and consequently deserved to die. Bro. R. easily clears his deck for action for his special *bete noir*, the Holy Empire. Chronologically Bro. R. then goes back to 1860, etc.

The statement respecting the Mexican National Rite was a fair abridgment of Bro. GOULD's reference thereto, in which—being an abridgment—quotation marks were not used. Bro. MILLER might have saved himself his parenthetical, ill-directed, and untimely wit in coupling our name with the imperial government of MAXIMILIAN and the Roman Catholic church, but for the eagerness to discredit us as an "imaginative historian" which led him to overlook the fact that the statement referred to a period long antedating the Austro-French invasion of Mexico.

We do not propose to follow Bro. MILLER through all his exemptions of the lawyer's rule that if you go before a jury with a weak case you must pitch into the opposing counsel. The Craft are

not interested in our idiosyncrasies, our ambitions, the "spells" that may be over us, except in so far as they bear upon the question under discussion, and we shall avoid frittering away our space with personal matters as much as possible: contenting ourself as nearly as may be practicable in this connection with the sweeping assurance that all our statements as to the course of events in the alleged Masonry of Mexico, represented by our brother—either by direct assertion or by inuendo—as the figments of our distempered brain, rest upon, and are generally very nearly in the language of writers whose labors have made the Masonic world their debtors. For the conclusions we have drawn from these facts—legitimate objects of attack by any who think them unwarranted—we are justly responsible.

Bro. MILLER says we did not kill off the grand orient (as we did the Yorkinos and Escoseses—by taking note of the announcement of their death), and this is correct, but as Bro. PARVIN, who had the same interest in keeping the Yorkinos alive that Bro. MILLER has, says that it had "only a nominal existence," we were justified in saying that the sway of the supreme council was so nearly complete that no opposition to its plan was feared from that quarter. Further speaking of our reference to the supreme council, he says:

He speaks in one breath of their disclaimer of any authority over the symbolic degrees, and in the next evolves from his distempered mental imagining the convocation of the lodges by the power of the supreme council. Further, to establish a connection which shall make his insinuation plausible, he draws again upon his imagination, ousts the real acting sovereign grand commander of the supreme council of Mexico, Louis Pombo, from his office, and bestows it upon the nominal grand master of the grand lodge in the following choice bit of intended sarcasm:

But the Holy Empire never completely relinquishes its hold on anything it has once enjoyed, if it can help it, and if the disclaimer didn't have a string to it, the new body which was organized in consequence of it, did. Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the sovereign grand commander of the supreme council, is the grand master of the Grand Symbolic Diet, a feature which assimilates the new body to the Grand Orient family, an outgrowth to the Scottish Rite.

If Bro. R. had desired to be considered, much more been disposed to be fair, he would not have asserted as true on one page that which is contradicted on the next page by himself, when he refers to "Dr. Pombo, the working executive head of that body," which assertion, to make the most charitable comment possible, does not give us a proper conception of the entire truth when compared with that just above quoted.

Our "assertion" that General PORFIRIO DIAZ was the sovereign grand commander of the supreme council, was, as Bro. MILLER is aware, strictly true, although he could hardly be expected to publish the following extract from Bro. PARVIN'S letter to the *Voice of Ma-*

sonry, from which we compressed the information that Dr. POMBO was "the working executive head of that body:"

In the supreme council women took the degrees up to the fourteenth, but no further, as I was informed by Dr. POMBO, the head of the body, although President DIAZ is nominally the head of both the supreme council and the gran dieta. The former is governed by the deputy, Dr. POMBO, and the latter by the grand secretary, CANTON.

Bro. MILLER characterizes our remarks touching the Holy Empire, quoted above as "a choice bit of intended sarcasm." It was not intended for prophecy, but less than a year has sufficed to show how accurately we had sized up the imperial outfit, string and all. Less than a year finds the string pulled in; the gran dieta disrupted and its then head, Sovereign Grand Commander DIAZ, and his deputy grand commander, Dr. POMBO, enrolled with their consent as honorary grand masters of one of the seceding grand lodges, expelled for its part in the disruption. We may add that as near as we can make out (amid the rapid changes of names and allegiance) the tangled web of Mexican "Masonic" history, that the body of which President DIAZ is now honorary grand master—or was at last accounts—seems to be the one in whose veins—according to Bro. MILLER'S account—flows the blue blood of the Yorkinos.

We may further add that if Bro. MILLER'S contribution to the later history of one of the Mexican bodies is correct, the Yorkinos were not murdered either by Bro. GOULD or ourself, but existed as an organized remnant until they became *felo de se* when the organization placed itself under the jurisdiction of a supreme council. The contribution referred to is as follows:

Sometime after its reestablishment in 1865, the grand lodge Valle de Mexico No. 1, working the York Rite exclusively, through the same methods by which our ancestors thought it not incompatible to work the chapter, templar, and council degrees, under warrants emanating from a grand lodge, and with the same lack of information as to its own sovereign character which characterized eminent American Masons at the same period—while still preserving its character as a grand lodge, placed itself under the jurisdiction of the supreme council of Mexico. This continued for some years, until 1878, when the grand lodge Valle de Mexico, No. 1, declared its absolute sovereignty as a Masonic power. It then comprised fifty-one symbolic lodges. In 1879 it organized the Supreme Grand Orient of Mexico—a body that as late as January, 1890, comprised eighteen grand lodges and 193 subordinate lodges.

In asserting the lineal descent of this body from legitimate Masonry of the POINSETT era, Bro. MILLER maintains that the several York Rite lodges instituted by Minister POINSETT in 1825 united in organizing the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, the first grand lodge ever instituted in Mexico, and that York Rite Masonry thus instituted never was extinct; that one of the lodges, called "Union and



Fraternity," instituted in 1825, had an uninterrupted existence until 1865, when, with a membership of 200, it divided into three York Rite lodges, one working in Spanish, one in German, and one in English, and reestablishing the grand lodge under its old name, "the Grand Lodge Valle of Mexico," adding to it "No. 1," to signify that it was an assertion of continued existence of the original body, and points this narrative with the opinion that this was "just as valid a grand lodge as that of Michigan, or Maine, or any of those that bent for a time before the MORGAN anti-Masonic blast."

The period when the grand lodge thus "reestablished" was disestablished is not fixed by the narrator, nor is it stated whether at the time of the segregation of the lodge Union and Fraternity there was also a segregation of the name, or whether during the time when the fragments were waiting the auspicious moment when their reunion should reestablish the grand lodge they had mourned as orphans, and subsequently they made one name in three different languages serve for the whole three or the three wholes of the Siamese triplets. Desirable as this information is, however, the lack of it is not, perhaps, so material as to argue the want of a proper degree of imagination on the part of the narrator.

But there is an essential feature lacking in this interesting narrative—interesting as must ever be the story of a body whose fertility of resource enabled it to multiply itself by division and manufacture a new, live parent who should be identical with the one whose death could alone put these resources to such a test. The narrator unfortunately fails to inform us whether after the segregation of the orphaned lodge and before the coalescence of its disjointed parts had created a new grand lodge, the old charter received by the unit from the defunct grand lodge served for all three of the fractions; whether each one of the fractions had an equal-sized strip of the ancestral parchment, or whether three whole charters, one for each fraction, were evolved out of the "environment." Definite information as to the authority under which these bodies worked is the first condition for a correct judgment as to the validity of the alleged grand lodge produced by them, no matter how "broad-gauged" the judge.

But even if the lawful character of the parent unit is beyond question, if it can by splitting itself into three parts fulfill the condition which requires at least three lodges to join in forming a grand lodge—and the fact of the splitting shows that this condition was conceded to be imperative—and create a grand lodge as valid as the Grand Lodge of Michigan, what a useless waste of time and money it was for three of the Michigan bodies whose parent grand lodge had bent for a time before the anti-Masonic blast, to apply to another grand jurisdiction for charters in order to "re-establish" their grand



lodge under its old name, when one body (with one charter thus secured and properly carved up would have served the turn.

We have already seen (in the quotation in which we said Bro. MILLER referred to the *later* history of this body) that some time after its re-establishment in 1865, the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico No. 1, "working the York Rite exclusively," while still preserving its character as a grand lodge placed itself under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of Mexico. We have also seen that this continued until 1878, when the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico No 1, declared its absolute sovereignty as a Masonic power, comprising at the time fifty-one symbolic lodges. That it was intended that the inference should be drawn that these fifty-one lodges "worked the York Rite exclusively" is plain from the later context wherein he asserts it, if not explicitly then implicitly, by asking if we do not know it to be a fact that the Grand Orient of Mexico, the legitimate successor to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico No. 1 (by which it was organized in 1879) maintained the "(New) York Masonry kept alive and vigorous since its first inception in 1825?"

It would be interesting to know how much of its character as a grand lodge the transformationist of the Mexican Valley still preserved what time it was under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of Mexico. Did it issue the charters of the fifty-one symbolic lodges it comprised in 1878, or were they issued by the supreme council? If during the time it was subordinate to the supreme council it could issue a so-called charter that did not require the signature of the sovereign grand commander to make it valid, then it enjoyed a distinction as unique as that of its second birth when like Macduff it was from its "mother's womb untimely ripped."

According to Bro. MILLER it was not only originally; after its second birth and after its second death by suicide (when it gave its allegiance to the supreme council); but afterwards, under the guise of the Supreme Grand Orient of Mexico—the defender, preserver, and propagator of "York Rite Masonry kept alive and vigorous since its first inception in 1825." Bro. TYLER, of Texas, the first foreign discoverer of the gran dieta (and since that time its defender), and Bro. PARVIN both say that the supreme grand orient—the link by which Bro. MILLER connects the Masonry of the Gran Dieta with the Yorkinos—was the outgrowth of a schism in the Supreme Council of Mexico, established by the Southern Supreme Council of the United States in 1865. When doctors like MILLER and PARVIN (both of the highest grade of the imperial school) disagree, the only thing to do is to fall back on the family history and the constitutional tendencies of the patient. From the very nature of things purely Ancient Craft bodies are not subject to the disease of grand orientism. The conditions are all wanting that can

afford a proper nidus for the lodgment and development of its germs; and so far as we are aware there is no instance in history where Free and Accepted Masonry that has not been previously crossed with high riteism ever spawned a grand orient. We consider it more probable therefore, that Bro. MILLER has been mistaken in his sources of information, than that the body which was the precursor and progenitor of the Supreme Grand Orient of Mexico—according to Bro. MILLER'S genealogical tracings—was maintaining the Masonry planted in Mexico by a grand lodge in 1825. It requires a greater stretch of credulity to believe this latter alternative possible, than to accept the statement of Bro. TYLER that at the time the gran dieta was organized all the lodges in Mexico were working the Scottish rite except Toltec lodge, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1883. Another reason for doubting that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico No. 1, was of the Masonic family planted in 1825, is the fact that it was in this body and its subordinates that women Masonry and women lodges first cropped out under the sway of the gran dieta; for it is to be remembered that it was in the Scottish Rite bodies subordinate to the supreme council that at an earlier date the degrees up to the fourteenth were conferred on women, as related to Bro. PARVIN by Dr. POMBO, the deputy grand commander of the supreme council, and as indicated by the correspondence on the subject between POMBO and ALBERT PIKE, years earlier.

Presumably to show the injustice of our remark that the Holy Empire never completely relinquishes its hold on anything it has once enjoyed, and incidentally to show that the jurisdiction exercised over the three degrees in Mexico was the result of accident rather than design, Bro. MILLER, finding our "history" printed in part in the "History of Freemasonry" (GOULD), regrets that we did not quote more fully from it [notwithstanding the quotations were explicitly credited to an article by Bro. GOULD found in the transactions of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, of London, for the year 1893], for instance the following:

"In the year 1858 or 1859," according to an official report,\* "Bro. Lafon de Ladebat went to Mexico with authority from Bro. Albert Pike (of Washington, D. C.) to organize and establish Masonry on a sound basis in that country. *Unfortunately Bro. Ladebat did not organize a Grand Lodge of Symbolic Masonry first, as instructed, but constituted the supreme council, with jurisdiction over the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason.*"

Our impulse to doubt the correctness of this "official report" because it was made before Bro. PIKE had satisfied himself that the constitutions of the Scottish Rite did not authorize supreme councils to create and govern symbolic lodges, is more than justified by the sweeping assertion of Bro. PIKE himself, made in 1890, that the Su-

\*Proceedings Grand Lodge Louisiana, 1884, Appendix, page 5.

preme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction had "never once in the eighty-eight years of its existence, even for a moment, *thought of* establishing a blue lodge." The italics are his own.

Bro. MILLER also reproduces the following from the same article in "The History of Freemasonry," and arches his brows as he says he cannot conceive how it escaped our notice:

The Supreme Council of Mexico in a Balustre numbered XXX, and dated April 25, 1883, renounced its jurisdiction over the Symbolical degrees and promulgated a variety of regulations with regard to grand and subordinate lodges.

We thank him for calling our attention to it, on account of its bearing on the following illustration of imperial manners:

Now, Bro. R., we distinctly assert that you draw *exclusively* upon your imagination in the following claim, viz: That the supreme council "set on foot a project for an organization which at last nominally should have control of the symbolic lodges, and accordingly on the 24th day of December of that year (1889) it paved the way by formally relinquishing forever all claim to jurisdiction over the first three degrees."

In this case the italics are ours. Had he read carefully GOULD'S abridgment of "An Inside View of Mexican Masonry," in the article from which we had confessedly been quoting, he would have been less reckless in his assertion. We quote a portion of what he doubtless overlooked:

"It will be seen and is a fact," observes Bro. CHISM, that the organization of the Gran Dieta, which now claims exclusive jurisdiction over Symbolic Masonry in this republic, was not the result of any convocation or convention of Masons; it was the act of the Supreme Council A. and A. S. R., which called the Gran Dieta into existence, and it still exists by the will of that supreme body."

It will be seen that the basis for our claim was quite ample without drawing upon our imagination, but we are free to confess that this basis was greatly strengthened by our observation of the methods of the High Rite propaganda in recent years, on both sides of the Rio Grande. And now Bro. MILLER has contributed largely to confirm our estimate of the characteristics of the imperial outfit on the Mexican side of that historic river. Balustre XXX, to which he calls our attention affords another excellent illustration of renunciation with a string to it. A copy of a document which we have before us shows in detail the conditions on which the supreme council renounced its jurisdiction over the symbolical degrees, referred to by the historian as "a variety of regulations with regard to grand and subordinate lodges."

The "balustre" before us was promulgated on the 27th day of May, 1886. By its terms the balustre of April 25, 1883, is rescinded as not being sufficiently explicit. The decree of May 27, 1883, has just been

recirculated by order of the supreme council, that "high body" having "deigned to order" it to be circulated again because of "difficulties having arisen, of late, with the Symbolical Masonry of Mexico about its regularity—a regularity which is disputed by several groups." It is certified to by the grand secretary general, JUAN N. CASTELLANOS, who says it "has been in force since its promulgation, and is still in force and vigor at the present time."

This decree lays down the conditions upon which grand lodges may "exercise jurisdiction over symbolic Masonry, and in one case that of the Federal district, not only prescribes that the grand lodge shall be formed "according to the prescriptions of *our* constitution," but fixes the date when the officers shall be installed. It further prescribes that the constitutions shall be published with the greatest brevity possible, and lays down as a fundamental condition of exercising the jurisdiction which the supreme council forever renounces (and renounced again in 1889) the "unalterable preservation of the formulas, rituals, obligations, signs, grips, and passwords *which are known to us.*"

Touching alleged Pennsylvania precedents for the recognition of grand lodges organized by unauthorized bodies, Bro. MILLER says:

The speculation that lodges dissolving their connection with a provincial grand lodge, *still retaining their warrants*, could not have lacked authority, may be true, but *that* is not the issue; the issue is upon lodges "which dissolved their connection with a provincial grand lodge—*repudiated the authority of their warrants by enactment*, and without warrants or any other authority, through their representatives, met, organized a grand lodge, and started in business as Masons without the sanction of a lawful warrant of *any* character."

We beg to insist that *that* is the issue, because we know of no lodges in Pennsylvania that dissolved their connection with an English provincial grand lodge except the lodges which united to form the present Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and they did not repudiate the authority of their warrants by enactment in any other sense than all lodges do when met to organize an independent grand lodge. They simply "closed the provincial grand lodge forever," and immediately organized an independent grand lodge. The question whether in the process of dissolving the old and organizing the new there was a moment of time when events paused on the "dead centre" and left the lodges resting on nothing, is scarcely worth discussing, it being identical with the question whether the brethren then met in provincial grand lodge for the purpose of forming an independent grand lodge, by the act of closing the former revoked the charters under which the lodges acted who sent them there.

Bro. MILLER says that our second reason for holding that the unauthorized lodge or lodges with which FRANKLIN was connected (prior to June 24, 1734,) had never once had and then lost regularity,



viz: that no lodges were ever constituted under the deputation to DANIEL COX (1730) appointing him provincial grand master of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, looks "like a *non-sequitur*," and we presume this which follows consecutively is his reason for thinking so:

Cox's deputation ceased June 24, 1732, when Henry Price's began. To him he made application for duly constituted authority to hold his lodge, and as Bro. Sereno D. Nickerson demonstrates in his article on "Cosmopolitan Masonry—First Glimpses in North America," in the following:

That this (duly constituted authority) was what Franklin asked, and that his request was granted, is distinctly and positively asserted in the record of the first Provincial Grand Lodge of New England, in the following words:

"5734, June 24th. About this time Our Worsh'l Bro'r Mr. Benj'n Franklin, from Philadelphia, became acquainted with Our Rt. Wors'l Grand Master, Mr. Price, who further Instructed him in the Royal Art, and said Franklin, on his Return to Philadelphia, call'd the Brethren there together, who petition'd Our Rt. Worsh'l Grand Master for a constitution to hold a Lodge, and our Rt. Worsh'l Grand Master having this year Rec'd Orders from the Grand Lodge in England to Establish Masonry in all North America, did send a Deputation to Philadelphia, appointing the Rt. Worsh'l Mr. Franklin First Master; which is the beginning of Masonry there."

Bearing in mind that until PRICE received his commission none had ever been sent to America save that of COX, which was issued in 1730, but under which no lodges were organized, it follows with tolerable plainness that a lodge existing before and during the period between the dates of these commissions had never had any regularity to lose.

"We may remark in passing that the issue of PRICE'S commission as provincial grand master of New England did not at the time in any way affect the life of that issued to COX, whose jurisdiction covered the middle provinces. Nobody has claimed for PRICE that his authority was extended to all North America until 1734, and PRICE himself fixes the date at 1735. FRANKLIN'S letter to PRICE disclosing the fact that he had "seen in the Boston prints an article of news from London, importing that at a grand lodge held there in August last Mr. PRICE'S deputation and power was extended over all America, was dated November 28, 1734. The entry in what Bro. NICKERSON calls "the record of the first Provincial Grand Lodge of New England," referring to this matter (and quoted above) is dated June 24, 1734, some months previous to the beginning of the correspondence between FRANKLIN and PRICE begun. This shows that the so-called "record" has only a vague value as evidence and "demonstrates" nothing unless supported by other testimony. It is now generally understood that there are now in existence no early min-



utes of the first Provincial Grand Lodge of New England and that what passes for the "record" from its organization until 1750 or 1751 is a compilation of brief chronicles made by CHARLES PELHAM (whose name appears as grand secretary about that time), probably from scraps and from the memory of others than himself. For the first eighteen years of the "records" no secretary's name appears. PELHAM'S is the first, and the record is all in his handwriting from the beginning.

There is no other evidence than this chronologically dislocated chronicle quoted by Bro. NICKERSON that FRANKLIN ever received a deputation from PRICE; and no evidence whatever that if such a deputation was sent it was accepted, but much to the contrary, including the known incorrectness of the statement that this "was the beginning of Masonry there."

Bro. MILLER further says:

Masonry existed before lodges and grand lodges. It existed in the United States before warranted lodges or grand lodges were thought essential. It is a law to itself, and when it develops in a new country from germs implanted by English, Scottish, Irish, or Continental Masonry, or all of them combined, and spreads over and exercises sovereign power in such country, it must be judged by its own environment and the conditions where it exists, and not by the requirements which centuries of evolution have perfected in one particular Masonic jurisdiction.

The first part of the statement that Masonry existed before lodges and grand lodges is broader than we would dare to make it, but so far as the latter part of it is concerned, using the term grand lodge in the sense which has attached to it since 1717, it is a truism. The statement that it existed in the United States before warranted lodges were thought essential we are quite sure he will agree was too hastily made when he reflects that FRANKLIN in his letter to PRICE, referring to the *Masonry earliest existing in the United States*, recognized the necessity of "the sanction of some authority derived from home;" and that he shows that grand lodges were then deemed essential by referring to "the privilege they [the brethren of Pennsylvania] at present enjoy of holding annually their Grand Lodge, choosing Grand Master, Wardens and other officers, who may manage all affairs relating to the Brethren here with full power and authority according to the customs and usages of Masons."

"When we construe the condition that no man or body of men have power to make innovations in its body," says Bro. MILLER, "we must not forget that the 'body of Masonry includes those universal usages and customs of the fraternity and the fundamental and unchangeable principles upon which it is founded' (SCHULTZ), as well as ancient charges, whose adoption or sanction is now questioned, or

landmarks upon which no two Masons agree, or rituals which every one concedes have been changed, so that a thirty-year-old Mason can not recognize more than a semblance to the work he knew in perfection in the days of his youth." Bro. SCHULTZ is right, and it is because the fundamental and unchangeable principles are so well agreed upon that when an attempt is made to legitimate the work of dissenters from the original plan—who, if they were within the fraternity instead of outside of its pale where Bro. DRUMMOND says the attempt to change Masonry puts those who make it, would constitute a fraction of about one-twentieth of the whole number—we begin at once to hear about the "environment" and "the Masonic law there prevailing" and other euphemisms for Masonic lawlessness, all gravely put forward as reasons why the nineteen-twentieths should endorse the attempt of the other twentieth to change the polity ingrained in the structure of the institution. To refuse this endorsement they say is to deny the universality of Masonry.

While it is true that it is difficult to secure a general consensus as to the landmarks in detail, largely, perhaps chiefly because of differing definitions of the word, it is also true that the Craft is in general accord as to what the Masonry is in whose interest the landmarks were set up—the Masonry that is defined and bounded by the charges of a Freemason. The conclusion of the Masonic Congress of 1893 on the subject of landmarks was as follows:

The conclusion of the congress is, that the ancient landmarks are those fundamental principles which characterize Masonry as defined by the charges of a Freemason, *and without which the institution cannot be identified as Masonry*, combined with the essentials of the unwritten language by which brethren distinguish each other as Masons."

The italics are ours. This "conclusion," which was offered after two or three other definitions had been essayed, commanded the instant assent of the congress and was adopted without a dissenting voice by the one hundred or more representative Masons composing that body, including Grand Master THOMPSON and Past Grand Masters BASSETT and POSTLETHWAITE, of Kansas.

Bro. MILLER again speaks:

Bro. Robbins, with a "this settles it" air, gives us the following: "At the time when the charges of a Freemason were agreed to, Free and Accepted Masonry occupied the whole ground, and there is nowhere any Masonry, genuine or alleged, that has not been directly or indirectly derived from it." All of which might be true, and then what of it? We have seen it nowhere alleged that Bro. Robbins has anywhere unfurled his red flag of annihilation against the Royal Arch, nor does the cross of the Templar, his feathers, or even his glittering blade, appear to excite his contempt or derision; and yet these were unknown "when the charges of a Freemason were agreed to" if Bro. Robbins can fix the time when, or the place where, that important event first took place.

If Bro. MILLER had been familiar with our discussion of the questions growing out of the "Massachusetts departure" beginning with our contribution to Bro. GURNEY'S review of Massachusetts in 1883, he would have been abundantly informed as to our attitude towards the Royal Arch and Templar degrees; but he did not need that information to enable him to suggest an ample reason why the Capitular and Templar rites were not brought as prominently to the front as the Scottish Rite; he knows that the organic relation of all three of them to Masonry is precisely the same—each makes the possession of the three degrees of Masonry a prerequisite to admission—and he also knows that of these the Scottish Rite alone has ever presumed upon the fact that their members are also Masons to claim, either for the purpose of exercising or of assuming to "waive," any power or authority to organize or administer the Masonry of the lodge.

All of these rites were equally unknown when the "Charges of a Freemason" (also known as ANDERSON'S Constitution") were agreed to by the Grand Lodge of England (March 22, 1722) and each of them for one or more reasons lacks or possesses characteristics which forbid its being identified as Masonry."

Bro. MILLER says, as we have seen, of our statement that "at the time when the charges of a Freemason were agreed to, Free and Accepted Masonry occupied the whole ground, and that "there is nowhere any Masonry, genuine or alleged, that has not been directly or indirectly derived from it," that if this be all true then "What of it?"

This at least: The law being fixed defining the characteristics essential to the identification as such of anything assuming to be Masonry, and the Masonry organized under it and capable of such identification *occupying the whole ground*, the conclusion can neither be escaped nor dodged that there was then nowhere any "Masonic law there prevailing"—drawn from an environment or any other vague limbo—under which might be organized as Masonry something that was a flat denial of nearly every prescription of the charges of a Freemason. Further: There being then nowhere in existence any Masonry that was not organized on the plan of this fixed law, if there is now anything calling itself Masonry that is not identifiable as Masonry by reference to the law—and the makeup of the chorus that is now whistling the unchangeable law down the wind would indicate not only that there is, but that they are fully conscious of its limitations—it follows that it was brought into existence by dissenters from the original plan, such as Bro. MILLER requires every master-elect to promise to discountenance, as a condition of being installed into office. It also follows that if there is now anywhere a Masonic law "there prevailing" which validates the work of so-called lodges built upon dissent from the original plan, it has been derived from the

same lawless source as the bodies whose only ægis it is, and being at once the product and the inspiration of Masonic anarchy it is fully entitled to a monopoly of the "red flag."

Bro. MILLER concludes his report with an article on "Mexican Masonry," in the course of which he says:

Illinois having recognized Cuba, and having gone one *farther* than most grand lodges by recognizing a grand lodge which recognized the colored grand lodge of Ohio (See Ohio report) must ere long rise to enquire of its distinguished jurisprudent and correspondent, "Where are we at?"

The Ohio report does not bear out the language of Bro. MILLER, but says that "the Grand Lodge of Illinois recognizes a subordinate lodge of the Grand Lodge League in Germany, viz., the Grand Lodge Three Globes of Berlin," and M.W. Bro. CUNNINGHAM is careful not to say that the Grand Lodge Three Globes had recognized the colored grand lodges; nor does he even say that the Grand Lodge League had done so. What the Ohio report *does* say is this:

Bro. ROBBINS is also aware doubtless, from its proceedings that the Grand Lodge of Ohio does not yet recognize the Grand Lodge League for reasons fully stated in the report of your committee on correspondence in 1892, and that its recognition was then referred to the M.W. Grand Master of Masons in Ohio with power to act, *when assured* that the Grand Lodge League, or its subordinates, does *not* recognize the so-called colored grand lodges.

The impression apparently sought to be conveyed by Bro. MILLER'S language is that Illinois had recognized a grand lodge that prior to such recognition had itself recognized the colored grand lodges. If Bro. CUNNINGHAM had been still more careful of his language and said that the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, which had been recognized by Illinois several years before, in 1871 became confederated with other German grand lodges in the German Grand Lodge League, and that this league subsequently recognized the colored grand lodges of Ohio—perhaps the colored grand lodges of the whole country, the impression conveyed would—so far as Illinois is concerned—have coincided very exactly with the facts.



## KENTUCKY, 1896.

97TH ANNUAL.

LOUISVILLE.

OCTOBER 20.

No less than fourteen past grand masters were present.

The approaching centennial of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky (organized October 16, 1800) begins to cast its shadows before. The grand master (FRANK CLOUD GERARD) refers to the grand project on foot to establish an old Masons' Home on the one-hundredth anniversary; suggests that the centennial proceedings should contain an illustrated account of Freemasonry in Kentucky—room being made for it by dispensing with the printing of the returns and boiling down the report on correspondence—and also that the propriety of holding a Masonic congress at that time be considered.

The centennial committee report gratifying progress in securing subscriptions for the proposed home; concur in the suggestion touching the centennial proceedings and have until next year to report in detail, and ignore the suggestion respecting a Masonic congress.

Among the twenty-one decisions submitted are the following:

3. A dimit was granted, but before the certificate of this action had been delivered the brother deserted his family and run away with his cook. Held, under regulation 278, also under the general rule that an act may be rescinded if it has not gone beyond the reach or control of the body, the lodge was authorized to "reconsider" its action and proceed to a trial.

4. A member of Lodge No. 323 resided on the side of Barren river, opposite the lodge room and of the residences of the master and wardens, who were not informed of the fact of his death. The river could not be forded, being out of its banks from heavy rains. The junior past master of the lodge convened some of the brethren and undertook to open a lodge of Master Masons without knowledge of the lodge officers or having the charter present, and then buried the deceased with Masonic ceremonies. The master would not permit this proceeding to go to record as the action of the lodge. Held, the lodge was not opened, nor were the proceedings the action of the lodge. If the master or wardens could not be reached, in fact, still the deceased ought to have been decently buried by his brethren. I cannot think they committed any offence in performing ceremonies usual on such occasions, but they had no semblance of authority to open a Masonic lodge and ought not to have assumed or pretended to do so. Under the circumstances I advised the master to have the facts noted on the records.

7. The regulation (1895, p. 41) in regard to saloon keepers does not prohibit lodges from making a saloon keeper a Mason, but it disapproves of the business by declaring it "inconsistent with his profession of moral character and conduct calculated to bring the order into disrepute." I think that any conduct or business which may be con-



demned in such words by the grand lodge is equivalent to declaring it unmasonic to engage in it, and subjects the offender to discipline.

11. Soliciting petitions for initiation into Masonry may not be a violation of the written law, but it is contrary to the accepted teachings of the fraternity, therefore unmasonic.

17. The apron is worn, 1°, bib up; 2°, bib down; 3°, flowing freely, as in the 2°, except when worn as a mark of distinction, then the left-hand corner is tucked up. This is according to the teachings in the oldest jurisdictions, viz., Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia, Connecticut, Tennessee, and others (see Connor's Tennessee report, 1892), and in some of the oldest charts and illustrated manuals—Webb-Carson, 1858; Moore, 1851, etc.

Number 3 was approved after an ineffectual attempt by Past Grand Master CLARKE to have it stricken out. We do not know the language of Regulation 278, but under the general rule appealed to by the grand master we think Bro. CLARKE was right. The vote to dimit the brother terminated his membership without reference to whether he had been furnished with a copy of the record showing that fact. No. 4 was concurred in, as was the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence that except in cases of absolute necessity the funeral ceremonies should be conducted by the lodge. No. 7 did not pass muster, the concurring and non-concurring interpretation of the committee being favorable to the "Kentucky product," as follows:

As to the decision No. 7 we are of opinion that the resolution of 1895 (proceedings '95, page 41) was only a declaration of opinion and not a regulation. We concur with the grand master that it does not prevent lodges from making a saloonkeeper a Mason, but cannot agree that continuing in the business makes him subject to discipline. Adopted.

We fully agree with the committee in this:

Decision No. 11 we do not entirely concur in. The candidate for Masonry is required before initiation, to affirm certain "written" propositions, one of which is that he is not influenced by improper solicitations of friends. We therefore think that solicitation is in conflict with both the written and unwritten teachings of Masonry. Adopted.

Illinois might have been included with the jurisdictions named in No. 17.

Under the head of decisions, the grand master detailed a case in which he granted permission to take the ballot a third time after a second ballot had been properly taken to verify the correctness of the first, at which only one unfavorable vote appeared, the master of the lodge having written him that every member present had signed a paper stating that some mistake had been made and they desired to have another ballot. Having frankly confessed that his action was erroneous, he held that the status of the brother initiated in pursuance of an election thus secured was that of a lawful Entered Appren-

tice. The committee included the case with the others approved without comment, apparently taking the view that the confession of error was a sufficiently explicit statement of the law, but a minority of the committee (Past Grand Master J. SOULE SMITH) induced the grand lodge to declare that the act of permitting a third ballot was contrary to law, but properly left the grand master's decision as to the status of the candidate undisturbed.

We regret to see that the committee and the grand lodge assented to the following remarks, holding as we do that the right of burial and the right to visit any regular lodge are not properly subject to denial by grand lodge legislation, even if they may be properly denied by the lodge in the case of the former, or by the objection of a brother in the case of a proposed visit:

I was asked to bury a non-affiliate who dimitted many years ago, but refused because I cannot believe that a man may withdraw his support, moral and financial, from our fraternity and have grounds to hope that his memory shall be especially honored by the Craft in its lodge capacity. What encouragements does this present for brethren to bear the burdens if they can neglect or refuse to participate therein, and when "life's fitful fever is over" receive the honors of the Craft as fully as the most laborious and faithful? I am impressed with the idea that there should be some limit to all this, and when a Mason has been dimitted for a year, or, at most, two year, lodges should be forbidden to bury him Masonically. The non-affiliate's right or privilege to visit should also be limited as well.

The grand master told a master who wanted to know how he could install his successor, seeing that there was but one other past master within forty miles, to confer the degree (Past Master) as best he could and install his successor at the next meeting. He thinks with his predecessor that there ought to be a written ritual and rules for "the useless and burdensome 'degree'—so-called," if it is to be continued a part of their system. The committee on jurisprudence say, with grand lodge approval:

We regret that this much mooted question should again disturb us. It can only be abolished by constitutional amendment, and this the grand lodge has repeatedly refused to do. The grand master has no power to cause its secret work to be written—his vows are the same as ours. We suggest that it be exemplified at every session of the grand lodge.

We suggest that as two-thirds of the grand lodge don't know anything about the "degree" or its requirements, the grand masters of the future might profit by Grand Master GERARD'S example and by advising the installing officer to go it alone, reduce the burden to a minimum. The rest never would be missed.

The grand lodge adopted the following and thereby gave still another illustration of the fact that the grand lodges who are accused of obstinacy in holding to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction get

scant encouragement when they propose to meet their more pliable neighbors half way.

Touching the communication from the Grand Lodge of Maine with reference to perpetual jurisdiction, we desire only to say that the doctrine in question is not held by this grand lodge, and we are satisfied that it does not desire to change its attitude upon this question.

The following well-aimed deliverance is not to be wholly commended. Up to the point of prescribing an unvarying grade of punishment it is unexceptionable; but it is hardly possible that the same degree of moral turpitude should exist in all cases. It is easy to conceive of cases wherein those not to the manner born might fall by the wayside under a lighter load than could be borne with impunity by those seasoned to the "Kentucky product," but whose appetites entail an equal degree of potential if not actual guilt:

*Resolved*, That should any delegate become intoxicated while in discharge of his duty as such, and should it come to the knowledge of the grand secretary, it shall be his duty to report the act to the subordinate lodge to which the delegate belongs, to be acted upon by said lodge, and the punishment shall be expulsion.

Concurring in the grand master's recommendation, the grand lodge adopted the following regulation, providing for a sort of coupon diploma akin to the "traveling card" in use among some of the beneficiary fraternities:

Diplomas can only be granted by consent of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, and for a time specified therein, not exceeding one year, for which time the brother shall have paid dues in advance. It may be renewed upon the same conditions by indorsement of the same document or by certificate under seal referring thereto. Diplomas, and renewals thereof, must be regularly registered by "stub" in a special book or the ledger account of the brother whose signature must appear on the diploma before being delivered into his keeping.

The grand lodge granted eight charters and continued four lodges under dispensation; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the Grand Lodge of Ohio then in session; emphasized its approval of the grand master's action in granting dispensations to lodges to appear in public for the purpose of attending church, the decoration of the graves of deceased brethren, to celebrate the Fourth of July, and to escort the children of the Orphan's Home, by authorizing lodges to attend divine service without dispensation, and not only granted them a general indulgence for the month of June to go in procession singly or as a collection of lodges to decorate the graves of the dead, but provided for a committee to arrange a suitable ceremony for the occasion; entertained and sent over for action next year a proposed amendment to the constitution looking to the imposition of a fine on lodges delinquent in returns and dues; unanimously permitted the withdrawal of a pending amendment changing the mileage of delegates from four to three cents per mile; recognized its obligations to

Grand Secretary GRANT for his trouble in securing portraits of nearly all the past grand masters by requesting him to have one of himself taken for the walls of the grand secretary's office; and sent to a select committee for report at the next session a resolution restoring the hierarchy known during its brief existence as the "College of Custodians" and also the office of grand lecturer.

The report of the committee on foreign correspondence on matters referred, which, besides the following, contained recommendations that the questions of what relations should exist with the Masonic authorities of Italy, and of the recognition of the Scandinavian grand lodges should remain in the hands of the committee for report next year, and also that the Wisconsin proposition regarding Masonic relief be recommitted for the same purpose, was adopted:

Your committee on foreign correspondence have considered certain papers emanating from the governing bodies of the Scottish Rite in several countries. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky is not of this rite, and therefore this committee asks to be excused from further consideration thereof, as these papers relate to matters of that rite.

ROBERT FRANCIS PEAK, of La Grange, was elected grand master. HENRY B. GRANT, Louisville, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (157 pp.) is, as usual of late, by Past Grand Master WILLIAM W. CLARKE, one of the strong men of the guild. In his courteous notice of Illinois for 1895 he commends the remarks of the committee on grand master's address touching the better cultivation by schools of instruction of the field which lies outside of mere proficiency in the vocabulary, and notably that part of it which includes the symbology of Masonry.

Reproducing the remarks of the grand master and grand marshal at the installation of Vice-President STEVENSON as grand orator, and the response of Bro. STEVENSON, he says:

No apology is made for the following quotation. Kentucky, the birthland of the justly distinguished man and Mason to whom it chiefly relates, joins hands with Illinois, the land of his adoption, in doing him honor. The writer of this was raised in the county of his birth, and joins in congratulating the Craft in Illinois, that one whom the nation has honored can find time to devote to the Craft those gifts and graces that have marked him among statesmen. His distinguished kinsman, Hon. Jas. A. McKenzie, is a Past Grand Master of Kentucky.

He criticizes the views of our jurisprudence committee regarding perpetual jurisdiction, raising the following points, which we have already briefly, but perhaps sufficiently, discussed elsewhere.

We would be glad to have this committee point out the "comity" it refers to, and how the system protects "the rights of individual brethren;" in what manner it promotes harmony or conserves "the principles of a *common* brotherhood.



In his kind and flattering notice of the Illinois report on correspondence he says (and we are glad to give Bro. STATON the benefit of the disclaimer):

This committee desires to be distinctly understood as saying that Grand Master Stanton's *contempt* for the grand representative system had nothing to do with its report, nor influenced it in arriving at its conclusions. We do not believe that Bro. Stanton meant to be offensive in the language he used. We know him so well that we are sure he did not, and yet we admit that his words were not only not happily chosen but were unfortunate. It is to be greatly deplored that two such distinguished and such true Masons as Grand Masters Goddard and Stanton should, even temporarily, misunderstand each other.

Further, referring to our report, Bro. CLARKE says:

We confess to our inability to see the force of our distinguished brother's remark when, after quoting the concluding sentence of an argument made by us against the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and the conclusion reached, viz., that which is legally done where done, is legal everywhere, he says: "Does not this principle afford the same support to the position of his antagonists that it does to his own?"

To get the proposition into concrete shape let us ask if in the case of a candidate who has been made a Mason in a Kentucky lodge—conformably to Kentucky regulations—without the consent of the Pennsylvania lodge, by whom he had been rejected, Pennsylvania is constrained by the principle referred to, to admit his Masonic status, does not the same principle require that when by its acts conformable to Pennsylvania regulations a Pennsylvania lodge has given a petitioner the status of one ineligible to be made a Mason without its consent, its acts shall be held equally valid.

In his conclusion Bro. CLARKE again considers the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction in an elaborate and closely reasoned argument that government by grand lodges is a government of enumerated powers and that it does not and can not include the power to vest in itself the right to receive the petitions of candidates and make Masons unless the whole fraternity consents, it being a right or privilege that belongs to all Masons. This line of reasoning constrains him to deny the right to impose upon a lodge a charter or warrant from a grand lodge as an essential to valid existence and work, and finally brings him to this admission:

It will probably be asserted that this line of reasoning indicts the grand lodge of which this committee is a part, which, by prescribing, that one year must elapse after rejection before the candidate can again petition, has violated the very doctrine here asserted. We simply reply that this being true proves only that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky has not gone quite so far in violation of an ancient and fundamental principle as have some others.



Bro. CLARKE has no sympathy with the Wisconsin proposition as to Masonic relief, nor with the war on non-affiliates as carried on in several jurisdictions, and we are glad to find that in these and many other things discussed in his excellent report "we twa" are in perfect accord.

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## LOUISIANA, 1897.

85TH ANNUAL.

NEW ORLEANS.

FEBRUARY 8.

Seven past grand masters were present, M. W. CHARLES F. BUCK, the representative of Illinois, not among them.

The address of Grand Master ALBERT G. BRICE, like his occasional addresses at the laying of corner-stones—two of which appear in the proceedings, shows a philosophical mind, wide scholarship, and a catholic spirit. He announced the death of Past Grand Master ABEL G. NORWOOD, in his seventy-ninth year, and of HENRY HAMBURGER, aged eighty-two, for several years grand pursuivant, but better known as the Master of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, over which he presided and carried the laboring oar of its merciful work for eighteen years. We noted last year the closing words of what proved to be his last report of the work of Relief Lodge, which even then impressed us as prophetic: "I have been among you many years, many, nay, most of my old companions and colleagues have gone from me, and await me in the realms beyond; my time is at hand. It is more than likely I shall address you no more."

The grand master made few rulings. He decided, with approval, among other things, as follows:

Is a Master Mason prohibited from having "illegal carnal intercourse" with a Master Mason's daughter, if she be a lewd woman?

Yes. The obligation of a Master Mason is clear and explicit. It imposes moral duties, a line of conduct to be observed. Whatever be the character of a Master Mason's daughter cannot be received as excuse or apology for failure of a Master Mason to conform to the line of conduct the duties impose. If ever a brother Master Mason needs the sympathy and support of his brethren it is when his daughter becomes lewd and abandoned. Every brother should use what influence he may have to reform the wayward child. The Master Mason who fails to do this fails in his duty. But when he invites her to deeper depths of degradation by having illegal carnal intercourse with her, he violates his moral duties as a Master Mason and is guilty of "gross unmasonic conduct."

The following ruling did not past muster.

Where an application of an E.A. or F.C. for advancement has been rejected, how long a period must transpire before a reapplication can be made?

At any stated meeting of the lodge thereafter.

This the committee on jurisprudence say is in direct conflict with the regulations which expressly require that six months must elapse before a second ballot can be taken after a rejection for initiation or for degrees, and the grand lodge approved. This is quite exceptional, the rule and practice being generally as stated by the grand master.

The grand master wastes some time on the active efforts made in certain quarters to convince the world that Masonry means atheism and devil-worship. If the *personnel* of the fraternity is not a sufficient answer to this sort of thing, then nothing else will be. In quarters where the work of the fool-killer has been neglected it is not desirable to carry any defence of Masonry.

Two notable events of the session were the presentation of the following testimonial handsomely engrossed to Past Grand Master SAMUEL MANNING TODD, the occasion therefor being indicated in the text, and the reception of the diplomatic corps:

The Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, F. and A.M., at this their eighty-fifth annual grand communication, confers upon our venerable and distinguished brother, Samuel Manning Todd, P.G.M., this mark of their fraternal love and appreciation of an allegiance unswerving, a merit unsurpassed, and a service of great honor, covering this day a completed period of fifty years as a Master Mason. It is superfluous to recapitulate his record—it is indelibly stamped upon the annals of Masonry in Louisiana. The love of his brethren goes out towards him and they wish him many more days of his still stalwart manhood.

Added interest was given to this occasion by the fact that the testimonial was reported by Past Grand Master J. Q. A. FELLOWS, who occupied the grand east for six years immediately following Bro. TODD's first term of service there (1859), who said that this was the forty-fifth session of which he also had been a member, and then, giving his remarks a personal direction, continued:

I may not be permitted to address you many times hereafter, but if this should be the last, this is the most happy occasion of my life, to be the organ of the grand lodge in presenting to you this fitting testimonial to my friend and brother. For more than forty-five years we have been most intimate, and during all that time there has never been any rivalry or contention between us other than that noble contention, or rather emulation, of which could best agree and best work for the good of our beloved order and the advancement of Freemasonry.

The brief response of Bro. TODD, in which, while gratefully acknowledging the gift, he recognized the effective and distinguished

services of the brothers who had spoken such kindly words of praise, was most admirable.

At the reception of the grand representatives, Grand Master BRICE said, in the course of his remarks:

I am speaking the feelings and promptings of my own heart. I know some grand Masonic bodies are opposed to keeping alive the custom of grand representatives. They think representatives amount to nothing—mere figures without souls.

It seems to me, if this view is carried out to its legitimate ends, we would separate our home from our neighbor's home, and turn the wheels of civilization back to the period when might made right and intercourse with neighboring peoples was the precursor of war and desolation.

Entertaining these views, it occurs to me fraternal feelings are better sustained by continuing the present system of grand representatives.

The record discloses that the diplomats took the initiative in the matter of the grand honors, something we have not elsewhere noticed. It says:

Response for the representatives was made by Past Grand Master Todd, Right Worshipful George J. Pinckard, and Past Grand Master Fellows, who returned their thanks for the friendly reception and fraternal greeting of the most worshipful grand master, and expressed the same by giving the grand honors.

Past Grand Master TODD, the dean of the corps, referred to the fact that Past Grand Master FELLOWS was only one year his junior as a grand representative, having represented Vermont since 1858, and five other grand lodges, none of them less than twenty-eight years. It is refreshing to read of such service as this in these latter days, since the patronage craze is on and short fixed terms of service are the rule and a grand representative is forbidden to hold more than one commission, no matter how many jurisdictions may desire to honor him—and themselves.

The following remarks of Past Grand Master FELLOWS are exceptionally interesting, apart from their disclosing how far back the custom of a formal collective reception goes in Louisiana:

I recall the first reception of grand lodge representatives, thirty-six years ago, at a time when the strife between the sections of our country was in operation, and that the remarks then made tended greatly to alleviate the hardships of war. The representatives on that occasion were from all sections of the United States, and the one from Connecticut, Past Master Charles M. Emerson, responded for all—calling forcibly to mind the duties of members of the craft to each other in any and all emergencies, even on the field of battle.

The effect of our institution is seen in the recently negotiated treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. More than twenty years ago the Prince of Wales, then, as now, grand

master, in a Masonic communication addressed to a Mason of this jurisdiction, through his grand chancellor, said: "I rejoice to make more certain to you that the Prince of Wales, of his own motion and peculiar favor, has conferred upon you, his brother and Sir Knight, the insignia of the Grand Cross of the order, in hope that the bonds of fraternal love between nations *united in blood* may be more thoroughly drawn together."

One charter was granted, one lodge continued under dispensation, and two new dispensations granted; the special committee appointed to draft a charter for a home for indigent Master Masons, their widows and orphans, given another year to report, and one thousand dollars was appropriated for the relief of suffering Masons and their kin in the drouth-stricken portions of the state.

ALBERT G. BRICE, grand master, and RICHARD LAMBERT, grand secretary, both of New Orleans, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (81 pp.) is as usual by Past Grand Master JOHN Q. A. FELLOWS, and on his customary topical plan, with analytical index. It is, as usual, a paper of great interest apart from the fact that the plan excludes pretty much all matter that does not bear on live, often burning questions, an interest that always attaches to anything from the pen of one of his long experience, wide knowledge of men and events, matured views on all Masonic subjects, and his power of clear and forcible expression.

Illinois is laid under contribution quite freely, and in one matter, viz, "Masonic Advertising of Business, etc.," the matter taken from our proceedings constitutes a sub-topic by itself. He reproduces the amendment of last year forbidding such advertising, with the comment that "there is too much of this parading over Masonry in business relations, and the amendment above is appropriately necessary."

He copies in full the remarks of Grand Master SCOTT on life membership and the report of the jurisprudence committee thereon. He, himself, still maintains the opposite view, and refers to what he has written in former reports combatting the position taken by Bro. SCOTT; beyond this he contents himself with the following comment:

One of our lodges had a system of sixteen years of continued payment of dues to constitute one a life member; and it was remarked that soon all members of the lodge would be life members, and the lodge would cease to exist. The reply was, if a lodge had ceased work for sixteen years it ought to cease to exist.

He draws on our report, with others, on the subject of "Cypher Rituals," and himself says:

The difficulty in these matters arises from the different views on the subject of the ritual. Many believe that there must be an *exact* uniformity, even to the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," and so insist; and that the work they have is the simon pure original work, and, as Bro. Schultz intimates, is a landmark. The Grand Lodge of



Louisiana long ago, as heretofore shown, made the essentials to consist in uniformity in the tie which binds us together as Masons, and in the means of recognition—as a consequence, I may say, we in Louisiana have had no use for printed or written rituals or ciphers.

He quotes with full and hearty approval our views on non-affiliation as expressed in the introduction to our report.

Under the head of Foreign Grand Lodges, he reproduces the resolutions directing this committee to report on the status of all alleged grand lodges, with the remark that “there has been too much looseness in the recognition of foreign grand bodies,” and that “we” (Louisiana) “had to retrace our action as to various Mexican grand lodges some years ago,” and reproduces the report of our committee on jurisprudence, presented by Past Grand Master SMITH, on which the Grand Lodge of Cuba was recognized. He permits our report to speak with others on the subject of jurisdiction over rejected material without participating in the discussion himself, and also quotes in full our remarks on Mexican Masonry, found in the introduction to our report. He quotes also from the Iowa, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, Quebec, Washington, (where he mistakenly credits the remarks of Bro. UPTON to Bro. REED, the chairman) and West Virginia, and under “Kansas” says:

It is admitted that women were made Masons and charters were granted for lodges to females, and that the bible was not placed on the altar. From information received this has been changed, so he reports, on the statement of various persons, but not from any official document or official information.

There has been in all the five grand lodges who have acknowledged the legitimacy of the Gran Dieta, and by others, too much taken for granted. The “Book of Constitutions,” which replaced the bible on the altar, was used indefinitely. To make certain, I wrote Bro. Parvin, inquiring what the book was, for there are several books called the Constitutions. His reply was that it was a Spanish edition of Anderson’s Constitution of 1723. This, I suppose, will settle that question.

As to the legitimacy, which is discussed by Bro. Miller, I shall speak hereafter, or let others speak, who have given that branch of the case some thought.

In concluding the topic he makes the following timely and valuable contribution to the discussion:

As stated by Bro. Coxe, of Iowa. “opinion divides concerning two phases of the history of the Gran Dieta—its organization and its administration.

“Whence did the lodges which formed the Gran Dieta derive their authority—from the Grand Lodge of England principally or from supreme councils? And if from the latter, can they be recognized as legitimate, or must they be pronounced clandestine?” \* \* \* the second point involves practices which are now generally conceded as facts, \* \* \* such as “the admission of women to lodges, the or-



organization of women lodges, and the exclusion of the Great Light, the Book of Constitutions being substituted therefor."

Bro. Parvin, in his statement, gives, generally, a history of Masonry in Mexico, in which he mentions the existence of "York Rite" lodges, side by side with "Scotch Rite" lodges, but a careful reading of his statement will show that *all these lodges of either rite ceased* long prior to what he terms the revival of Masonry in Mexico.

The chairman of this committee well knows that, in 1860, Bro. Charles Laffon, of New Orleans, then a member of the supreme council of the southern jurisdiction, went to Mexico to establish Masonry and a supreme council in that country. We have yet to learn that there was a single lodge in existence in Mexico at that time. I know that he made a number of sovereign grand inspectors general (Thirty-third Degree Masons), established *the* supreme council, and there being no affiliated Masons in the country—so I understand from him on his return—he made Masons, and created them Thirty-thirds. If there were lodges or Masons in Mexico at that time, he did not so report (and there may have been), I would like to see some proof of the fact.

Now, I do not think Bros. Drummond, Miller, Hedges, or Parvin will fail for a moment to admit that every profane made a Mason by Bro. Laffon, in 1860, was a clandestine made Mason, and that though at the time he gave them the degrees up to the Thirty-third inclusive, they were still clandestine and could never be recognized, not even healed, but could become Masons only by being *made* in some legitimate and regular lodge, nor can they but admit the conclusion which must necessarily follow, that these clandestine Masons could do no legitimate work, not even if they had the Thirty-third Degree and they were a supreme council, received in the manner above set forth. If that supreme council—the Supreme Council of Mexico—thus created, has made Masons of profanes and constituted lodges of those thus made, such persons are clandestine made Masons, and the lodges are clandestine and incapable of forming a grand lodge and should not be recognized.

I know how the Supreme Council of Mexico originated (as above), and, I believe, indeed it is asserted by the friends of the Gran Dieta and by Bro. Parvin, that it created lodges, and that these lodges are part of the constituents of the several grand lodges of Mexico of the past and of the Gran Dieta.

It was a knowledge of these facts that led us last year to call for a tracing of the genealogy—the origin of the lodges which formed the Gran Dieta. There may have been real, legitimate lodges in Mexico, who assisted in the formation of the grand lodges of that country. If so, we want to know it, and then we can act understandingly on the question of recognition.

These remarks as to Mexican Masonry, apply to all Grand Lodges, or Orients, in America, south of us, and in Europe, other than in the British Islands and Germany—notwithstanding Bro. Drummond to the contrary,—all Freemasonry on the continent of Europe, as in America, had its origin in the British Islands; Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark. In some of these countries Freemasonry ceased to exist, and now shows a legitimate descent only in Germany and Scandinavia, if it really exists in the latter. And we have yet to learn of the existence of even pretended grand lodges in Asia or Africa, un-

less Egypt be excepted, as Bro. Parvin intimates. We do not propose to refuse recognition to the various grand bodies of Masons, other than those already recognized, but only to defer such recognition until they shall prove the regularity of their origin. We do not even assert that supreme councils cannot create lodges, as such assertion is not necessary, but we do assert that no 33d degree Mason, as such, can make a Mason, nor can any supreme council create a lodge of profanes thus made Masons.

And now, one word to the second question, the administration of Freemasonry under the Gran Dieta of Mexico. It was denied that women were Masons or that there were women lodges, and it was asserted by the grand secretary, so it was reported, that these lodges were after the order of the Eastern Star, but when the proof of their existence became positive, it is asserted, though not officially, that these women lodges have been abolished. Again, as to the Great Light, it was said there was nothing in the code against it, as though the code could properly have anything on it of an esoteric nature. No grand lodge in the world has such a provision in its statutes or constitution, and yet a lodge that did not properly display the Great Light would at once have its charter taken from it.

But these objectionable features of administration is an indication, I might say proof, almost to a demonstration, of the illegitimacy of Mexican Freemasonry. Had they been of a legitimate origin, it is almost impossible to conceive that such practices could have prevailed. Under such circumstances, it behooves every considerate lover of Freemasonry to require very strict proof of the origin of Lodges in Mexico.

While Freemasonry is justly termed universal, it is such only as to its principles, and in accepting into its circle men of all races, creeds, and conditions: but of course, through legitimate methods, in lodges legally constituted and by the consent of the brethren. It is not universal in the sense that anyone can claim recognition who may possess some secrets of an initiation and call it Freemasonry.

The Carbonnari are a great society, but they are not Freemasons, and so is the Grand Orient of France, and yet a refusal to recognize them as Freemasons does not in the least militate against the universality of Freemasonry. As shown last year, the number of persons in the countries named is so limited in numbers, that a refusal to recognize them would likewise be far from having a like result. In all we have said we do not include the German grand lodges, for they trace their origin from the old Grand Lodge of England, as did France and the extinct Grand Lodges of Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and others. The Grand Orient of France was a legitimate descendant of the Grand Lodge of England, and yet we refuse to recognize it as a legitimate Masonic body, because it has repudiated what is considered a landmark. If its Masonry were legitimate, its practices for many years has been equally objectionable.

We desire to call especial attention to the contribution of his own personal knowledge of the manner in which the alleged Masons were made who composed the supreme council established in 1860, which body all writers on this subject have heretofore taken for granted was erected on a substratum of symbolic Masonry, of *some* rite, already existing there. We wish also to record our entire agreement

with his deduction that the objectionable features of administration under the gran dieta are of themselves "proof, almost to demonstration, of the illegitimacy of Mexican Freemasonry."

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MAINE, 1896.

77TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

MAY 5.

The representative of Illinois, JOSEPH A. LOCKE, was in his place as deputy grand master.

The grand master (AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM) announced the death of Past Grand Master DAVID CARGILL, in his seventy-eighth year, who was elected to the grand east in 1872 and held the office for three years; and of IVORY H. ROBINSON, past district deputy grand master, at the early age of thirty-six.

Among dispensations granted we note the following:

May 25, granted dispensation to Waldo Pettengill and others to hold a lodge of instruction at Rumford Falls.

November 16, to C. H. Kingston and others to hold a lodge of instruction at Vanceboro, Maine.

February 6, to Joseph A. Hobbs and others to hold a lodge of instruction at Waterboro.

As these appear to be something apart from the conventions held by the grand lecturers, we infer that they are volunteer schools organized among the members of their respective lodges for mutual instruction, and we are puzzled to know why the grand master's authority should be invoked to enable them to exercise what seems to us a Mason's birthright.

Among his rulings the grand master states the case of a member of Ashlar Lodge No. 247, Canada, residing in Maine and desiring to affiliate with a Maine lodge (Somerset), asking Grand Master WHITE, of Canada, what steps were necessary to meet the legal requirements in the case before his application should be received. The Canadian executive said he knew of no reason why Somerset lodge should not deal with the brother's application in the same way as with that of "any other unaffiliated Mason." "He would," he continues, "certainly have the right with us to join two or more lodges, and I do not see any reason why he should not join Somerset if they are willing to have

him." On this statement authority was granted to Somerset lodge to receive the application.

We infer that the brother *was* a member of the Canada lodge notwithstanding the expression "any other unaffiliated Mason," else the correspondence would not have been opened. Maine does not, so far as we are aware, permit dual membership, but this action appears to indicate that it may be permitted if one leg of the duality is in another grand jurisdiction.

The reasons for its being are strongly stated in the following:

Is it in accordance with Masonic teachings to allow the introduction of intoxicating liquors into a hall or apartments that have been solemnly dedicated to the purposes of Freemasonry?

It most certainly is not in accordance with the principles of our order. Temperance is one of the four cardinal virtues, and we are taught that it should be the constant practice of every Mason. We should exercise at all times the greatest care never to place temptation before a brother Mason. The strongest may fall, and the weak will be sure to fall. Let us banish, therefore, at all times from our Masonic halls intoxicating liquors and everything that will cause our brother to err.

A volume of Masonic duty is compressed into a line when the grand master says, in the conclusion of his address: "Let us remember that one kind word spoken to a brother in life is worth more than countless garlands placed upon his grave after death."

The following charges, signed by Past Grand Master ESTES, were presented by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, and referred to the committee on grievances and appeals:

The undersigned respectfully represents and charges:

1. Samuel H. Hart, now of parts unknown, was formerly a resident of Skowhegan in this state, and while so a resident, on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1889, duly applied to be initiated, passed, and raised, in Somerset Lodge No 34, in said jurisdiction; and that said lodge, finding that it had jurisdiction of said Hart, accepted him and conferred the several degrees in its gift upon him, so that he became a member of said lodge on the second day of December, A. D. 1889, and has always since remained, and now is, a member of said lodge.

2. That said Hart afterwards removed to Buckley, in the state of Washington, and made himself known to the Masons of that jurisdiction, as a Mason in good standing in said Somerset lodge.

3. That said Hart thereby gained confidence of the Masons of that vicinity, and, through them, of other people in said Buckley and vicinity.

4. That about the first day of November, A. D. 1891, he was president and sole manager of a certain bank in said Buckley, known as the Buckley State Bank, in which different parties, among whom were many Masons, deposited money for safe keeping.



5. And the undersigned charges that said Hart, on or about the 18th day of November, A. D. 1893, absconded from said Buckley, embezzling and taking away with him all of the moneys and valuable assets of said bank, thereby causing great loss to said depositors, having burned or otherwise destroyed all the books and papers of said bank.

6. That the proceedings of said Hart, in thus absconding and carrying away the deposits of said bank, became a matter of public notoriety, and full accounts of his said crime were published in the newspapers; but, although a long time has elapsed, the said Hart has never returned to dispute said reports or make any defense to, or explanation of the crimes thus publicly charged against him; but on the contrary has concealed his whereabouts and still conceals his whereabouts, so that it is impossible to give him notice of any charges which may be filed against him of any Masonic body of which he was a member.

7. That the undersigned is informed and believes, and therefore charges that said Hart was overtaken and arrested in the vicinity of Baltimore, but by some technical defect in the papers was enabled to escape from arrest, and has ever since kept in hiding to avoid being arrested, and taken back to the state of Washington to answer for the offences with which he has been publicly charged.

8. That said Hart has been guilty of gross unmasonic conduct, as set forth in the above specifications, and ought to be held to answer therefor.

9. That the undersigned is informed and believes, and therefore avers, that the lodge in Washington, within whose jurisdiction said crime has been committed, declines to proceed against said Hart on the ground that he is not a member of said lodge, but a member of Somerset lodge in this jurisdiction.

10. That in consequence of the absconding of said Hart, and having no known place of abode, it is doubtful whether said Somerset lodge can entertain charges and proceed to the trial and conviction of said Hart thereon.

11. The undersigned therefore prays that this grand lodge, considering the great scandal and disgrace to Masonry occasioned by the conduct of said Hart as above set forth, and the fact that he has absconded and keeps in hiding, although knowing that charges of serious crimes have been publicly made against him, will take jurisdiction thereof and proceed hereon as the interests of the fraternity and justice to said Hart may require.

The committee reported as follows:

In the matter of charges of gross unmasonic conduct against Samuel H. Hart, a member of Somerset Lodge No. 34, of Skowhegan, where the charges were not brought in his lodge on account of his absconding, and whose residence is unknown to said lodge, and the same is brought directly to this grand lodge by the petition of William R. G. Estes, P.G.M., and a member of Somerset lodges;

Your committee, after examining the evidence adduced, and mature deliberation on the same, recommend that this grand lodge expel Samuel H. Hart from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.



And thereupon the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Samuel H. Hart is guilty of gross unmasonic conduct, as set forth in the charge and specifications, and that said Samuel H. Hart be expelled from all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry.

We have copied this extraordinary proceeding in full because it is likely to be appealed to as a precedent, and because it is not likely that the skill shown in so drawing the argumentative charges that they shall, as far as possible, justify this wide a departure from Masonic usage, will be often equalled.

We have not time now to discuss this matter fully, and for this reason we reproduce here the argument of Bro. DRUMMOND in justification of the method of procedure adopted, found in his review of Alabama, beginning with his statement of a case there occurring which he holds sanctions his view, that we may preserve it in accessible form for future reference:

A case of much importance was before the grand lodge. There were two specifications in the charge, one for falsehood, and the other for forfeiting his bail and absconding to prevent being arrested. He was convicted by the lodge on both specifications, and the grand lodge sustained both, holding in effect that absconding to avoid arrest for crime with which he was publicly charged, is a Masonic offence. We are glad to find such a decision, which we endorse most heartily.

This leads us to call the attention of the craft to the fact that there has been, and still is, too great a tenderness for the rights of the individual Mason, when his conduct has caused a great scandal to the fraternity. We confess to a decided change of views in one class of cases.

A Mason commits a crime and absconds to parts unknown; the commission of the crime and the absconding are matters of public notoriety, to the great scandal of Masonry. In such cases it has been deemed necessary to go through the farce of attempting to give notice to the accused, though it is well known that it is a farce and nothing else. The result is that usually two years, or even more, pass before the fraternity succeeds in getting rid of a notorious offender. A recent case called our attention to this matter and led us to consider it more fully than ever before, and in consequence to change our views. *Absconding in the face of a public charge of crime, is in itself not only a Masonic offence, but a waiver of notice of any charge for such offence.*

An able committee has recently said:

"The fact that for the last nine or ten months the charges have been notorious, and that —— has neither come forward to vindicate his honor, nor even to ask for a suspension of opinion, but remains in hiding, shows that he has forfeited his own self-respect and has utterly lost that sense of honor and personal dignity which is inseparable from the vows of Masonic Knighthood."

\* \* \* \* \*

"He has forfeited his Masonic rights, because he has not defended himself from the degrading charges so long current, just as truly and seriously as he has violated his vows, if he be guilty of the charges."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Nor can it be permitted that this man should wander a fugitive over the earth, with any apparent sanction of his character or conduct" by the fraternity. "He must be repudiated." [We have substituted "by the fraternity" for the name of the body in which the report was made.]

"Suicide is confession," has become a maxim, but absconding and remaining in hiding, in the face of public charges of crime, are much more truly confession than suicide is.

When a man absconds to parts unknown, he knows that the fact will become notorious and will be accepted by the public as a confession of guilt; moreover, he has voluntarily made it impossible for notice to reach him, and thereby has forfeited his right to notice.

Of course, the fact of the absconding should be proved beyond a reasonable doubt; it should also appear that a crime had been committed or a public charge of the commission of a crime been made, or that the absconding was of such a character as to be in itself a scandal to Masonry.

Moreover, we would not have a lodge act finally in such a case; the charges might be filed in the lodge, the testimony taken either before the lodge or by affidavits, and the matter submitted to the grand lodge; but we would prefer to have the matter presented directly to the grand lodge; which, in the plenitude of its power, can proceed in each case as it may deem that justice alike to the craft and to the accused requires.

We desire to repeat that the decision of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, that absconding is a Masonic offence, is, or in our judgment, a correct exposition of the law, and carries with it, in principal, the sanction of the correctness of our position.

We do not think that the Alabama decision quite fits the Maine case, or that it fully covers the dangerous possibilities involved in the practical application of the dictum that "absconding in the face of a public charge of crime, is in itself not only a Masonic offence, but a waiver of notice of any charge for such offence."

In the Alabama case, the grand lodge exercised only the appellate jurisdiction for which it finds full warrant in the charges of a Freemason, while in Maine the grand lodge assumed original jurisdiction, for which, as it seems to us, the paramount law affords no justification. In the Alabama case, too, the accused forfeited his bond to escape not arrest but incarceration, he having been already arrested and therefore fully informed that a crime had been committed and that he was charged with it, which takes it out of the category of entirely possible cases where a man's disappearance might be simply coincident with a crime of which he knew nothing—not even that it had been committed—but it would still inevitably place him under suspicion of guilt.

The report of the able committee quoted by Bro. DRUMMOND, strongly as it is put, loses something of its force as applicable in sup-

port of the Maine procedure when it is remembered that it comes from a body that is not under the constraint of an immemorial law.

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the committee on jurisprudence, submitted an elaborate and most valuable report on the Mississippi proposition touching jurisdiction over rejected material. It is too long to copy entire, covering, as it does, thirteen pages, and we shall have to pass over most of *his* cogent arguments for the more cogent arguments of the facts which his painstaking industry has collated.

Of the dangers lurking in the present unsettled condition of the question, he says:

It has already caused dissensions and protests, and it is only because some grand lodges do not have "the courage of their convictions," or are willing to endure what they deem a wrong rather than disturb the harmony of the Craft, that a disruption of Masonic relations between some of our sister grand lodges has not already taken place. Such disruption must surely come, and it is only a question of a brief time when it *will* come, unless some common understanding is reached in relation to this matter.

Asking, "What is the meaning of the action of the lodge in balloting upon the petition of a candidate, especially in case of a rejection?" he says:

It has been the universal doctrine that the only question submitted to the lodge in balloting upon the petition of a candidate is, "Is he fit to be made a Mason?" and every member, upon his honor as a Mason, votes as he conscientiously believes. The declarations by those in authority, that any Mason who allows personal feeling of any kind to control his ballot violates his duty and is guilty of unmasonic conduct, are so numerous that it is unnecessary to quote them. This is conclusively settled by the not infrequent convictions of Masons for rejecting candidates for personal and unmasonic reasons.

But it is said that good men are rejected from improper motives. This is undoubtedly true, but we believe not so frequently as those who use this argument would have us believe. To admit that it is true is only to admit that Masons are human, and some of them guilty of unmasonic conduct, as is shown by the numerous convictions for other offences. But the conclusive answer is, that when a law operates so unjustly that any possible evasion of its effect becomes necessary or justifiable, the law itself should be modified or repealed. If the effect of the operation of the law of the secret and unanimous ballot is such as to justify an evasion of that effect, the law is faulty. The law necessarily assumes that every Mason, in casting his ballot, will do so in good faith and in accordance with Masonic duty. We repeat, that if the abuse is so frequent as to justify a general provision to avoid its effect, a modification of the law is imperatively demanded. While no one *as yet* has gone so far as that in his demand, this argument is the entering wedge for the abrogation of the secret and unanimous ballot, or for the entire evasion of its effect.

The rejection of a candidate, then, is the decision of the lodge—the tribunal to which, in behalf of the whole fraternity, the law of Masonry entrusts the determination of that question without appeal—that the candidate is not, at the time, fit to become a Mason.

Of the question, "What is the effect of that decision?" he says:

It is undoubtedly true that until recently the generally received law and Masonic usage were that a rejected candidate could be there-after legally accepted only by the lodge which rejected him, or by another lodge with its consent, if in existence. If any code of law (except in a single instance) provided otherwise, or any Masonic writer held otherwise, until within less than forty years, it has escaped the notice of your committee after as careful and minute examination as we have had the time and means to make.

After quoting from the works of SIMONS and MACKEY on jurisprudence in support of this view, and referring to CHARLES W. MOORE, of Massachusetts; WILLIAM P. MELLEN, of Mississippi, and WILLIAM S. ROCKWELL, of Georgia, as holding the same, he gives in detail the results of an examination of the codes of forty-nine American jurisdictions supporting his statement as to the almost universal prevalence of the rule until within a few years. He says:

It is thus seen that formerly the overwhelming preponderance of opinion, usage, and law, was that the rejected candidate could only apply to the rejecting lodge or to some other with its consent, while some held that he could apply only to the rejecting lodge.

While several of the grand lodges have modified the old law, and the younger grand lodges have adopted a limitation of time, all the grand lodges, *without a single exception*, place a rejected candidate under a disability for a longer or shorter time, which *only the rejecting lodge can remove DURING THAT TIME*, when it can be removed at all. This disability is the consequence of the rejection, which is, under Masonic law, the decision of the lodge that the candidate is then unfit to be made a Mason. It is precisely similar to the decision of a lodge when it suspends, or expels a Mason, that he is not fit to remain a Mason; he has the same privilege as the rejected candidate; he can apply to the same lodge for restoration.

\* \* \* \* \*

We conclude, therefore, that the rejection of a candidate is a Masonic decision that he is then unfit to be made a Mason, and, precisely like a suspension, the disability follows him wherever he goes, and continues for the time for which, under the law, it was imposed.

The next inquiry is, ought the decision of the lodge to be perpetual, to be removed only by the rejecting lodge?

\* \* \* \* \*

The fact that a rejected candidate is allowed to apply again, conclusively establishes the presumption of Masonic law that he may become fit, or show that he is fit to be made a Mason. It is now the almost universal law, at least in this country, and ought to be everywhere, that a candidate shall apply where he is best known, and this is assumed to be the lodge nearest his home. It is evident that this law applies, with equal force, to rejected candidates, when they apply a second time. In this country, where men frequently move from their childhood's home, and make a new one in a place so distant that his old neighbors have little or no knowledge of him thereafter, it would follow that those among whom he lived in his new home, *after sufficient time*, would become the best judges of his fitness to be made a Mason; this is, also, true of different localities in the same



state. It, therefore, follows that the disability caused by rejection should be controlled by the rejecting lodge for no longer than a reasonable time, and, therefore, that its continuance should be limited to a reasonable length of time.

“What then is a reasonable time?” he asks, and with reference to the considerations that should govern the answer he correctly says that “it goes without saying that the good of the craft and the well-fare of the institution should be the absolutely controlling elements in the determination of this question.”

He believes that one year is an unreasonably, dangerously short time within which to limit the disability of a rejection, and says:

Our own grand lodge has fixed *five years* as a reasonable time for the continuance of the disability, unless removed by the concurrent action by unanimous vote of the two lodges: while the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has fixed *seven years*, unless the master and wardens, and three other members of the rejecting lodge, after notice to the lodge of the application, and time for presenting objections, shall give the party a *recommendation* to the other lodge. This last rule is not open to the objection that one Mason, and perhaps an unworthy one, can keep out of the fraternity a good man. To secure uniformity, we have no doubt that the Grand Lodge of Maine will reconsider its action, and adopt any reasonable rule that will protect the welfare of the craft.

The following resolutions reflect the conclusions of the committee and of the grand lodge:

*Resolved*, That this grand lodge is deeply impressed with the necessity of uniform legislation by the several grand lodges in relation to the admission of rejected candidates.

*Resolved*, That the effect of a rejection should be limited to five years, and that during that time the candidate should be allowed to petition only to the lodge which rejected him, or to another lodge with the consent of that lodge, or such consent of officers and members of that lodge as may be prescribed by the grand lodge of the jurisdiction in which the rejection occurs.

*Resolved*, That each of the representatives of this grand lodge be requested to present these resolutions to the grand lodge to which he is accredited and request for them fraternal consideration.

The jurisprudence committee reported on the decisions of last year (found on pp. 122-123 of our report for 1896). We reproduce No. 2:

2. A lodge has no right to pay out of its treasury the expenses of its annual receptions, the principal feature of which is dancing. Nor is it Masonic to advertise Masonry in that manner, or any other.

This was approved, but to prevent any misunderstanding the committee add that a return to the old custom of having refreshments at every meeting of the lodge—discontinued on account of abuses which now could not occur—“would be for the benefit of the craft, and that the use of the lodge funds, to a reasonable amount, considering the



circumstances of the lodge and without infringing upon the savings of former years, or its ability to relieve distressed worthy brethren, may be used for that purpose. The decision that it is not permissible for officers of a lodge to wear robes was approved, but of another the committee say:

The fifth decision, that an unaffiliated Mason cannot be made an honorary member, is not in accordance with the *status* which the law of this jurisdiction accords to unaffiliated Masons.

The same committee submitted a masterly report on the Wisconsin proposition, along the lines often urged in our reports, concluding with the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this grand lodge cannot accede to the proposition of our Wisconsin brethren, because it holds:

1. That every Mason is under equal obligation to every worthy brother to relieve his distress according to his necessity and his own ability;

2. That the sole claim of a distressed worthy brother for relief grows out of his *being a Mason*, and not out of his *having contributed to the funds of a particular lodge*.

3. That the association of Masons in a lodge in no manner relieves them from their individual obligation, and that when they act as a lodge, their duty, and, therefore, that of the lodge, is precisely the same as that of the individual Mason.

4. *That Masonic relief is never purchased or sold, and, therefore, never creates a debt.*

We have italicized the last sentence because we have rarely, if ever, seen a more pregnant line.

Attention being called to the action of the Chicago congress on this subject, the committee added the following to their report, with which we fully agree, and it was then adopted:

'We do not fully endorse this "conclusion;" if it is once established *as law*, that "common courtesy and duty" require a lodge to reimburse under *any* circumstances, it opens the door to further and greater departures from the old law. We hold, therefore, that it is for the lodge *in every case* to determine what it will do; and what it does, it must do, not under the duress of law, but of its own free will: and whatever its conclusion, no one has any Masonic right to complain.

One new lodge was chartered. Another lodge under dispensation was refused a charter because it lacked the recommendations of some of the lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected, and it did not appear that such approval was "unreasonably withheld."

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, of Bangor, grand master and STEPHEN BERRY, Portland, grand secretary, were reelected.

The report on correspondence (274 pp.) is the thirty-first by its author Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

He opens his review of Illinois for 1895 with these remarks:

The portrait of the retiring grand master (Leroy A. Goddard), to eyes which wear spectacles, seems that of a younger man than one would expect to be grand master of Illinois: but his account of his official action shows that he had ably and effectively administered the affairs of the craft.

Touching the reference of the resolution recognizing Cuba, he says:

We shall look next year with much interest for its report, as Illinois is one of the very few jurisdictions which have not recognized that grand lodge. Whether the closing of its subordinates and of itself by governmental order, as stated in our review of Florida, should have any bearing, is a very nice question: however, the *status* may be entirely changed by the time the committee are called upon to report.

Premising that the grand master seems to have imbibed some of the ideas of the few, who have concluded that Masonry can be improved by making it conform to their views, he quotes from Bro. GODDARD'S remarks that, either at labor or at refreshment, the lodge did not appear to be in just the condition to consistently perform the funeral ceremony, and hence suggesting that for this and all other public Masonic ceremonies, the proper officers and the brethren should congregate without opening, he says:

If he had taken Masonic usage—the original source of all Masonic law—into consideration he would have perceived his error. However, the committee say that the burial service adopted by the grand lodge is plain, and there is no necessity for any change.

Quoting in full a section (2) of the by-laws relating to the discipline of masters of lodges as amended at the session under review, he says:

We may not understand this, but if we do, we do not like so much of it as makes the decision of the grand master final in case of discipline of individuals and still limits his power to suspension for so brief a time. We much prefer the provisions in our constitution, which authorize the grand master to bring such cases before the grand lodge, and to suspend the accused till the grand lodge meets. Of course, this is not done without investigation similar to the one expressly provided for in this Illinois by-law. This course has been assailed on the ground that it is punishing a Mason twice for the same offence; the absurdity of this contention is shown by the fact that it is constantly done under the civil law, which expressly prohibits a second punishment for the same offence, and the other fact that these very objectors see no impropriety in suspending a master from office pending an investigation, and then removing him from office as a result of the investigation.

Further on, when he reaches our report, he finds the explanation of the purpose of the amendment. Quoting this, he says:

We agree with Bro. Robbins, that the power of expulsion is too great to be vested in any one man: we also hold (and we may go fur-

ther than Bro. Robbins), that an expulsion or indefinite suspension (which has come to mean about the same thing) should never be inflicted without the action of the grand lodge. But we do think that the grand master should have the power to suspend pending a trial, as we have already stated.

With us this law is not interpreted just as he understands it. The grand master's final decision may be reprimand, suspension, or deposition from office, or suspension from all the rights and benefits of Masonry; but if the latter, the deprivation cannot on his fiat extend beyond the recess. He may, however, cite him to appear before the grand lodge, where, under the provisions of the amended law he can be personally heard in his own defense, to be dealt with as the wisdom of that body shall direct. Or if the charges or complaint involve unmasonic conduct (as distinguished from official misconduct) the grand master may—as will be seen by section 3, which should be read in connection with the section quoted by Bro. DRUMMOND—depose him from office and thus bring him within the disciplinary powers of his lodge and thus to speedy trial.

Like our Grand Orator BLACK, of whom he speaks in the following, he has optimistic hopes, but is perhaps, less sanguine of their early fulfillment:

At this writing, the signs of the times do not indicate the near approach of the day which our brother in his prophetic vision saw; but let us hope that they are merely clouds, which will utterly disappear before the lustre of the sun which sooner or later will surely rise!

In reply to our question whether the consent of any outside party was necessary to enable a lodge to donate a part of its funds to a new lodge formed in its territory, he says:

Yes: the question related to the charity fund: that can not be disposed of by the lodge except in accordance with the terms of the trust under which it was created; and can not be transferred to another lodge without the consent of the grand lodge, and even then only to be held as a charity fund: the civil law protects it. In Vermont, in Morgan times, a lodge voted to surrender its charter and divide its funds among the members; the aid of the courts was invoked and the distribution of the fund was prevented, the court holding that if the lodge went out of existence, the court, if necessary, would appoint a trustee to administer the trust: but as in case of the surrender of the charter of a lodge, the grand lodge succeeds as trustee under the Masonic law, there was no occasion for the appointment of any other. We, in Maine, have held, however, that by the consent of the grand lodge, the supreme Masonic power, a lodge may transfer to a new lodge composed in part at least of the former members of the old lodge, a part of its funds to be held in trust according to the original design. When the Grand Lodge of Maine was organized, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts gave it \$1,000 for a charity fund and it has always been held as such. Masonic funds are not *owned* by the lodge but are *held in trust by it* to pay the legitimate running expenses of the lodge, as sanctioned by Masonic usage, and the balance for charity; and after funds have been formally set apart as a charity fund, they

can not lawfully be used to pay even the running expenses. On the ground of their being trust funds, held for charitable purposes, the laws of very many of the states exempt them from taxation, though for special reasons, in many states, all trust funds *invested in real estate*, for the production of income, are taxed: those reasons are, that otherwise the burden of the exemption is thrown upon the town in which the real estate is situated instead of upon the people of the whole state. We have answered Bro. ROBBINS'S question thus at length, because we find that this matter is not generally understood, and the impression prevails that lodges *own* their funds and often ask, "Can I not do as I will with mine own?" Real estate owned by a lodge for *its own purposes* is not usually taxed, however, on the ground that it is not income-producing property.

Another of our interrogation points elicits the following, and we agree that it is a good deal in favor of the Maine regulation, that it obviates a complication which frequently arises:

His lack of acquaintance with the provision of our law requiring the *personal presence* as well as *legal residence* of a candidate within the jurisdiction of the lodge, for the six months before his application is received, made him unable to see any reason for the granting of one of Grand Master Burbank's dispensations. The provision was adopted to prevent complications in cases of young men, who claim their old home as their legal residences, though they live elsewhere, as well as to make sure that the members of the lodge have had some opportunity to observe whether the candidate is a fit one or not.

And of another point:

The reply to his observation upon another is, that our constitution, following the old usage and law, expressly requires the presence of the charter at a meeting of the lodge, or a lawful substitute, if there is no charter. A warrant must be present.

In 1894 Bro. DRUMMOND chided us as not being quite fair when we said that in his account of the Scottish Rite war of 1860—given in his review of Illinois in 1891—he had unconsciously borne testimony to the mischief-making capacity of High Riteism, a capacity which we credited to the fact that each sovereign grand inspector general is a sort of dynastic protoplasm, having within himself the promise and potency of empire, and liable at any moment to sprout into a supreme council possessing full imperial powers and attributes.

Without saying whether each sovereign grand inspector general does or does not have within himself this germinating potency, he said in reply, substantially, that if he had (as he might have done with equal force) said that the existence of two rival grand chapters in a jurisdiction necessarily involved a disturbance of the Masonic harmony therein, that we would have had just as much warrant for saying that our grand chapter was a disturber as that one Scottish Rite body was, and it followed, of course—although he did not put it in words—that we might then have as justly said that he had uncon-



sciously borne testimony to the mischief-making capacity of the Capitular Rite. Of this we said:

If we are wrong as to the promise and potency residing in each inspector general we may have misinterpreted him in supposing that he alluded to such a sprouting—under the stimulus of human ambition and human self-interest—after the peace of 1867, which we presumed had united *all* the rival factions. In this case Bro. DRUMMOND will set us right. If, on the other hand, we are accurately informed as to the possibilities latent in every inspector general, then we could not as truly have argued that the existence of one grand chapter in a jurisdiction threatened equally with one supreme council the continued peace of the bailiwick.

He rejoins:

We meant no more or less than the same "human ambition and human self-interest" that has been the moving cause in all revolts against regular Masonry, that have ever disturbed the peace of the fraternity in this country, or the world, for that matter. He may just as properly say, for instance, that the recent disturbance in Connecticut was due to the mischief-making capacity of the grand lodge as to charge the consequences of an attempt by spurious Masons to disturb the peace, to the Scottish Rite. Every word which he has written upon this point, would be as true if he had said York Rite, instead of his term for the Scottish Rite. For years in New York, there was a bitter contest, which kept the whole craft in a state of turmoil and excitement: would Bro. Robbins charge this to the "mischief-making capacity" of Ancient Craft Masonry?

We are by no means disposed to disagree with him that human nature is human nature the world over, and that ambition and selfishness are inseparable from it. Nor will he fail to agree with us that certain conditions are more favorable than others for the development of these elements of human character, and offer exceptional opportunities for their exercise. Bro. DRUMMOND'S explanation shows that our supposition that he alluded to the sprouting possibilities of the imperial polity was erroneous, but he does not say that we are misinformed in our understanding that each sovereign grand inspector general has within himself the germ of an imperial dynasty. If our understanding is correct it must certainly be admitted that the Scottish Rite affords a nidus exceptionally favorable to the development of ambition and self interest such as cannot exist under the "York Rite," so that what we have said could not be reasonably expected to be equally true of both, although the individual constituents of both were equally endowed with the same natural tendencies. Where a man is admitted to have the inalienable right to proclaim himself imperator, it is manifestly much easier to start a revolution than it is where he must first convince a goodly number of the rank and file that their interests as well as his point in that direction.

But whether from this cause or not, intestinal broils are much less frequent in the representative commonwealth of Free and Ac-



cepted Masonry, with its common level of rights and eligibilities, than in the imperial domain of caste and privilege where the great mass of subjects may not even hope for admission to the hierarchy within whose charmed circle resides the divine right of succession.

The comparatively ephemeral disturbances in the grand lodge domain in Connecticut and New York—and that in Ontario which he might have mentioned with greater force—together make a meager showing when compared with the dynastic factional broils which with but brief respites have rent the Scottish Rite throughout the last three-quarters of the closing century; and so far as New York is concerned, it seems doubtful from Bro. DRUMMOND'S own history of the period of turmoils, with its frequent outcropping of the names of leaders in the Scottish Rite war, whether with the exception of the decade during which the "Phillips Grand Lodge" existed, that period does not also largely illustrate the mischief making capacity of High Riteism.

Our interrogatively stated proposition that in passing laws to settle the quarrels of contending factions of Scotch Ritters, the grand lodge is compelled to adopt a definition of Masonry different from that which the fundamental law compels it to make for its constituent lodges, still appears to him trivial. He says:

His proposition that the law in question prescribes one definition of Masonry for lodges and another for individual members, it is almost impossible to treat seriously. How does a *lodge* practice Masonry, save by the acts of its "individual members?" But he goes further and insists that the definition makes a different law for the "Scottish Ritters." *The law is for all*, in whatever capacity they may act; of course, its penalties are denounced only against those who violate it; the bogus "Scottish Ritters" can no more complain that the law for them is different from the law for other Masons, than thieves can complain that the law against larceny is for them different from the law for other persons.

He says he is not sure that he understood us, and as it also seems doubtful to us, we will try and make the matter plainer. A lodge practices Masonry by the acts of its individual members. What those acts shall be is determined by the definition of Masonry which the grand lodge, acting under the constraints of the fundamental law, makes for the lodges and individual Masons of its obedience. Is it not equally true that the acts of the individual which constitute the practice of the rites of Masonry thus defined must be practiced in lodges warranted by the body thus defining it or be utterly invalid? Universal usage as well as common sense gives an affirmative answer.

Now, can a grand lodge, thus constrained by the fundamental law, make a definition of Masonry which shall permit a portion or all of the members of the lodge, to practice *as Masonry*, in bodies which

it does not create, something other than the Masonry of the original definition?

We having referred to the idea which he and others entertained during the Scottish Rite war of 1860-67, of interdicting by grand lodge legislation all the rival Scottish Rite bodies, he says:

He should have read what we wrote in the light of *our* views, instead of his *own*. We, and those acting with us, held that while we had not the rightful power to prevent a Mason's joining any body which he saw fit to join, we did have the rightful power to say to him, 'you shall not join a body, the existence of which, whether by intention, misfortune, wicked attacks upon it, or for any other cause, will destroy that harmony which is the strength and support of Masonry, and remain a Mason.' We so held then; we so hold now. We may be an extremist, but we hold that no Mason has a right, save in obedience to the law of God or his country, to do any act that shall bring disgrace or disaster to Masonry or dissensions among the craft. "*Salus rei publicæ suprema lex*" applies with special force to our institution.

One should not look a gift horse in the mouth, and so we do not stop to inquire whether it is from the necessities of the argument or from choice that he is at last found on tenable ground. The fact that we so largely agree with him in the foregoing is one of the chief reasons why we have vigorously condemned the action which he has defended, by which certain grand lodges, in recognizing other bodies within their respective territories as "regularly and duly constituted Masonic bodies," have tied their own hands. And this answers sufficiently his question as to the logical outcome of prohibiting the use of the Masonic name in business affairs.

Bro. DRUMMOND does us the honor to copy as a statement of his own views our conclusions on the question of jurisdiction over rejected material; on the Wisconsin circular, and on the unwarranted legislation of the craft against non-affiliates.

Under "Mexico" Bro. DRUMMOND foreshadows, as it seems to us, the intention of recommending the recognition of the gran dieta as soon as can be done without incurring the odium of a too close connection, in point of time, with the scandals that existed in some of its constituent lodges and grand lodges at the time of its recognition by Texas and New York—the making and full fellowship of women and the exclusion of the Bible from the lodges. At all events he expresses the hope in closing that Bro. MILLER'S information—which painted the thing in a little lighter colors than Bro. PARVIN'S—would prove correct and that this might be made certain before the next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Bro. DRUMMOND leads up to the status of gran dieta by discussing a preliminary question:

A preliminary question has been somewhat discussed, first suggested about twenty-five years ago, by Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, of

Illinois; after his death it was taken up in earnest by Bro. Joseph Robbins, his successor; his views, however, met with little favor, save that they were endorsed by Bro. Richard Vaux, and recently, to a very limited extent by Bro. John Q. A. Fellows. The claim is that lodges, established by grand orients or supreme councils in those countries in which grand orients or supreme councils are the only governing bodies, Masonic or claiming to be Masonic, are not legal lodges and the Masons made therein are clandestine Masons. The overwhelming *consensus* of Masonic opinion and the Masonic usage have been, and are, adverse to this doctrine.

At this point, we should say that while the Masons, made in such lodges, were everywhere recognized as Masons, grand lodges declined to recognize *as grand lodges*, any governing Masonic body which was itself under the obedience of a higher body, as was the case in the grand orient system; they recognized and exchanged representatives with the grand orients themselves, but not with the body subordinate to the grand orient, but (subject to such subordination) having the government of the symbolic lodges. In consequence of this, quite a number of grand lodges were organized by lodges which had been under the grand orient system, or of the obedience of supreme councils, to which grand lodges was conceded the exclusive jurisdiction over symbolic Masonry in their several jurisdictions.

This new doctrine seems to be that no Masons or lodges can be recognized unless they hold under grand lodges which can trace their descent directly to the original grand lodge of England, or at least to one of the three British grand lodges. It is deduced by its supporters from what they claim to be the application of fundamental principles of Masonic government. They forget that, if their application of these principles conflicts with Masouic usage from early times, this fact is conclusive evidence that they are wrong in their conclusions.

The fact that the three grand lodges (those of England, Ireland, and Scotland) which, they claim, are the only sources of legitimate Masonry, have always from the beginning, and do now, recognize these bodies as legitimate, and exchange representatives with them, and admit Masons of their obedience as visitors, settles the whole question, beyond cavil even.

To prove that the usage has been the same in this country as he alleges it has been in Europe, he cites the fact that LAFAYETTE, though hailing under the Grand Orient of France when he visited this country in 1827, was everywhere hailed as a Mason and visited numerous lodges and grand lodges; the partial American recognition of the Grand Lodge of Colon—originally formed by two lodges created by the Grand Orient of Spain and one chartered by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina—after it had been merged in a supreme council for eight years, and the general American recognition of the Grand Lodge of Cuba—formed by six lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colon, three by a provincial grand lodge created by a supreme council and four U.D. by the provincial grand lodge created by the Grand Lodge of Colon—after a union of Colon and Cuba; the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Peru, created by five lodges, four of which were chartered by a supreme council, and the recognition

extended to the Grand Lodge of Spain by some American grand lodges.

It will be observed that Bro. DRUMMOND says this preliminary question was first suggested by Illinois brethren about twenty-five years ago, and elsewhere in the same paper he speaks of it as the "New departure of our Illinois brethren," but in elaboration of the Spanish incident he copies from his report of 1881, upon which the Grand Lodge of Maine recognized the Grand Lodge of Spain, and in order to show that the question had been foreclosed long ago, cites the history of the "Louisiana Grand Lodge" (1847-1850), in which he says that the alleged reason why the Grand Lodge of Mississippi chartered lodges in Louisiana *was that the Masons of the French and Scotch Rites were not regular.*

In that report, after detailing the mixed condition of Masonry in Louisiana from the prevalence of various rites, largely owing to the influx of French refugees, who had been connected with the grand orient system in France, and stating that in 1821 the Grand Lodge of Louisiana adopted resolutions recognizing the regularity of the three rites, and authorizing its lodges to receive as visitors, or as candidates for affiliation, members of the French and Scotch lodges, he says:

"Ten years afterwards, the grand lodge, by express resolution, recognized as regular, three French lodges and three Scotch lodges, none of them holding charters from it. A new constitution was then adopted, in which certain powers were delegated to three 'Chambers,' one for each rite, which had the power of granting charters for that rite. Thereupon, the French and Scotch lodges gave in their adhesion to the grand lodge, some taking new charters, and some retaining their grand orient charters. In 1844 the 'Chamber' system was changed to a 'Council of Rites in the bosom of the grand lodge.'

"In January, 1845, Mississippi Masons, resident in New Orleans, recognizing as genuine only the York Rite as taught in their state, succeeded in inducing their mother grand lodge to appoint a committee to investigate the condition of Masonry in Louisiana. The committee went to New Orleans, visited the lodges of the several rites, and were received in the grand lodge, in which they stated that they should deny the absurd reports which had been circulated in their state against the Masons and lodges of the different rites in Louisiana. The project of forming lodges in Louisiana was defeated for the time, but in 1847 it was carried, and the Grand Lodge of Mississippi chartered lodges there; the alleged reason was that the Masons of the French and Scotch rites were not regular. Thereupon the Grand Lodge of New York recognized the Grand Lodge of Louisiana as the sole authority in that state, requested the Grand Lodge of Mississippi to revoke the charters and dispensations granted by it; declared the lodges thus created irregular, and prohibited all intercourse with them. The lodges issued a circular charging that clandestine Masons were admitted to the lodges, and to the grand lodge itself—but the signers of the circular had for years sat with them without objection.



“The Grand Lodge of Mississippi sustained its lodges, and in 1848 they formed a grand lodge, which existed two years, *but failed to procure recognition from a single grand lodge*, except Mississippi. At least six other grand lodges followed the example of New York. A union was effected in 1850; the new grand lodge, in their proposition, stated that they had no objection to the Scotch and French Rites, ‘under a distinct jurisdiction,’ and made it a condition that these rites should be separated from ‘Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry;’ the old grand lodge refused, holding that the term ‘Ancient Free and Accepted Masons’ *comprised the Masons of the first three degrees of the Scotch and French Rites, as well as those of the York Rite*; the new grand lodge yielded, and the union was the result. A convention was held to frame a constitution, and of the *fifty-six* lodges represented *six* worked in the French and Scotch Rites. Some of these are still in existence; in 1874 the writer visited one of them, and witnessed their work, *performed in English for the first time in their history*, in honor of their visitors.

“If this ‘New Departure’ of our Illinois brethren is sustained, the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and South Carolina must be held to have issued charters to clandestine Masons,—the Grand Lodge of New York, and those who acted with her in 1848, must be deemed to have recognized clandestine Masons as against regular Masons, and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana must be declared to be clandestine from its origin. Your committee believe that our grand lodge should not enter a path which leads to such an end.”

The deliberate action of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi in granting charters to lodges on the grounds stated, after having considered the subject for two years, shows of itself that the “preliminary question” was not a mere figment of the brain of the brethren of Illinois, first suggested but shortly before it found organized expression in 1878.

The general tone of the matter we have copied above is well calculated to give the impression that the demonstration of Mississippi in support of the immemorial law never did amount to much, and evoked no response sufficient to indicate that the preliminary question was not already considered foreclosed by usage. In view of this, it is interesting and instructive to read the story, as retold by Bro. DRUMMOND with more particularity eight years later, as we find it in the American addendum to GOULD'S History of Freemasonry. Here it is manifest that he is in possession of new facts, and that by the light of recent study the demonstration takes on a new and much more impressive aspect.

Referring to the same period (1831) when Harmony Lodge (York Rite) had refused to admit deputations from the three lodges chartered by the Grand Orient of France, on the ground that they were irregular Masons (not being of the York Rite), a position from which it first partially receded by alleging that its opposition to these lodges was not because they worked the French Rite, but because they owed allegiance to a foreign Masonic power, and later fully surrendered under the duress of probable danger to itself, and when the grand



lodge had formally recognized the three French Rite and the three Scotch Rite lodges (chartered by the grand consistory), he says:

"The next movement was the adoption of a code of general regulations which entirely subverted the grand lodge system of government. The control of the grand lodge was in fact in the past masters resident in New Orleans; all other past masters were excluded, although there were but six lodges in the city while there were fourteen in the county. Even the representatives of lodges had no vote on questions before the grand lodge, or in the election of grand officers. The powers of the grand master were so limited that he was merely a presiding officer. Three "Symbolic Chambers," one for the York Rite, one for the Scotch Rite, and one for the French Rite, were created, and to them the government of the craft was attempted to be transferred; the "Regulations" were in direct conflict with the Constitution, but that fact was overlooked or deemed of no consequence.

The Symbolic "Chambers" (each consisting of fifteen members) arrogated to themselves all the power, and the grand lodge and grand master became mere cyphers. \* \* \* During all this time the real power was the self-styled grand consistory. The members of the Symbolic Chambers were active members of it and controlled every thing in its interest.

"On October 27, 1839," says the historian, "a body calling itself the Supreme Council created itself." This we presume to have been an instance of an empire sprouting from a single sovereign grand inspector general, of which we have elsewhere spoken. "This body was at once recognized by the grand consistory, the grand lodge, and grand chapter, and they appointed a joint committee to determine the honors to be paid to its officers when visiting their subordinates. This was offensive to the York Rite lodges, but they could do nothing."

In 1841 the grand chapter undertook to expel two members of Louisiana lodge (York Rite) *from all their Masonic rights*: and at about the same time the grand consistory assumed to expel PREZ SNELL, a member of that lodge. The grand lodge meekly registered the decree of the grand consistory and sent out notices to the lodges of his expulsion. SNELL'S lodge resented this and elected him master. The lodge was summoned before the grand lodge to show cause why its charter should not be arrested. SNELL appeared, protested against the action of the grand lodge, and was thereupon expelled. A majority of its members were also expelled, and the charter was arrested. SNELL died years after and was denied Masonic burial, and it was not until 1873 that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana did tardy justice to his memory by rescinding its action and declaring that he was improperly expelled, and that his status at his death was that of a Mason in good standing.

These points give only a faint idea of the condition of affairs at that period, a condition which continued without material amelioration down to 1845, when a representation of Louisiana York Rite

Masons visited and appealed to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. That body sent a committee to New Orleans to investigate and report. Of the severe criticism of this action by Bro. JAMES B. SCOT, the historian of Louisiana Masonry, Bro. DRUMMOND, defending it, says:

But that a grand lodge, when it has reason to believe that another grand lodge has made such innovations in Masonry as to take from it the Masonic character, has the right to inquire into the matter, is too well settled to be open to debate. Whether the facts and information in its possession are such as to warrant such an inquiry is a delicate question, and one which the grand lodge must decide for itself at the peril of giving to the other just cause of complaint.

Bro. DRUMMOND continues:

The committee did not unite in a report, and the matter went over until the annual session in January, 1847, and then the Grand Lodge of Mississippi granted dispensations for two lodges in Louisiana, and during the recess the grand master granted five others. At the session of 1848, charters were granted to these seven lodges. Their representatives met March 8, 1848, and in a regular manner organized the "Louisiana Grand Lodge." This, *at first*, obtained recognition from no grand lodge except Mississippi; *but it grew rapidly, and within two years created eighteen lodges.*

The italics are ours. Bro. DRUMMOND continues:

In the meantime, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana took the usual course. It appealed to the other grand lodges to sustain it; cut off Masonic intercourse with Mississippi; declared the lodges formed under the authority of that grand lodge to be clandestine, and expelled the Masons taking part in or visiting them. A part of the English-speaking Masons sustained the grand lodge. The other grand lodges did not agree in the course to be pursued. New York censured Mississippi and declared the lodges established by it to be clandestine. This did not move the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, but it claimed the right to judge for itself and it probably had a better knowledge of the facts. *But the success of the new grand lodge evidently alarmed the Grand Lodge of Louisiana especially as a very able circular published by the Mississippi lodges, designed as a reply to the action of the Grand Lodge of New York, was producing a marked effect.* The Grand Lodges of Missouri and Florida, while deprecating the action of Mississippi, withdrew recognition from the old grand lodge: *Vermont recognized the new one; Maine urged the old one to recede from its position, so that a union of the two might be formed, giving notice in effect, that, if this was not done, it would be necessary to recognize the new grand lodge.* This action was the more significant because the Grand Lodges of Alabama, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, New Hampshire, and South Carolina, acting before the later documents were received, had followed New York. The old grand lodge published documents defending its course but it was not able to make out a full defense to the satisfaction of the other grand lodges, for nearly all disapproved of the cumulation of rites.

The controversial statement from Bro. DRUMMOND's report of 1881 at once conveys the impression that the action of New York and the six other grand lodges which lined up with it on the *ex parte* showing of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, was simply indicative of a gen-

eral consensus of American grand lodges in the same direction so overwhelming that the new grand lodge had no alternative but to get under cover on the best terms possible. The later account shows that Mississippi by no means stood alone; that Missouri and Florida, while deprecating the action of Mississippi, gave the new grand lodge their moral support by breaking off fraternal relations with the old; that Maine went further, and threatened to recognize the new if the old did not recede; that Vermont, under the leadership of that king among men and Masons, PHILIP C. TUCKER—who took up the pen that HASWELL laid down, and wrote his grand lodge into the very front rank among American jurisdictions—recognized the “Louisiana Grand Lodge,” and that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, thoroughly alarmed at the outlook, was the first to seek cover and pave the way to peace by suspending its edicts of non-intercourse with Mississippi and the Louisiana Masons of her obedience, and by annulling the action by which the original members of Mississippi lodges in Louisiana were expelled. Further, it took the lead in proposing and first adopting articles of union in which it was provided that no lodge should be constituted “under any other title than that of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,” and which became the basis upon which, on March 4, 1850, the new grand lodge was merged into the old.

It is true, as claimed by Bro. DRUMMOND, that the validity of the Scotch and French Rites was in a manner assented to by the new grand lodge in this settlement. The new body properly insisted that the term “Free and Accepted Masonry” did not include bodies that were simply organized dissent from that Masonry; while the old lodge held—according to Bro. DRUMMOND’S 1881 report—“that the term ‘Ancient Free and Accepted Masons’ comprised the Masons of the first three degrees of the Scotch and French Rites as well as those of the York Rite.”

The new body, the “Louisiana Grand Lodge,” at first refused to adopt the articles unless its interpretation was accepted, but after submitting the matter to its constituent lodges, it waived the point and ratified the articles.

This clearly brings out the fact that the leading and best informed Masons of the constituency of the “Louisiana Grand Lodge” had gone to the bottom of this “preliminary question,” but that the great body of the rank and file had not; and so the cockatrice was only scotched, not killed. Considering the conditions which environed Masonry in Louisiana from the beginning, the outcome at the time of this settlement was as satisfactory to the defenders of the Masonry of the original plan as could reasonably be looked for.

It brought peace, relatively speaking, without which the dispassionate consideration of the exclusive right of that Masonry to occupy

the whole field was impossible in that unhappy jurisdiction. Since peace has become firmly established the progress in the right direction has been most encouraging. At the time of the union the supreme council claimed that the grand lodge had renounced jurisdiction over all lodges excepting those of the York Rite, and under the lead of its sovereign grand commander, FOULHOUSE, "'resumed' its authority over all 'symbolic lodges of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Scottish Rite,'" and succeeded in inducing three of the lodges working in the French and Scotch Rites to return their charters to the grand lodge and go under the jurisdiction of the supreme council. The council, however, found FOULHOUSE too much of a burden to carry and it was finally dissolved in 1855; the seceding lodges, renewing their allegiance to the grand lodge, found no difficulty in getting reinstated. In the following year FOULHOUSE and two others formed another supreme council and commenced making Masons at sight, just as Bro. FELLOWS, of Louisiana, says CHARLES LAFFON, a member of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, did in Mexico, in 1860, when he built up the supreme council, whose daughter lodges became the constituents of the gran dieta. FOULHOUSE, in 1857, persuaded two of the Scotch Rite lodges to revolt a second time and come under the jurisdiction of his supreme council, but the now firmly seated grand lodge pursued a vigorous course and within two years they were anxious to get back.

They only succeeded after much difficulty, but the grand lodge would not recognize their work during the rebellion, even so much as to allow it to be healed, but required the parties so made to petition, be balloted for and remade, like any other profanes, in order to gain admission.

This "new departure" of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, so striking because of the previous history of that grand lodge, proves that when not dominated by supreme councils, grand consistories, and grand chapters, its views of what is lawful in Masonry do not differ from those of other grand lodges not controlled wholly or in part by the same influences, and must be accepted as justifying the Grand Lodge of Maine and the Grand Lodge of Vermont in holding ten years earlier that New York and those who acted with her in 1848, recognized clandestine Masons as against regular Masons.

Bro. DRUMMOND says with much apparent force that it does not lie in the mouth of any grand lodge which now maintains Masonic relations with the Grand Lodge of Cuba, to deny recognition to the Gran Dieta of Mexico, because it was organized by lodges created under the grand orient system, especially as the Grand Lodge of Colon was actually organized by the procurement of the special deputy of the supreme council; and with equal force he might confess that it does not lie in the mouth of any grand lodge which found in



the fact that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was organized in part by lodges created under the same system its warrant for placing it under the duress of threatened extinction, to cite its organization as a precedent to compel the recognition of the Mexican hybrid.

It does not lie in anybody's mouth to say that because forty grand lodges have done an unconscious wrong, that any one of them is to be constrained by the plea of general usage to do what in the face of greater light becomes a conscious wrong. Time was when it was generally taken for granted that grand orients were regular Masonic bodies, properly recognizable by sovereign and independent grand lodges, and many grand lodges in this country, including New York, either formally or tacitly entered into fraternal relations with them. But usage did not prevent the Grand Lodge of New York, when the structure and composition of these bodies became better understood, from cutting off the whole brood, as it did in 1871, by the adoption of the following, reported by the committee on jurisprudence:

"The question of the recognition of our correspondence with the *regular*, disputed, doubtful, or spurious bodies called grand orients, discussed by the M.W. grand master, has been considered by your committee, and for reasons stated by the grand master, it is recommended that such recognition and correspondence cease."

Nor did usage prevent the other grand lodges of the country from generally following the lead of New York in this matter, either directly or by the assertion of the principle upon which the action of that grand lodge was predicated, so that in a few years the policy of letting grand orients alone became general.

The time was when the Grand Orient of France was actively or tacitly in fraternal relations with pretty much all grand lodges. It retained the recognition which it had received when, as the Grand Lodge of France, there was no question about its regularity; as new grand lodges came into existence they followed the example of their elders, taking everything for granted. This continued—although the grand lodges on this side of the Atlantic, without withdrawing recognition, interdicted intercourse to compel it to withdraw the recognition it had given to unlawful lodges in Louisiana—until long after it had abolished the grand mastership, an act as clearly in violation of the fundamental law forbidding innovations in Masonry as the act which brought upon it the ban of general outlawry—the elimination of the requirement of belief in God as a prerequisite to admission—and which led to Bro. DRUMMOND'S masterly restatement of that law and its penalties, viz.,—"No man or body of men can make innovations in Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, but *puts those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the institution.*"

What then shall we conclude?—that usage justifies the abolition of the grand mastership and all the other vagaries and innovations



of the grand orient down to the time when it invoked the whirlwind by compelling grand lodges to act lest their own orthodoxy be questioned. The fact is that the great body of the craft knew little about what the grand orient was doing, and the better informed were either too indifferent or too timid to take hold of matters far from their own doors, or else hesitated to open up questions whose discussion might make it uncomfortable for associations of Masons with which they were connected and which were seeking to establish themselves as Masonic bodies.

Bro. DRUMMOND and others who maintain that the gran dieta and other bodies not of grand lodge parentage are recognizable as Free and Accepted Masonry, now find no escape from his statement of the effect of attempts to make innovations in Masonry but by setting up the plea of usage against principle and assuming that as between the two even axioms must go to the wall.

It is a significant fact that the appeal to usage is usually made in behalf of some dissent that has been tolerated through ignorance or misapprehension, while the usage of nine-tenths of the Masons of the world in adhering steadfastly in their own practice to the principles and polity which can be squared to the charges of a Freemason, usage that is overwhelming in its significance, is, if not studiously overlooked, never referred to.

The excuse of those who have received the Masonry which can thus square itself, on condition that it shall be preserved and maintained unchanged, and who yet maintain that bodies can be recognized as Masonic which have destroyed the representative character of the institution and substituted a self-perpetuating hierarchical government for its equality of rights and eligibilities, is that when the Masonry whose irrevocable covenants makes them Masons organized itself on the grand lodge plan, other Masonry existing in some vague limbo organized itself on the hierarchical plan and grew up *pari passu* with it. It is no wonder that this assumption passed muster when all were equally ignorant of the history of the institution, and that the very effrontery of the claim insured for it consideration on the part of those who could not disprove it.

We are not disposed to underrate the influence of the precedents thus established, but that they should have and will have less and less weight just in proportion as it comes to be understood that they were based upon an assumed state of facts which never existed, is inevitable. They were established when the history of Masonry was being written almost wholly from the imagination. They have been more and more honeycombed with every minute that has passed since the first real student of Masonry brought to its study the methods of modern historical investigation, until now, when, but for the *vis inertia*

of habit, they would not sustain their own weight. The labors of the real historians of the institution have already made it certain that at the time when the charges of a Freemason were agreed to there was no Masonry existing *anywhere* that did not become absorbed by the grand lodge system; that the Installation charges, designed to place the grand lodge structure and representative character of Masonry beyond the possibility of lawful change, ante-dated by years any departure from the then existing polity; and that therefore there is not anywhere in the world today anything claiming to be Masonry that is not descended from the Masonry whose character and polity, metes and bounds were irrevocably fixed by those two sets of charges.

When the craft becomes fully apprized of these facts, no "usage" based upon fiction inconsistent with them can prevent the general recognition of the inevitable conclusion that whatever in the alleged Masonry of the world is antagonistic to the Masonry thus defined and bounded, has come of "dissent from the original plan" and not from independent birth, and that bodies built on it are the unmistakable offspring of vain attempts to make innovations in the body of Masonry, whose predestined discomfiture is so strongly put by Bro. DRUMMOND in the statement which we here repeat as being worthy to be written in letters of gold: "*No man or body of men CAN make innovations in Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, BUT PUTS THOSE WHO MAKE THE ATTEMPT OUTSIDE OF THE PALE OF THE INSTITUTION.*"

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## MANITOBA.

21ST ANNUAL.

WINNIPEG.

JUNE 10.

The grand lodge met in the Masonic Temple, which was dedicated on the preceding St. John's day, and of which the brethren, not only of Winnipeg, but of the whole jurisdiction, are justly proud. It enjoys the rare distinction of being the only building in Canada erected and owned by Masons which is devoted exclusively to Masonic purposes.

The representative of Illinois, JOHN LESLIE, helped to swell the ample proportions of the diplomatic corps—twenty-seven jurisdictions being represented—and at the election the brethren increased

his honors by shearing him of a portion of his title; they cut off two words from the front end, and left it deputy grand master.

The grand master (CHARLES NAPIER BELL) reported having refused a dispensation to confer the second and third degrees on a candidate at one meeting, the plea advanced being that the brother resided one hundred miles distant from the place where the lodge meets, and the committee on address deem this the correct rule. In that country of magnificent distances one hundred miles does not, probably, seem far, but a brother who thinks enough of Masonry to go that distance to get the degrees ought to have the rule bent for him, if not broken.

The grand lodge concurred in his decision that to open a lodge required the presence of seven Master Masons. He reported two cases of healing, the subjects of it having been members of lodges under the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario. Dimits were produced from the clandestine lodges, but just what value attaches to a dimit from a body which could not confer the Masonic status is not apparent.

The grand master brought up the subject of intercourse with foreign grand lodges, of which he says in part:

This grand lodge is in correspondence with but few grand lodges outside of the British Empire and the United States, indeed with none on the continent of Europe, and I have been asked to define the standing of our members when visiting in jurisdictions where grand lodges exist which have not been formally recognized by us. I have had to state frankly that, as this grand lodge has never considered this feature of Masonic intercourse, I am unable to define its policy on this matter. If we have never formally recognized a grand lodge, our members have, I take it, no means of knowing whether such body is a legitimate one, and the question arises, that even if admitted to subordinate lodges in such a jurisdiction, have our members our permission or the right to enter into Masonic intercourse with brethren of such grand lodges unrecognized by us?

Again, if a Mason hailing from a grand lodge not formally recognized by this grand lodge, presents himself as a visitor at one of our lodges, has the master a right to permit him to enter after a proper and satisfactory examination has been had? In other words, if this grand lodge has not recognized by some official act or statement, the grand lodge from which this visitor hails, has the worshipful master of any subordinate lodge the right to decide for himself whether such grand lodge is a legitimate one and that its Masons are to be freely received into our lodges?

The committee on foreign correspondence, Grand Secretary SCOTT chairman, reported on this as follows, and the matter went over for a year:

Referring to that portion of the grand master's address relating to intercourse with foreign grand lodges, your committee finds that all, or nearly all, foreign grand lodges were in existence prior to the

organization of this grand lodge and that formal recognition by this grand lodge would be unwarranted; but your committee is of the opinion that this question should be left in its hands for attention, and report at the next annual communication.

Of dispensations to attend church, the grand master says:

You will notice that, as usual, at least one-half of the dispensations granted were for permission to attend divine service in regalia. Brethren, in my opinion either no dispensation should issue for this purpose, or all lodges should regularly, by constitutional enactment, be permitted under simple regulations, to enjoy this privilege, for it has become a recognized custom in this grand jurisdiction for lodges to attend divine services in celebration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, or at some other date. A proposed amendment to the constitution in respect to this matter has been made for consideration at this communication.

Amendments were brought in on these lines, but were lost.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges and continued a fourth under dispensation, received a very encouraging report on the library; presented Past Grand Master TWEED with a handsome chain collar, and ordered the purchase of a suitable testimonial to the retiring grand master, and voted to meet next year at Winnipeg.

CORBET LOCKE of Morden, was elected grand master; WILLIAM G. SCOTT, Winnipeg, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

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## MARYLAND, 1896.

110th ANNUAL.

BALTIMORE.

NOVEMBER 17.

A fine half-tone portrait of WILLIAM HENRY SHRYOCK adorns the fly-leaf of the Maryland proceedings, an honor which the original owed in part, perhaps, to his affording a rare instance of a man in the prime of life resigning an office, though chiefly to the manner in which for ten years he had performed the duties of grand treasurer, which the committee who had vainly sought to induce him to reconsider his determination to retire, thus acknowledge:

Coming into office ten years ago when the grand lodge was financially embarrassed, he did not hesitate to interpose his own responsibility as a guarantee for the fulfillment of its obligations, and at no time during his term of office has he faltered a single moment in extending to the grand lodge any assistance, either financially or otherwise, when needed.

The grand lodge, in further acknowledgment of high appreciation of his long, faithful, and valuable service, and of affectionate regard, ordered that a gold medal be presented to him.

At the semi-annual communication, May 12, two charters were restored and two granted to lodges under dispensation.

The proceedings contain an account of the assembling of the grand lodge (but not of its being opened or closed) and of the craft—about two thousand five hundred strong, on the 25th of June, to lay the corner stone of the new court house. Past Grand Master JOHN M. CARTER—he of the “silver tongue”—read a “Sketch of the Old Court Houses of Baltimore,” and the Hon. WM. PINCKNEY WHITE delivered an address, both of great historical interest and both worthy of the occasion.

At the annual communication, Illinois is omitted from the list of grand lodges represented, although the name of the venerable JOHN S. BERRY heads the list of past grand masters present.

The brief address of the grand master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) is chiefly of local interest. He had been presented by Arcana Lodge with a Masonic bowl of great antiquity, presented by Bro. GEORGE WASHINGTON to a member of the craft, and had placed it in charge of the Masonic Veteran Association for safe keeping.

Having granted a dispensation to a lodge to hold each alternate meeting in another town where there was no lodge and to which a number of its members had changed their place of residence, with the result of securing a large accession of members and inspiring much enthusiasm he trusted that the grand lodge might feel warranted in continuing the arrangement; but the committee on address and the grand lodge did not think it best to have more than one place of meeting for any lodge, and directed that the future meetings be all held at the new location.

The grand master having referred the Maine circular to the committee on correspondence, they say, in part:

Your committee on correspondence, to whom was referred the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Maine, regarding “rejected candidates,” respectfully report that the Grand Lodge of Maryland has always held the doctrine that the petition of a rejected candidate for admission into the fraternity could not be entertained by any other lodge without the unanimous consent being first obtained of the rejecting lodge.

At the 1894 annual communication of the grand lodge this subject was presented by your committee on correspondence in a special report on the so-called Mississippi proposition regarding rejected candidates, and upon their recommendation the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction previously held by the grand lodge was re-affirmed.

\* \* \* \* \*



Your committee believe that the doctrine held by this grand lodge upon the subject is a most wholesome one and in accord with the polity of our fraternity; they, however, submit for the consideration of the grand lodge the views of the able law committee of Maine, who say:

\* \* \* \* \*

On the recommendation of the committee, the whole matter went over for one year.

A brother gave an account of a visit made by him to Royal Solomon Mother Lodge No. 1, at Jerusalem, and brought the fraternal greetings of the lodge to the Grand Lodge of Maryland. The grand lodge returned the greeting and ordered that with it should go a nicely bound copy of its proceedings.

In receiving tidings from this lodge we think Maryland has been more favored than has been the Grand Lodge of Canada, by whom, through the intervention of Bro. ROB MORRIS, it was established, about twenty-five years ago.

We notice that in the appointment of officers of the grand lodge the senior grand warden appoints the junior grand deacon, and the junior grand warden the grand stewards. This practice never prevailed in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, but it prevailed in some lodges until a few years ago, when it was brought to notice by the committee on lodges under dispensation and the rule explicitly recognized that all non-elective officers must be appointed by the master.

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, grand master, and JACOB H. MEDAIRY, grand secretary, both of Baltimore, were reelected.

The report on correspondence (127 pp.) is by EDWARD T. SCHULTZ, past senior grand warden and one among the strongest of those who stand ever for the old ways.

Illinois for 1895 is briefly noticed. The proceedings were received after he had passed the proper place for them in his report, and could not be taken up until he was in the last pinch, within one working day of the meeting of the grand lodge. He expresses great satisfaction that our grand lodge had ordered a report on recognized, recognizable, and non-recognizable grand lodges, and all too modestly confesses that he had been deterred from his half-formed purpose to make such a list himself by distrust of his own ability.

Bro. SCHULTZ'S reports are certain always to contain much that is of real value, as well as of passing interest, the fruits of his industry and long experience. Under Ohio he discourses on the grand honors:

There is no such thing as *Funeral Grand Honors* mentioned in any of the early text books, either of this country or of England. The

term employed in all of them in the forms for the laying of corner-stones, opening of bridges, and the funeral of a deceased brother invariably is "THE HONORS OF MASONRY," or "THE PUBLIC GRAND HONORS." The words used in some jurisdictions—"We cherish his memory," etc., are an innovation of the last twenty-five or thirty years. We well remember the first time we heard these words used. It was at the funeral of Past Grand Junior Warden Jordan at Cambridge, about twenty or twenty-five years ago. Their use was suggested by a brother present who had heard them in another jurisdiction and as they appeared to be *pretty* and appropriate, they were introduced and since then generally used on funeral occasions in our jurisdiction. When it was discovered those words were inappropriate for other than funeral occasions, something else had to be substituted for Grand Honors to be used on the occasions of laying corner-stones and other public ceremonies, and the "battery" 3x3 was introduced to be used on all other occasions than funeral, and the so-called Mackey System was called "*Funeral Grand Honors*." But in order that they might *fit* the *new* words an actual *change* had to be made in them—the third motion—letting "the hands fall upon the thighs," was *changed* to that of extending the hands, palms down, towards the open grave.

Bro. Cunningham admits that the Mackey method prevailed largely throughout the United States, and that they were "generally used" as the Public Grand Honors in his state until *he* introduced the "battery" as the Grand Honors to be used on other than funeral occasions.

He verifies Bro. CUNNINGHAM'S statement as the public grand honors of former usage by quoting from the Ohio regulations of 1861:

"Both arms are crossed on the breast, the left uppermost, and the open palms of the hands sharply striking the shoulders; they are then raised above the head, the palms striking each other, and then made to fall upon the thighs. On the occasion of funerals, these honors are repeated three times; each time accompanied by the words—'*The will of God is accomplished: so mote it be,*' audibly pronounced by the brethren."

And says:

These then were the only Public Grand Honors authorized to be used in Ohio thirty-five years ago, and our grand lodge has declared the same, word for word, to be the "Grand Honors of Masonry" to be used on *all* ceremonies of the craft in public.

Brother Cunningham frankly admitted that he was the *innovator* upon an old usage of his own and most of the other jurisdictions of the country. This admission of his, as well as the incident at Cambridge we referred to, show how easy it is to make innovations upon established usages and customs.

We are reliably informed that the Grand Lodge of England does not use any Grand Honors in public. At the public dinner given by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia to the Earl De Gray, then grand master of England, about twenty years ago, he was received by the 3x3 battery. Some of the brethren present jumped to the conclusion that these were the Public Grand Honors of England; whereas, it was simply a greeting, similar to that of clapping of the hands usually given on the appearance of a distinguished personage in public.

Again referring to the "Mackey System" he says:

Exactly what these particular motions are intended to imply, is not, and perhaps, never will be known, as in our opinion their true significance, like that of many other of our forms and ceremonies, have been lost. But unless we are prepared to substitute something else for everything in Masonry, the true significance of which we do not fully understand, we should hold fast to all the old forms, usages, and ceremonies as they have come down to us from the misty past, for if the entering wedge of innovation be permitted, who can tell where or in what it will end?

The following in reply to Bro. COXE, of Iowa, refers to authorized cypher rituals:

The considerable space already given to his jurisdiction prevents us from replying as fully as we desire to the above. We can only say now that the "question of expediency" *cannot* be entertained for a single moment; the *ban* is clear and explicit, prohibitory of the use of ciphers no more nor less than when written *in extenso*. Each grand lodge is *not* "allowed to be the sepreme tribunal for itself" upon this question, except in the sense that the Grand Orient of France is *supreme*, no power could have prevented it from taking the action it did a few years ago. But we all know how that action was regarded and *treated* by other grand lodges. "The jug" has a "*handle only on one side*," and it must not be tampered with, or dire consequences will ensue.

We agree with him that whatever may be thought of the present necessity of exercising the power of the grand master to make Masons at sight, it has so long been recognized as a prerogative of his person and office that it cannot now be reasonably questioned.

Touching affirmation, he says he has been present at the making or Masons who, having conscientious scruples as to taking oaths, were received upon affirmation, and as it is recognized in all our courts of justice to be as binding as an oath, he cannot see why it should not be received in Masonry. As it all hinges on the possibility of substituting a single word for another of now generally recognized equivalent meaning, the objection to its being so received does not seem insuperable.

## MASSACHUSETTS, 1896.

105TH ANNUAL.

BOSTON.

DECEMBER 9.

This was a memorable year in the annals of Masonry in the old Bay State, memorable in the number of centenaries of Massachusetts lodges, and memorable in the death of distinguished men and Masons.

Six lodges celebrated their one-hundredth anniversaries, the charters of all bearing the signature of Paul Revere as grand master, viz.: Washington Lodge, Roxbury; King Hiram's Lodge, Provincetown; Union Lodge, Dorchester; Harmony Lodge, Northfield; Cincinnati Lodge, Great Barrington, and Thomas Lodge, Palmer. At all these celebrations special communications of the grand lodge were held and at each a felicitous and appropriate address by Grand Master HOLMES was a feature of the exercises. The historical addresses are all of great local interest, and most of them much more than this.

The necrology of the year includes the names of Past Deputy Grand Master LUCIUS R. PAIGE, D.D., aged ninety-four, nearly seventy-three years a Mason and uninterruptedly a member of the grand lodge for fifty-years; Past Deputy Grand Master BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD, L.L.D., aged seventy-two, the distinguished astronomer, who read at three years of age, translated an ode of Horace at five, and though so busy in science that his name is a household word the world over in that department of learning, yet found time to devote to the active duties of Masonry to the end, dying senior warden of St. Andrew's lodge; LORENZO H. GAMWELL, past senior grand warden, aged seventy-five, lawyer, judge, and legislator; ALONZO H. QUINT, D.D., aged sixty-eight, for three years chaplain of a Massachusetts regiment during the war, preacher, editor, author, and for the last twenty-five years of his life the secretary of the National Council of Congregational churches; EDMUND DANA BANCROFT, past grand lecturer, aged seventy-five, state senator, postmaster, and customs officer; Bro. JOHN H. COLLAMORE, aged eighty, the founder of the JOHN H. COLLAMORE charity fund of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, to which in addition to munificent benefactions during his life he bequeathed \$50,000 at his death; and Bro. FREDERICK T. GREENHALGE, the governor of the commonwealth, from whose speech at the Bunker Hill celebration we quoted in our last year's report.

Portraits of Bros. PAIGE and GOULD adorn the proceedings, as does also the portrait of the grand master, EDWIN BRADFORD HOLMES.

At the quarterly communication of March 11, the Masonic apartments now occupied by the grand lodge were dedicated, and the grand master delivered a highly interesting address on the places

where the grand lodge had met in the past, including in the list the meeting places of the English Provincial Grand Lodge (St. John's), the Scottish Provincial Grand Lodge, and the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, which grew out of it, and which, in 1792, united with the St. John's Grand Lodge to form the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

At the quarterly of June 10, another check for \$5,000 was received from Bro. JOHN H. COLLAMORE to be added to the charity fund which bears his name.\*

The commissioners of trials reported a case in which the court record showing that the wife of the accused had been granted a divorce from him for adultery, was accepted as proof of his guilt of that crime, and, upon their recommendation, he was expelled.

A special committee reporting favorably on the grand master's recommendation that the costuming of the Fellow Crafts be discontinued, say:

We find that, as a general thing, the costuming destroys that beautiful and impressive simplicity, which has been not only the peculiar characteristic but also the strength of Masonic work. It places in the background the elevating lessons of the ritual, and gives the prominent place, with its lasting impressions, to what is usually undignified and often burlesque. We have found but one striking exception to this rule. This lodge, by a combination of artistic costumes, notable intelligence, and fine dramatic ability, has shown itself able to present costumed work without any apparent loss of dignity or impressiveness. But legislation by this grand lodge based upon their ability is impracticable, and to imitate them would be impossible for most of us.

In conclusion we would suggest that in an institution whose precepts are transmitted as are ours, it should always be a cardinal principle to endeavor to inculcate the moral precepts, rather than to exhibit our dramatic abilities,—to appeal to the higher nature, rather than to the love for the spectacular,—to cultivate the substantial, rather than the superficial, elements and possibilities of our work. And, finally, we should strive to cultivate that impressive and intelligent simplicity, which is always the most appropriate vesture for such truths as our ritual is designed to teach.

The views so convincingly stated prevailed and the practice was ordered to be discontinued.

At the September quarterly, Rev. R. PERRY BUSH and JAMES T. SHERMAN, two of the delegates commissioned by the grand master to attend the millennial festival of the Hungarian nation, held at Budapesth, gave interesting accounts of their experience on that occasion.

At the December quarterly (annual) Grand Master HOLMES reported numerous releases of jurisdiction by Massachusetts lodges in favor of lodges in other states, which had passed through his hands.



He reports the following condition with which he found himself confronted:

My attention having been officially called to the condition of affairs in one of the lodges, I felt constrained to take action in order to sustain the constitutions and regulations of this grand lodge, which in my opinion were being violated. I was informed that several officers of a lodge in this jurisdiction were members and officers of a so-called Masonic body which is not recognized by this grand lodge. Believing that such a condition of affairs was detrimental to the interests of our fraternity, I endeavored to prevail upon the officers of the lodge who were also members of that body either to renounce their connection with said body or give up their offices in the lodge.

Failing to quietly and peacefully arrange the matter he issued an order to the master and wardens of the lodge forbidding the installation of any brother so offending.

This order was issued just after the election of officers for the ensuing year had been held, and being read in the lodge at the next monthly meeting the installation was indefinitely postponed, leaving in office certain brethren liable to the pains and penalties of the law. He thereupon declared the election null and void, ordered the lodge summoned for a special meeting for the election and installation of officers before a certain date, and declared any member who was in violation of the law in this respect ineligible to any office, unless, previous to installation, he should renounce, in writing, according to a prescribed form, all connection with any and all organizations placed under the ban by the action of the grand lodge on the 14th of June, 1882 (commonly known as the "Massachusetts Departure"). The lodge complied by electing and installing new officers, and order reigns in Warsaw.

Favorable report was made on the Maine proposition relating to jurisdiction over rejected material, and amendments proposed to assimilate the constitution to the Maine law.

CHARLES CARROLL HUTCHINSON, of Lowell, was elected grand master; SERENO D. NICKERSON, of Cambridge, re-elected recording grand secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Boston.

At the stated communication of December 29 the grand officers were installed, and the retiring grand master was presented with a past grand master's jewel in behalf of his lodge—Revere.

Between the two following minutes, copied from the journal, were sandwiched four hours of feasting, wise, witty, and often touching speech and jolly good fellowship.

At fifteen minutes after six o'clock p.m., the brethren were called from labor to refreshment and proceeded to the banquet hall, where the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist was celebrated in due and ancient form, after the manner of Masons.

At half-past ten o'clock p.m. the brethren were called from refreshment to labor again, and the grand lodge was closed in ample form.

Last year the brethren were compelled to go to a club house to celebrate; this year they were again under their own fig tree, in their own banquet hall, and were therefore excusable for breaking up ten minutes later.

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## MICHIGAN, 1897.

53RD ANNUAL.

SAGINAW.

JANUARY 26.

ARBA M. SEYMOUR, the representative of Illinois, was absent.

The grand master (JOHN J. CARTON), whose clean-cut face looks from the fly-leaf of the ample volume, announced the death of Past Grand Masters GEORGE ENOCH DOWLING and RUFUS CLAGHORN HATHEWAY, aged fifty-seven and fifty-nine, respectively, and of ALEXANDER MCGREGOR, grand tiler, aged sixty-six. The funeral rites of each were performed by the grand lodge and half-tone portraits of each are features of their memorial tablets. Bro. HATHEWAY was grand master in 1887, and Bro. DOWLING in 1893. Bro. MCGREGOR had held the office of grand tiler continuously since 1872.

Two past grand masters, HENRY CHAMBERLAIN and ARTHUR M. CLARK, had been sorely bereaved; the first had lost the wife of forty years, and the latter the companion of thirty-three. Both are given appreciative tributes by a special committee.

The grand master submitted thirty-seven decisions, two of which were qualified by the committee on jurisprudence. The first of these referred to one of the crew of a steamer running between Muskegon and Chicago in the summer, and between Chicago and Milwaukee in the winter; and the second to a student from Illinois at Ann Arbor. The committee say:

The M.W. grand master says unless the applicant "claimed Muskegon as his home for at least twelve months prior to the time of making application and *during that time has done some act or acts which go to show that he in good faith intends to make Muskegon his residence* then you would have no right to receive his petition."

Again he says "No person can gain such a residence in this state as will entitle him to petition a lodge while he is in the state for the purpose of attending school."

The fact that a person is in a locality for the purpose of attending school does not give him such a residence in that place as enables him to vote there, nor does he thereby gain such a Masonic residence as gives to a lodge jurisdiction over the material, but, although a student, a person may become a resident, for all purposes, of the place where the school is located. If, when he removes to that place or if after removal there he forms the intention to make that place his residence, the twelve months begins anew from the time of the formation of that intention and at the expiration of said time he may apply to a Masonic lodge in that place for initiation. It is not necessary that he should vote in that locality or do any other act tending to show that he, in good faith, intended to make that place his residence, but if he votes at all and does not vote at that place, such act would show conclusively that he did not at that time intend to make that place his residence.

Whether or not he formed an intention to make that place his residence is a question of fact and in this class of cases investigation should be made, to ascertain whether the applicant has done any act inconsistent with the formation of such an intention at the time claimed. While the lodge must determine the question, it must be careful to make inquiry and not to ignore inconsistent acts, but at the same time the applicant need not be required to show affirmatively other acts indicative of the purpose formed to make the place his residence.

Among the approved decisions are the following:

6. Our lodge has been invited to join the parade here on Decoration day. Have we a right to do so?

No. A lodge has no right to go out as a lodge on any but a Masonic occasion. A Decoration day parade is not such an occasion. We should take part in the Decoration day exercises as citizens and not as Masons.

7. Our lodge has an invitation to lay the corner-stone of a church. We desire to accept the invitation and lay the corner-stone if we have authority to do so. Have we such authority?

No. A constituent lodge has no authority to lay corner-stones of public buildings. The only Masonic body authorized to do such work is the grand lodge of the state.

8. An objection made prior to the election of a candidate for initiation is of no force whatever and should be disregarded by the master of the lodge to which the candidate has petitioned.

11. No brother can be made an honorary member of any lodge while he is a dimitted Mason. To entitle him to honorary membership in a lodge he must be an active member in some other chartered lodge, and when he fails to maintain such active membership his honorary membership ceases.

13. We have a brother who was initiated an E.A. in our lodge in 1890. Since that time he has lost one of his arms. He now wants to take the two remaining degrees and become a Master Mason. Can you grant us a dispensation to confer them upon him?

Under the facts above stated the brother is disqualified from receiving any further degrees, and I have no power to grant you a dispensation to confer them upon him.

20. Can a brother who has been elected and installed senior warden of a lodge be elected worshipful master of the same lodge during the year for which he was elected senior warden in case a vacancy occurs?

No. He must remain senior warden during the year for which he was elected, and if a vacancy occurs in the office of worshipful master and an election is held to fill the vacancy he is not eligible to the office.

26. Our lodge has been invited to attend church on Sunday, December 27. This being a Masonic festival, have we a right to go as a lodge wearing aprons, gloves, and regalia?

No. Masonry does not recognize either creed or denominations. It leaves its members free to attend any church they please, and only permits them to assemble as a lodge on Masonic occasions and for Masonic purposes.

33. A person petitioned our lodge for initiation. The petition was received and referred to a committee. After it had been referred and before the committee reported he moved out of the jurisdiction of our lodge. Can we proceed and ballot on his petition and if elected confer the degrees upon him?

Yes. He was in the jurisdiction of your lodge when he petitioned, and remained there until the petition had been received and referred to a committee. This gave your lodge jurisdiction of him and it would have the right to act in all respects with reference to his petition for initiation and his subsequent petitions for advancement, as though he had remained in the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge.

35. A resident of our city who had but one arm went to Scotland in an official capacity. While there he was made a Mason in one of the lodges. He has now returned. Have I the right to permit him to visit our lodge?

We recognize the Grand Lodge of Scotland as a regular Masonic body, and if by a proper examination you become satisfied that he is a Master Mason in good standing in a regularly constituted lodge, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, then you would have a right to permit him to visit your lodge.

We regard No. 6 as good law well put. No. 7 is timely, as once in a while, here and there, a lodge undertakes to don the purple on its own hook; but we should have answered that the authority lay with the grand master. No. 8 sustains the position we have always held—that the right of verbal objection, in the nature of things, does not come into existence until the right of objection by ballot has been exhausted.

Touching the question involved in No. 11, the decision of Maine, the reverse of Michigan, accords with our views of what the law ought to be. On No. 13 we think Michigan stands with a constantly lessening minority; the prevailing opinion being that the physical disqualification refers only to "making," the unchangeable law antedating degrees as now known. We do not agree, fully at least, with No. 20, because as it stands it might be held to apply to a past warden who had been again elected and installed, and we do not admit that he could be thus divested of his eligibility as a candidate for master



at any election occurring after that eligibility had been acquired; and indeed we inclined to the opinion that such eligibility attaches from the moment of his first installation. Touching No. 26, it will be found elsewhere in this report that the opposite view prevails in some jurisdictions, in one going to the extent of authorizing lodges to appear in public for that purpose without a dispensation, but we think the Michigan view is correct. Referring to No. 33, it will be seen in our notice of Arkansas that in a case somewhat akin—but differing in this, that in the Arkansas case the petition had been left behind on removal but had not been presented and referred—the opposite opinion was held; and upon the broad ground that the intention of the law is to prevent the making of residents of other jurisdictions. We think the Michigan case should have been decided the same way.

Under the head of "Masonic Insurance," the grand master called attention to the methods of doing business by two companies who, by the use of the prefix "Knights Templar" and "Masonic" seek to obtain the confidence and business of Masons, citing the cases of the "Knights Templar and Mason's Life Indemnity Company," and the "National Masonic Accident Association," of Des Moines, Iowa, which refused to pay, the first, the life policy of Past Grand Master DOWLING, and the latter the accident policy of Bro. JAMES N. BLAKE, on technicalities that did not savor of the fraternal. He quotes from a circular issued by the above-named accident company, giving the following "Reasons why every Mason should place his accident insurance in this association:"

1. "It is composed entirely of Masons.
2. It affords fraternal as well as legal protection.
4. There is no call for litigation; all differences being settled in a manner PURELY MASONIC."

There is nothing like a concrete example to arrest the attention, and turn it to an obvious truth, whose reiterated statement has awakened no interest. In this case it enabled the grand master and the grand lodge to realize the enormity of the mercenary use of the Masonic name, and the following, reported by the committee on jurisprudence, was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote after the italicized words had been stricken out:

*Resolved*, That section 48 of the Grand Lodge By-laws be amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 48. The use of Masonic emblems by Masons as business signs or cards, unless such business be exclusively or largely in Masonic goods, and the use of the word 'Masons,' or 'Masonic,' or 'Free and Accepted Masons,' or of the letters 'F. and A.M.,' in connection with any private business enterprise, *hereafter established*, is strictly prohibited, and any Master Mason who shall solicit business for any person, persons, association, or corporation violating the provisions hereof shall be deemed equally guilty with his principal or employer."



The Michigan Masonic Home, which has been the bone of so much discussion, has finally passed into the hands of the fraternity. The plan for its management is, briefly, as follows:

All life and active memberships in the association to be released. The property conveyed to seven trustees in trust for the Masonic Fraternity of Michigan. The corporation to be dissolved. The property to be managed by board of control, to be chosen by the Masonic grand bodies at the annual meetings thereof. All funds for the maintenance of the home to be contributed by Masons and other charitable disposed people.

\* \* \* \* \*

1. The number of trustees who are to hold the title to the property in trust for the fraternity to be four; one to be chosen by the grand lodge, one by the grand chapter, and one by the grand council, and one by the grand commandery.

2. The board of control to consist of fifteen members, three to be chosen by each of the grand bodies above named, and three by the Grand Chapter Order of Eastern Star. This board to have power to make rules and regulations for the purpose of its own organization and control, and the control of the home, as well as the admission of inmates.

3. In case sufficient funds to maintain the home are not contributed the board of control is to report that fact to the grand bodies and the property is not to be sold for two years after such fact is reported, and if during said two years sufficient funds are contributed to maintain it as a home, then it is not to be sold.

A special committee, reporting upon the above plan as detailed by the grand master, reported in part as follows:

The Masonic Home Association offers to the Masons this property worth nearly \$100,000.00 unconditionally and without a shadow of restriction.

Grand lodge is to assume no pecuniary obligation, only to join in the management of the home and to become an almoner of the charity of the fraternity.

In the opinion of that committee, grand lodge can do no less than to accept this magnificent gift and execute the trust in the same generous and Masonic spirit that animates the donor.

Your committee therefore recommend that grand lodge, in connection with the other Masonic grand bodies, in behalf of all the Masons of the state, accept said property as recommended by the M.W. grand master, it being understood that grand lodge by this action assumes no pecuniary obligation in behalf of the home, but confidently relies upon the voluntary contributions of the craft for its support and management.

The report was unanimously adopted without discussion.

We congratulate the Fraternity of Michigan upon its possession of this valuable property, and we congratulate Past Grand Master CHAMBERLAIN and those who stood with him upon the successful issue of the contest they have waged to keep the charitable functions

of the grand lodge in harmony with the purely voluntary basis of the law of the institution, as grounded in the primary engagements of the individual Mason.

No more appropriate place than this can offer to speak of the appreciation of the true nature of Masonic charity manifested by our brethren at Liverpool, Eng., as disclosed in the following letter from Bro. ARTHUR T. STARK, a member of Otsego Lodge No. 78, and gratefully acknowledged by the grand lodge through the regular channels of correspondence:

MR. G. B. TRAVIS,  
Otsego, Mich.

KINGSTON, N. Y., December 28, 1896.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You may have heard that while in England last February, I met with an accident which nearly cost me my life, and on account of which, I am still on crutches, with little prospect of being able to walk without them. I sustained a compound comminuted fracture of the right leg and other very serious external and internal injuries. I was first attended by Dr. W. J. Fleetwood, of Aintree, Liverpool, England, a brother Mason of high standing. For six months I laid flat on my back, not being able to turn on my side nor to sit up once during that time. I was constantly visited during that time by Bros. S. Rennie, 44 Clarence Grove, Everton, Liverpool, and P. Armstrong, Masonic Hall, Hope St., Liverpool, and to them possibly I owe my life. After I was pronounced fit to travel, my injured leg was placed in a rigid iron frame and encased in a plaster cast from hip to toe. Application was then made for passage to four different steamship lines, but the surgeon of each line rejected me. Finally Dr. Fleetwood offered to take me in charge and without any hope of remuneration, he left his enormous practice and accompanied me home. For this he would take no pay. A large number of brothers accompanied us on board the ship and bade us God speed. The ship's company charged me an extra rate for invalid passage, and this extra charge was paid by the Masonic Lodge of which Bro. Armstrong is W. M. Naturally enough I feel very grateful to these brothers and more than ever in love with our noble order and it is my wish that a vote of thanks be given by our lodge and sent under seal of the lodge to these brothers. Will you kindly bring the matter before the lodge at the next regular and inform me of the action taken? Wishing to be remembered to all my brothers, I remain truly fraternally.

The jurisprudence committee reported relative to the "Grand Orient of Spain," whose alleged deputy grand master, one H. GOODE, of Philadelphia, had, the grand master said, given notice that on and after April 30, 1896, the grand orient would enter Michigan and make Masons according to its rite. The lodges were warned against him by proclamation. Subsequent correspondence from the same source indicated that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand had recognized the predaceous outfit, which we take to be a different body from the Grand Orient of Spain with which Maine and some other grand lodges are in fraternal relations. The jurisprudence committee seems to think, as we judge, that it is the latter body. We feel confident that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand on becoming informed of the unlaw-

ful acts of the grand orient will sever relations with it; but to provide against all contingencies the grand master was authorized in case New Zealand proved to be a conscious sinner and persists therein to discontinue all recognition with that body.

Past Grand Master CHAMBERLAIN reported as chairman of a special committee on the re-submitted Wisconsin relief plan as follows:

Your committee would respectfully report that were it not for the fact that the circular letter which embodies the above proposition is headed with the words Masonic Relief there is nothing in the letter which would lead them to even suspect that it came from a grand lodge of F. and A.M., but would presume that it came from some one of the fraternal orders or societies whose foundation principles are mutual benefits founded upon a system of taxation.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your committee would respectfully call the attention of the brethren in Wisconsin and elsewhere, who seem to believe that the obligation of a Freemason binds him to any system of taxation for the relief of the worthy distressed, that under our system it is the individual Mason and not the lodge who is bound to the extent of his ability, of which he and not the lodge is the judge.

And we invite the attention of all true Masons to sections 7 and 13 of the General Regulations where they may learn that the charities were voluntary gifts to the lodge and not assessments. *His necessity and your ability* control Masonic relief.

On the Maine proposition relating to rejected material, the grand lodge refuses to modify its rule which recognizes the persistence of jurisdiction until waived by the rejecting lodge, saying:

That we find no practical difficulty, under the rule which prevails in this jurisdiction. Ordinarily there is no difficulty in procuring a release of personal jurisdiction if the circumstances warrant it.

The jurisprudence committee got the proposition of the grand master to enter upon the futile path of privative legislation to reduce the number of dimitted Masons, sent to the incoming committee as being too important to be hastily acted upon. He proposed that after two years all rights under the dimit be forfeited and the holder denied the privilege of visiting.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges; sent a message of sympathy to Past Grand Master WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, detained at home by severe injuries received in a runaway accident: voted to meet next year at Grand Rapids; adopted a new and complete book of ceremonials; and after thanking the retiring grand master for the ability, fidelity, and zeal with which he had performed the duties of his office, and instructing the grand secretary to procure for him a suitable past grand master's jewel, gave him a genuine surprise by producing the jewel and decorating him then and there.

LOU B. WINSOR, of Reed City, was elected grand master; JEFFERSON S. CONOVER, Coldwater, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, but space equal to that required by one of Bro. Conover's condensed reviews is devoted to "Masonic Ceremonies" and the "Compiled Law of the Grand Lodge of Michigan"—seventy-two pages of the former and two hundred and thirty-nine pages of the latter.

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## MINNESOTA, 1897.

44TH ANNUAL.

ST. PAUL.

JANUARY 13.

The representative of Illinois (ALCINOUS Y. DAVIDSON) was absent.

The grand master (JAMES F. LAWLESS) whose portrait adorns the fly-leaf, announced the death of Past Junior Grand Wardens CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH and ALONZO JAY EDGERTON, aged respectively, sixty-two and sixty-nine. Both of the deceased brothers were typical men. Bro. SMITH received a common school education in his native Vermont, where he also learned the trade of bricklayer and plasterer, and later took a course at an academy; removed to Ohio where he took another course, worked on a farm, and taught school; thence to Wisconsin where he farmed and taught, served as county clerk and county treasurer; went into the real estate business, removed to Minnesota, was elected county treasurer, was appointed receiver of the United States land office by President GARFIELD, served in both houses of the legislature, and had been insurance commissioner of the state for five years at the time of his death.

Bro. EDGERTON, born in New York, college bred, practiced law in Mississippi, Illinois, and Minnesota, went into the war as captain of a Minnesota regiment, became colonel of a colored regiment, and was mustered out with the brevet rank of brigadier general, was by turns county attorney, state senator, railroad commissioner, United States senator by gubernatorial appointment, chief justice of the supreme court of Dakota by appointment of President ARTHUR, and United States district judge of the district of South Dakota by appointment of President HARRISON, at the time of his death. He presided over the constitutional convention which framed the constitution of South Dakota.



We copy two of the five decisions submitted by the grand master:

1. Must an entered apprentice, against whom charges have been preferred for unmasonic conduct, be tried in a lodge open on that degree?

No.

4. Has an expelled Mason any right to assistance from his former lodge, and has a lodge the right to vote its funds to aid the distressed family of a brother who has been expelled?

An expelled Mason has no Masonic rights whatever, but Masonic charity being as universal as the institution itself may well be bestowed even upon an erring brother, and it may wisely be extended to those dependent upon him who were not directly responsible for but rather suffered by his downfall.

The first of these is contrary to general usage; the laws of most jurisdictions provide that the accused shall be tried in a lodge opened in the highest degree to which he has attained. The last we commend for its gospel, as well as its law.

The grand master reports having approved a waiver of jurisdiction by a Minnesota lodge in favor of a lodge in North Dakota, an act that is worse than superfluous (unless required by some enacted regulation) because of the danger that it may become an established precedent, finally leading to the denial of the right of a lodge to waive jurisdiction without the grand master's permission. The jurisdiction of a lodge over the material in its territory being absolute, the correspondingly absolute right of waiver should not be degraded to a qualified right by nibbling precedents.

The grand master made a proper example of a master of a lodge who brought nearly groundless charges against another lodge in his own town, by submitting to him the alternative of an apology to the master whom he had wantonly caused pain, and to the grand master for the misstatements made to him, and the absolute withdrawal of the charges proved groundless, or his suspension from office and subsequent trial before the grand lodge for unmasonic conduct. He made the apologies.

Past Grand Master THEODORE S. PARVIN, grand secretary of Iowa, and Past Grand Master WILLIAM G. BELL, of Manitoba, were formally welcomed as visitors, the former as the oldest grand secretary in service (fifty-two years) in the world, being received with unusual honors.

The following was referred to the committee on ancient landmarks (an appropriate reference inasmuch as the resolutions impose tests of eligibility additional to those fixed by the landmarks) reported back without recommendation, taken up, discussed, and after an ineffectual attempt to refer it to a special committee for report next year, adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.



WHEREAS, The aim of the Masonic fraternity is to make its votaries wiser, better, and consequently happier: and

WHEREAS, The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage tends only to degradation and misery;

*Resolved*, That all persons engaged as saloonkeepers or bartenders in the sale of intoxicants as a beverage are hereby declared ineligible to receive the degrees of Masonry in this grand jurisdiction.

*Resolved*, That from the time of the adoption of this resolution it shall be unlawful for any member of a lodge in this jurisdiction to engage in the sale of intoxicants as a beverage, and that any such member engaging in such business shall be liable to charges and discipline for unmasonic conduct.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; listened to an excellent practical address by the grand orator, L. B. BARTO; recognized the principle that pecuniary obligation may be imposed by "charity" by commending the action of the grand master in causing a lodge to reimburse an Idaho lodge for expense incurred in the care of a Minnesota brother; declined to accept the Maine proposition as to rejected candidates, being unwilling to "indorse the policy of perpetual jurisdiction, either limited or unlimited"—whatever that may mean; sent the question of approving a funeral service prepared by Past Grand Master CHARLES GRISWOLD, to the board of custodians; ordered 250 copies of the 1895 edition of TODD'S Digest for gratuitous distribution among the lodges and grand officers; and after discussing the following, offered by Past Grand Master H. R. WELLS, postponed action thereon until next year:

*Resolved*, That it shall be deemed unmasonic for any Mason to become, or to remain a member of any insurance company, or any organization, company, association, or business enterprise having or using the term Masonic, or referring to the Masonic fraternity in its title, excepting societies for Masonic purposes recognized as such for conferring Masonic degrees authorized by this grand lodge, the grand chapter, grand commandery, and other Masonic orders in this grand jurisdiction, and it shall be deemed and is deemed unmasonic for any Mason to hereafter solicit any person to become a member of any such organization for business purposes using title as above indicated: this resolution to take effect January 1, 1898.

JAMES F. LAWLESS, grand master; THOMAS MONTGOMERY, grand secretary, both of St. Paul, were reelected.

The report on correspondence (86 pp.) is, as usual, by Bro. IRVING TODD, whose newspaper training enables him to compress a vast amount of information and mother wit into a limited space. He summarizes the Illinois proceedings for 1896; quotes from the address of Grand Master SCOTT respecting "conclaves" for work, and from the report on correspondence, of which he remarks:

Under the head of Kansas sixteen pages are devoted to Mexican Masonry, the most exhaustive review of the subject that has come to

our notice. Several of the points will tax the ingenuity of Bros. Miller, Matthews, and Anthony to successfully refute.

The proceedings of the fifth annual reunion of the Masonic Veteran Association of Minnesota, included in the volume, are illustrated with portraits of CHARLES K. SMITH, first territorial secretary of Minnesota and founder, organizer, and first master of the first Masonic lodge in Minnesota, and of CHARLES P. SCOTT, the first Mason made in the jurisdiction.

The acknowledgments and regrets read at the banquet included letters from Past Grand Masters JOHN C. SMITH and DEWITT C. CREGIER, venerable chief and past venerable chief of the Illinois Veterans.

GEORGE R. METCALF, president, and GILES W. MERRILL (St. Paul), secretary, were re-elected.

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## MISSISSIPPI, 1897.

79TH ANNUAL.

BILOXI.

FEBRUARY 11.

Past Grand Master FREDERIC SPEED, the representative of Illinois, was at his post as usual.

Grand Master JAMES F. MCCOOL, whose portrait graces the fly-leaf of the volume, and who had been too feeble since his installation to even attend a single lodge meeting, and more than half the time prostrate, helpless, and almost lifeless, delivered a brief address, but one long enough to disclose the fact that the two authorized sources of law during the recess in Mississippi were at outs on the composition of the board of custodians; the party of the second part—the committee on law and usage—holding that one of its members whose time had expired was still a member because the appointment of his successor had not been legal, while the party of the first part—the grand master—held that the appointment made by him was legal and effective.

The dispute turned on whether the law relating to the appointment of custodians is directory or mandatory, the grand master holding that it is the former only, and that in the absence of nominations made by the parties with whom by the constitution the nominating power is lodged, the grand master has plenary power to appoint; while the committee hold that under the provision of the law making a

member still a member after his term expires, until his successor is appointed, the absence of action on the part of the authorized nominators postponed the occurrence of the vacancy which alone made it possible for the grand master to act.

Of course, a question of this kind would be a veritable picnic for a body so given to reveling in discussions of law points as the Grand Lodge of Mississippi; and the fact that the committee had during the session the opportunity of reviewing the grand master's discussion of the point which their function as a sort of coordinate fountain of law during the recess enabled them to raise in advance, supplied the last condition required to make the struggle of the Titans interesting when it comes. The lateness of the hour when the committee got through with their second inning led them to move a postponement of the debate until next year, and the grand lodge agreed to it.

The grand master gave the following reasons for permanently locating the grand lodge at the capital:

Domicile of grand lodge is in the city of Jackson by law, and ordinarily, it should be held there annually. Going to extreme borders of the state cost over a thousand dollars more than when the grand lodge is held at Jackson; besides, the delegates of our lodges at great distances cannot, financially, afford to attend, as in this year, at their own expense, since they are allowed no compensation in excess of their contributions to the grand lodge. There is no longer any good reason why the grand lodge, like a billy-goat, jumping from hill to hill, or a locomotive, running from place to place, should be kept on wheels, to its detriment. *Let it be permanent.*

But the grand lodge at seventy-eight felt itself too young to settle down, and agreed to meet next year at Water Valley.

He gave no reason for the following recommendation, nor can we guess any unless it be the long severe strain of the terrible illness through which he had passed:

Amendments of the law should be made so that any Mason who had taken the chapter, council, and commandery degrees, should be eligible to any office in the grand lodge, provided his election or appointment should be desired.

The yet unconsidered report of the law committee says of this:

We deem the suggestion that "any Mason who has taken the chapter, council, and commandery degrees, shall be eligible to office in the grand lodge," so radical that, with all due respect, we feel compelled to decline to recommend its consideration.

Before closing his address the grand master supplemented his reference to his long illness with the following remarks:

He is forced to rely upon a charitable indulgence of his brethren for any dereliction in duty, or any imperfection in his work. The deepest gratitude is extended to the brethren throughout the state

for their fervent, devout, and efficacious prayers for his recovery to health, and the restoration of which, he is largely of opinion, is attributable to their zealous and faithful prayers.

The recovery of three grand masters—Miller, Riley, and the writer—appear almost marvelous, and must have resulted from righteous prayers, for all which blessings, they give God the glory and the praise.

The following includes the concluding paragraph of the resolution on subdivision and reference, and a sentence from the journal:

16. So much of the grand master's address as refers to the restoration to health of Past Grand Masters Miller, Riley, and his own, to the gratitude of the brethren, and the suggestion is made that the grand lodge now unite in singing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The members of the grand lodge thereupon arose and united in singing the Hymn of Praise, as suggested in the preceding paragraph.

The report of the committee on law and jurisprudence on questions presented during the recess, submitted by the chairman, Past Grand Master SPEED, fills something over twenty-nine closely printed pages, and bristles all over with his extraordinary ability and versatility.

The committee answer the question "Is a bastard eligible for initiation?" in the negative, basing the answer on the IVth of the ancient charges, which says that the candidate "should be descended of honest parents," which they think was founded upon an older regulation, in which the words used are "and no bastard." In this they follow MACKAY, but we think the point is far-fetched, and as illegitimacy is not hinted at in the unwritten law we do not think it was alluded to in the charges of a Freemason.

Touching the point of liquor selling, the following question was asked:

7. Is one who travels for a wholesale grocery house, and who, in addition to soliciting orders for groceries, also solicits orders for wines and liquors, eligible for initiation?

Past Grand Masters PAXTON and HARRISON say he is ineligible under their regulation and subsequent construing legislation. The chairman insists that the rule against selling liquor to be used as a beverage does not warrant the answer, but goes further and warns against the logical outcome of broadening precedents. He says:

The question we are considering is the eligibility of a candidate for initiation. I stand as squarely as my associates against the admission, or retention of those who peddle out hell by the glass, which, in my judgment, is what is meant by selling intoxicating liquor as a beverage. There is no telling the use the liquor sold by this applicant is to be put to; it may be to cure a mule of the colic, to preserve peaches, or in the communion in a church. The regulations were not



intended to cover all uses to which the liquor might be put, but was limited to the single condition that it was to be used as a beverage, and limited to this, the regulation and rule meet with my hearty approbation, and cannot be too stringently enforced; but, I am impressed with the thought that there is such a thing possible as carrying a reform too far, and that it is now but one single step from the lodge to the total abstinence society's hall; to cross the line but one more decision is necessary. If some one has not the perception to see the direction in which we are rushing, and the courage to cry out a warning, that step will be taken. Thinking that I see it, I reluctantly raise my voice, and, without abating one jot or tittle from the position I have held for many years, that the business of making men drunk is not compatible with Freemasonry, I think we have gone just as far as it is safe to go, unless we are bent upon making Masonry something else than what it has been from the beginning, a temperance society, but not a total abstinence club. I believe, that consistently with the written law of this grand lodge, though perhaps not with the sentimental, this candidate is eligible.

When the report came up for action the grand lodge divided on a motion to substitute the word "eligible" for "ineligible" in the answer of the majority, and it failed on a call of lodges by a vote of 299 yeas to 310 nays.

The committee agree—and we agree with the committee—that a lodge may decline to entertain a petition for the degrees; and that although this should be done by formal unanimous vote it would not be a rejection.

Touching non-affiliation the committee say, with much more:

Some years ago the idea became prevalent that, as a man came of his own free will and accord to the doors of the lodge, he should be allowed to go out of his own volition, and at his convenience. No society ever indulged in a more pernicious heresy or one better calculated to sap its very foundations. It is not now, and never was, true, that Masonry is a voluntary organization into which a man may come at pleasure, and depart at will. The only voluntary act is signing the petition, and ever afterwards it is submission to lawful will and authority.

\* \* \* \* \*

A radical misconception of the meaning of a single word, employed in the third of the ancient charges, is the foundation upon which is built the whole doctrine of non-affiliation. It is therein said "A lodge is a place where Masons assemble and work; hence, that assembly, or organized society of Masons, is called a lodge, and every brother ought to belong to one, and be subject to its by-laws, and the general regulations.

The committee say that by contemporary usage the word *ought* should be read *must*. One need not consult the written law to see whether "the only voluntary act is signing the petition," as by a reference to the unwritten law which every brother carries in his heart, or head, or both, it will be seen that emphasis is placed on the fact that every step of the candidate is taken of his own free will and accord.



The committee recommend and formulate amendments to effect a change from three ballots and three fees to a single ballot (as in Illinois) and a single fee for the degrees. We doubt the wisdom of the single fee; we have none whatever of the wisdom of the single ballot, which is the original practice and never departed from in the grand lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and in the older jurisdictions in this country.

The same committee reported on the Maine proposition relative to rejected candidates and the grand lodge unanimously adopted the report. To understand the full significance of this action our readers should recall the fact that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, itself holding to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, led off with a proposition to modify its law in the hope of finding a common ground upon which all the grand lodges of this country could unite, and thus remove a menace to the public peace which the present diversity of regulations threatens. With this fact in mind the concluding portion of the report, which follows, will be fully understood:

While we are not in a position to say whether the suggested uniform rules proposed by this grand lodge have been fairly considered upon their merits, we know that they are not acceptable to the other grand lodges upon this continent, and while we believe still that they are as liberal as a due regard for the safety of the Masonic institution will permit, waiving all pride of opinion, we yield to whatever shall seem best to the majority of grand lodges. Of course we are not prepared to recommend to this grand lodge that it yield its predilections in favor of the ancient law of Masonry, which we still believe to be wise and salutary, yet, as further adherence to it may prove a source of danger to the Masonic craft, we advise the adoption, in part, of the proposal of the Grand Lodge of Maine, to limit the jurisdiction of lodges over rejected candidates to five years from the date of rejection; but we think, however, that during that period the safety of Masonry demands that the petitioner should not be allowed to enter the threshold of Masonry with the consent of a part of the membership of the rejecting lodge, and we cannot, therefore, recommend that portion of the proposition be adopted.

We think, moreover, that there ought to be added to the proposal an agreement regulating the time when the proposition is to take effect; we therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That when a majority of the grand lodges in America shall agree "that the effect of a rejection *shall* be limited to five years, and that during that time the candidate *shall* be allowed to petition only to the lodge which rejected him," the Grand Lodge of Mississippi will so amend its laws as to make such agreement effective and binding upon the lodges of its obedience.

*Resolved*, That it fraternally rejects so much of the proposition of the most worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Maine, as would permit a candidate to renew his petition in another lodge unless the same shall be amended so that the same shall require the consent of all the members of the rejecting lodge.

The report of the same committee adverse to the Wisconsin proposition relative to Masonic relief was adopted with like unanimity. We copy a portion of the conclusion of the report:

Sweet, ever sweet, will remain the recollection of the great overflowing of the hearts and money of our northern brethren towards us of the south in the hour of our deep distress, when death held high carnival in our midst.

\*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*

Such debts are not to be discharged with money, else principal and interest would have been paid long ago. But there remains a mortgage on every southern home which is extinguishable. It will only be satisfied in the Grand High Court of Chancery when "we shall meet upon the level there, when the gates of death are passed."

It was true Masonry which came rushing to answer the cry of distress, unbidden, and with no thought of recompense. So it is true Masonry to fly to the relief of the distressed, wheresoever we may find them, having no thought of the debt which is being created, or the bond by which it is secured to be paid.

We stand debtor to Wisconsin, and never can hope for a release from that obligation, and we honor and esteem the true-hearted Mason from whose brain emanated this proposed departure from the fundamental principles upon which our craft is builded. If it were a mere question of courtesy to the one, or respect and affection for the other, we should not be found amongst those who opposed any proposition coming from that source, but, as we view it, there is involved a Masonic principle which cannot be sacrificed to inclination. And, therefore, we submit the following:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Mississippi tender its fraternal respects to the most worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and in declining to accede to its first or second propositions relating to the adoption of a uniform rule regulating the liability of lodges for disbursements made for its members in distress by another lodge, begs leave to assure its sister that it is not actuated by any but the warmest motives of fraternal love and affection.

The following, offered by Past Grand Master SPEED and unanimously adopted, is interesting as a phase in the evolution—or involution—of the grand representative system. The effect of the introduction of a new ingredient into the cauldron, possibly to work a charm of powerful trouble, just as the ebullition caused by the attempted abolition of the system had subsided, will be watched with interest:

WHEREAS, A number of the grand representatives of other grand lodges to this grand lodge, now on the roll, have neglected to attend its annual communications for several years, and it is the opinion of the grand lodge that the honor of being a grand representative ought to be confined to those who are regular in their attendance at the annual communications: be it

*Resolved*, That the exequator of all grand representatives of other grand lodges to this grand lodge, who were not present at its last annual communication, and who are not present at this annual communication, be withdrawn, and that the grand secretary be directed

to give notice to the several grand lodges which will thereby be left without representation, of the vacancies created hereby, and to respectfully request that the same be filled in the usual manner.

*Resolved, further* That it is the opinion of this grand lodge that the grand master, in making nominations of grand representatives, ought to confine the honor to those Masons who, by their attendance at the annual communications, enables them to intelligently discharge the duties of the office.

*Be it further Resolved,* That the commissions of all grand representatives from this grand lodge to other grand lodges, who have failed to attend the annual communications of the grand lodges to which they are respectively accredited, for two years last past, be, and the same are hereby withdrawn, and that the grand secretary is hereby directed to inform the several grand masters of this action, and that this grand lodge will be pleased to commission such active Masons as they may be pleased to nominate to fill the vacancies.

The grand lodge chartered five new lodges, granted one dispensation, and forfeited the charters of three lodges for non-payment of dues for a period of two years; levied an assessment of two and one-half cents per capita for a grand lodge charity fund, and seven and one-half cents for a grand relief fund for the aid of persons having no claims on any particular lodge and to supplement the relief work of lodges unable to carry its burdens, and appropriated therefrom the customary annual donation to the Natchez Protestant Orphan Asylum; appropriated fifty dollars for the relief of a past grand master needy from protracted illness; one hundred dollars for the relief of the Louisiana sufferers, and fifty dollars respectively for the sufferers in Armenia and India; and for the Masonic Home levied an assessment of twenty cents per capita, and sent to the lodges a proposition to set apart annually fifty cents per capita for its endowment, that will come up for action next year.

JOHN S. COBB, of Verona, was elected grand master. JOHN L. POWER, Jackson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (74 pages) is as usual the work of Past Grand Master ANDREW H. BARKLEY, who furnishes this year a seven page introduction, a practical and highly interesting dissertation on "What to Do, How to Do, and When to Do." Illinois finds a place in his brief review, receiving complimentary and fraternal notice.

## MISSOURI, 1896.

76TH ANNUAL.

ST. LOUIS.

OCTOBER 20.

MARTIN COLLINS, past senior grand warden, the representative of Illinois, was present.

The address of the grand master (A. M. HOUGH), a brief, terse record, reflects the manifest success of his avowed effort to give the craft a plain, practical business administration. He refused all requests of lodges to appear in public on other than Masonic occasions. He was able to dispose of all matters presented without making any decisions. He recommended that twenty petitioners be required to join in the application before a dispensation for a new lodge should issue, because of the difficulty of obtaining a quorum, and because it requires at least fifteen to confer the degrees with perfection or solemnity. The jurisprudence committee concurred and initiated the required steps for so amending the law. It is a mere matter of opinion, but we doubt the wisdom of so large a hard and fast limit even in so old a state as Missouri, because there is yet so much of its territory undeveloped, and many localities where new railroads will create new centers of assured growth affording good fields for lodges, but where the proposed law will perhaps work unreasonable delay before Masonic privileges can be enjoyed.

The grand master recommended that steps be taken to secure, under penalty, the reading of the reports of the jurisprudence and appeals committees every year. The jurisprudence committee heartily second his opinion as to the importance of having these reports read, but could not see its way clear to impose a penalty for non-performance of the duty imposed by the installation charges.

It is certain that if a lodge could hear read every year such reports on jurisprudence as those submitted by Past Grand Master ANDERSON and his predecessors, and such reports on appeals as that submitted by Bro. OREAR at the session under review, it would be much better equipped for the performance of its Masonic duties than those not so favored.

Of the clear, forcible style of the former the following is a good example, but we copy it here because it reflects the judgment of the grand lodge upon the subject of which it treats, as it does also our own:

As to the proposition made by Worshipful Bro. Goldsmith and referred to your committee, that the grand lodge should bear the funeral expenses of a brother Master Mason who has taken a "dimit, with privileges," and dies before the expiration of the year from its



date. Your committee find some difficulty in the proper solution of the question, and hesitate to establish a precedent or declare a liability which would open the door for imposition of a charge upon the grand lodge, in many cases which, if left to the promptings of charity, or a sense of Masonic duty, would not have been incurred. We think a brother ought not to apply for a "dimit, with privileges," until he has made up his mind as to what other lodge he proposes to affiliate with, so that no time may be lost in his transfer of membership; but if he takes his dimit without any definite idea as to when or where he will deposit it, and suspends his active Masonic life and voluntarily assumes the risks incident thereto; then, if he should die, it becomes a question of Masonic duty, on the part of the lodge under whose jurisdiction he may die, as to whether they will afford him a Masonic burial and pay the expenses incident thereto. While in some cases the performance of such rite may work a hardship upon the lodge, which the consciousness of having shown their appreciation of true Masonic charity may, to some extent, offset, yet we can but think that when such cases occur, the lodge having voluntarily chosen to perform the service, ought not to calculate on reimbursement from other sources. At any rate, with the lights before us, we do not feel like committing this grand lodge to such liability, and thus lessen the chances which the brother takes who does not hasten to keep up his Masonic affiliation and fully guard his Masonic life. We do not mean to say that a case may not occur in which our committee on charity might not be justified in making an appropriation to meet such expenses, but think it time enough to cross that bridge when we come to it.

"Every man to his trade" is an old adage and one which comes forcibly to mind on turning to the report of the special committee on the Wisconsin proposition concerning Masonic relief. The chairman, Bro. MARTIN COLLINS, the efficient president of the St. Louis Board of Relief, seems to see in the matter nothing but a question of method of managing the relief work of a grand lodge. He says, with the concurrence of the grand lodge:

Your committee appointed to consider a plan of Masonic relief, proposed by a committee of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, respectfully beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the "Wisconsin Proposition"—namely, the appointment of a grand lodge committee to dispense the charities of the grand lodge—but would recommend to this worshipful grand lodge that no plan of official Masonic relief other than the one now in operation be adopted within this jurisdiction. We already have efficient boards of Masonic relief at the principal points within this jurisdiction, organized under the laws of this grand lodge, some of which have been at work for the past forty years doing efficient work, and no complaint is made of the efficiency of the present system.

The present boards of relief are constituted for prompt, intelligent, and discriminating work. A relief committee of the grand lodge would, from its composition, necessarily be less efficient in doing such work as is now well done by the board of relief.

We would, therefore, recommend that the proposed plan of benevolent work be not adopted.



The grand lodge chartered five new lodges; visited the Masonic Home, and witnessed an exhibition given by the children of that institution; reduced the minimum fee for the degrees from thirty to twenty dollars; withdrew from its connection with the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada; made several appropriations for the relief of needy parties, but agreed with the charity committee that since the Home has become an established fact, appropriations for the relief of individual Masons, with the exception of past grand officers, should cease, being made to the lodges to which the individuals belong, if at all; and received, read, and laid over for action next year, several important amendments to the by-laws, among them one to more closely define its prohibition legislation by substituting for the words "saloon keeping," the words "Masons who either as principal, agent, employee, or in any other capacity, shall sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, habitual drunkenness, gambling, blaspheming, profanity, and practices of kindred character;" another proposes substantially to adopt the New York law respecting dismission which requires that a brother shall be elected to a new affiliation before he shall be dimitted from the old but permits him to "withdraw" from membership if he chooses to accept the penalty, the disabilities of non-affiliation, which after one year are inability to visit a lodge, join in a Masonic procession, and deprivation of the right to receive Masonic relief or burial—a law that has proved no more satisfactory than the other expedients that have been expected to check unaffiliation; and still another amendment providing that at least two negative ballots shall be required to reject a petitioner for affiliation.

The grand lodge also had under consideration a drastic report from the committee on ways and means in condemnation of disbursements made in excess of appropriations. The consideration of the portion copied below was postponed until next year:

Your committee has also examined the existing method of keeping the funds of the grand lodge and deems it expedient that a change should be made in this respect. We are of the opinion that the funds of the grand lodge should be deposited in some bank or banks, or trust company or trust companies, to the credit of the grand lodge. We are impressed that by such a course the grand lodge will receive interest upon its daily balances.

Your committee therefore recommends that in the future the funds of the grand lodge shall, as soon as received by him, be by the grand treasurer deposited to the credit of the grand lodge in some bank or banks, trust company or companies, to be designated by a special committee of three, to be appointed each year by the grand master; that said funds shall only be paid out on the warrant of the grand secretary drawn upon the grand treasurer, and that each warrant so drawn shall upon its face state the particular item of appropriation against which it is drawn. That it be the duty of the grand treasurer to refuse to pay any warrant or portion of any warrant against

any particular item of appropriation when that item shall have been exhausted.

DORSEY A. JAMISON was elected grand master; JOHN D. VINCIL reelected grand secretary, both of St. Louis.

The report on correspondence (158 pp.) is the nineteenth by its author, the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL. It is almost entirely in his own language, a plan that gives full play to his mastery of English, and is marked by the ripeness of thought which comes of long experience.

Illinois proceedings for 1895 are very thoroughly reviewed, something over two of his seven pages being given to the address of Grand Master GODDARD, of which he says in conclusion:

The conclusion of the very able and admirable address of my personal friend and brother, Goddard is as neat and chaste as anything I have met with in the prelections uttered by grand masters. It is proper to state in this connection that the address was denominated an "important document" by a proper committee, and that the great care and extraordinary activity of the grand master exercised during his terms, as well as his signal success in carrying forward and disseminating Masonry in that jurisdiction, entitled him to the lasting regard and affection of the fraternity.

The report of our committee on appeals is thus commended:

The committee on appeals and grievances presented a report which forms an admirable object lesson to all sister jurisdictions. No names are given, either as to the accused or appellant, but only the name and number of the lodge, followed by the statement of the action of the lodge, sustained or remanded, as the case might be. Thus the journals of that grand lodge are free from the accumulation of much objectionable matter set forth in detail by some of our committees on appeals and grievances.

BRO. BLACK'S oration is characterized as an address of rare merit and beauty, at once strong and practical; and the report on correspondence is generously spoken of.

We having said that a decision that a non-affiliate of twelve months' standing could not join in a petition for a new lodge, was jurisprudence run mad, Bro. VINCIL says, substantially, "You're another," because from our attitude we must hold that a Mason not in good standing can be restored to good standing independent of lodge action. It strikes us that the initial trouble with his "logical one-hoss shay" is in the premise that because a brother has been deprived of certain of his rights by legislation he is not in other respects in good standing. He *is* "in good standing" in the Masonic acceptation of the term, else he could not petition a lodge for affiliation and obtain membership by ballot without being first "reinstated" by competent authority. The particular feature of the case which elicited from us the remark, "jurisprudence run mad," was the assumption that

he was in good standing enough to secure affiliation in the usual way in a chartered lodge, but not in good standing enough to reach the same desirable end—the end which the duress of privative legislation is expressly designed to compel—by affiliating with other Masons in starting a new lodge.

Touching another matter, he says:

Referring to our proceedings, where it is shown that several parties were reinstated by vote of the grand lodge, who had lost their membership by the death of their lodges, Bro. Robbins seems to question the correctness of our methods. Perhaps our record was silent as to the facts lying behind such action, and it will remove the mists from his vision when I inform him that these parties, thus reinstated, had been suspended and so stood for years, for non-payment of dues, and when their lodges ceased to exist they were left in that condition, not only without membership, but under Masonic disabilities. Their applications for reinstatement, properly endorsed, could only be considered by the grand lodge. The facts, together with the payment of their former indebtedness, being made clear to the grand lodge, it voted to reinstate them, and directed the grand secretary to issue them certificates.

It does indeed remove the mists from our eyes to learn that the brethren referred to were under suspension. Upon this state of facts our criticism, expressed or implied, was misplaced.

Bro. VINCIL comments at some length on our remarks touching the then proposed basis of a mileage and per diem system—the same substantially as was adopted one year later. As we are unable to find an itemized report of the committee or payroll—and we infer from the index that no such report was made—we are unable to discuss the operation of the system intelligently. We have briefly indicated our views on the general subject in our notice of Georgia.

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## MONTANA, 1896.

32<sup>ND</sup> ANNUAL.

BUTTE.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Our Illinois brethren will understand that the traditional reputation of the Montana royal line drops no stitch by the printing of the retiring grand master's portrait, when we say that one might easily mistake it for that of GEORGE W. HILL, of our grand lodge appellate bench, a strong factor in helping Egypt to hold the blue ribbon for good looking men.

Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES, the representative of Illinois was present, his Atlas-shoulders bearing—besides the burden

of the grand secretariat—the diplomatic responsibilities of two other grand jurisdictions, to remind us of the better days of the grand representative system.

The brief exordium of the address of the grand master (JAMES H. MILLS) shows him firmly seated in the saddle of style. If it is ambitious, you fear no fall. He announced the death of JOHN S. MENDENHALL, past senior grand warden; GEORGE W. DART, past junior grand warden, and Past Masters GEORGE C. DOUGLAS and JOHN C. WILLIAMS. To the latter category later returns compel the grand secretary to add the names of A. F. SEARS, ALBERT MINGER, and CHARLES M. ROGERS.

Of the effect of returning to the ancient system of the ballot the grand master says:

The one-ballot system for all the degrees, which was adopted at the last grand lodge to supersede the ballot-for-each-degree system previously in force, has taken its place as day succeeds the dawn. There has been no jar or friction brought to my notice, and but one inquiry as to methods has reached me. If it has not given entire satisfaction, I have not been advised of the fact. This is the more gratifying, as in several preceding grand lodge communications, discussions in which serious apprehensions of its effect were disclosed, consumed many hours of time.

We copy three of his eight decisions submitted:

2. A lodge may exist and its papers be authenticated without a seal; but the failure of lodges having a seal to so authenticate their papers is due to carelessness that should not continue.

3. The laying of corner-stones is the exclusive prerogative of the grand lodge.

4. Unless a Masonic body is in charge and conducting the services, it is in violation of established Masonic usage for a Masonic lodge to participate in funeral services as a lodge; but this does not prevent the participation of members as individuals or as members of other bodies.

These were all approved. Doubtless a lodge might exist elsewhere than in Montana and its papers be authenticated without a seal, but the seal is required by universal usage, and doubtless by law in most jurisdictions—as in Illinois—lodges are required to have and to use them to authenticate all official papers.

Referring to No. 3 we think it is a misuse of terms to say that anything is the prerogative of the grand lodge—as a prerogative is something which attaches to a personal executive. We think that almost universally the laying of corner-stones is recognized as the prerogative of the grand master, and we presume that even in Montana if an invitation to lay one is received by the grand master he would decide whether it should be done without first calling the grand lodge together. We fully agree with No. 4.



The following is among the list of special dispensations:

To Missoula Lodge No. 13, authorizing it to ballot upon, and if elected, to confer the M.M. degree at a special meeting on an F.C. who resided remote from Missoula, who had started by train to be present at its regular meeting, but by delay of the train failed to reach the lodge in time, and would be put to heavy expense and loss of time if required to make another trip for that purpose. It was required that the secretary give notice of such special meeting as fully as possible to all resident members.

And it illustrates a common sense use of the grand master's prerogative.

The grand master recommended a change of the time of meeting of the grand lodge from September to February, the autumn meeting falling at times when business activities, home and foreign festivities, and, biennially at least, political movements engross the time and attention of the members, but a failure of those who desired a change to get together as to the best date, resulted in leaving the time unchanged.

Two points of view are illustrated in the report of Grand Secretary HEDGES. He had made no charge for affixing the seal and certifying to a private diploma, because there had never been any law authorizing it. One of his predecessors had made such a charge and justified himself by saying that there was no law requiring him to do it for nothing. The grand lodge agreed with Bro. HEDGES that fifty cents would be a reasonable fee and authorized him to exact it. The Illinois law exacts one dollar for the service—and it goes into the grand treasury.

The grand secretary having been authorized to procure and present a suitable testimonial to the retiring grand master of the preceding year (MONTEATH), selected a beautiful pair of candelabra and a pair of fruit plates of silver, and in his letter accompanying the gift gracefully said: "Its value to you will be more than doubled I am sure, by the fact that your good wife can, even more than yourself, enjoy its silvery light, and you will be more frequently reminded of the good wishes and grateful esteem of your brethren, than by an official jewel, to be worn only on state occasions."

Pending the election of grand officers a question arose which the grand master settled by deciding that under their constitution a brother who was both a past master and a present master of a lodge in that jurisdiction was entitled to cast two votes—one in each capacity. A brother appealed from the decision. The right of appeal was questioned by a brother, but under the circumstances the grand master preferred to have the question passed upon and placed the motion before the grand lodge, and on a vote his ruling was sustained.



Immediately following the election, however, the law was so amended that no brother could cast vote in more than one capacity.

We infer that the appointments of subordinate officers and committees made by the incoming grand master in Montana are really nominations only, as we notice that they were, upon formal motion, confirmed by the grand lodge.

It was decided through a report from the committee on jurisprudence, adopted by the grand lodge, that an elective officer of the grand lodge may under certain conditions transfer his membership from one lodge of the jurisdiction to another during his official term without vacating his office.

The grand lodge also chartered three new lodges, and having revived the dispensation of one of them in order to enable it to exemplify the work in the presence of the grand lodge, the next day did the same thing for the other two, empowering them to continue labor until duly constituted under their charters; made the law plain that mileage should be allowed only from the location of the lodge when the membership and the actual residence of the representatives do not coincide; permitted a brother who had prepared a new monitor, to publish it under grand lodge authority but not at its expense; voted to meet next year at Helena; and recognized the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma and the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico, the latter confessedly in part as a missionary enterprise, as will be seen by the following preambles, adopted with the resolution of recognition which we also include:

WHEREAS, Evidence has been presented satisfying us that Masonry in our sister republic of Mexico has been reorganized, purged, and consolidated, with separate and independent government for the lodges of symbolic Masonry, under the central authority of the gran dieta simbolica; and

WHEREAS, We readily recognize the important influence that Masonry must exert in elevating and liberalizing its adherents, promoting peace among nations, and leading to more intimate relations for mutual benefit; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., of Montana, hails and greets the Gran Dieta Simbolica of the republic of Mexico as an independent Masonic body, whose friendship we shall prize and in whose future growth and welfare we shall rejoice.

A motion to refer the resolution to the jurisprudence committee, to report on next year, was lost. Perhaps the discussion brought out what it was of which the Masonry of Mexico had been purged; the special report of the committee on correspondence, upon which the action was predicated does not enlighten the craft upon that point, nor does it indicate that any request for recognition had ever been received from the gran dieta.

CHARLES H. GOULD, of Miles City, was elected grand master: CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (151 pp.) by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master CORNELIUS HEDGES, is another of those delightful essays with which the whole Masonic world has become familiar, with the result that everywhere fraternal feeling takes on a warmer, tenderer glow when the name of his jurisdiction is mentioned.

It is not often that Bro. HEDGES drops into poetry, but when he does a wonderful amount of suggestive illustration, cause and effect, current politics, and aspiration get into four lines, as in those suggested for the temporary epitaph of Tin Cup Lodge, Colorado, which died because the mining camp whence it derived its euphonious name had vanished:

Alas! for the fate of Tin Cup Lodge,  
It met a snag that it could'nt dodge.  
When the silver tide again shall flow  
May it fill the cup of our quondam Joe.

In the generous space which Bro. HEDGES gives to the proceedings of our annual communication of 1895, he ranges—

“From grave to gay, from lively to severe.”

Of our grand master he says:

Bro. Grand Master Goddard, whose fine picture welcomes every one who opens the volume of printed proceedings, was in command at the close of two years of successful administration, prepared to render a good account. The address was rather brief, but of the best quality. In naming the illustrious Masons departed during the year, he mentions our own Hickman, whom he visited several times during his long sickness.

Of the corner-stone laying at DeKalb:

For this occasion Past Grand Master General John C. Smith furnished the corn, wine, and oil from Jerusalem, whence he had recently returned. There was once that Jacob had to send down to Egypt for corn. Illinois, too, has an Egypt, almost as famous for corn. We hope Bro. Smith will save enough of that oil from the Mount of Olives to anoint their jurisprudence committee and see if they cannot reach some broader and more liberal views, so that they could recognize brotherhood among the Cubans. Grand Master Goddard urged this, as well as the abandonment of the unreasonable doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. But the jurisprudence committee nayed them both out of court.

We also quote the following:

Bro. Goddard in his address mentioned the case of a certain resident of Montana, who, after being thrice rejected at home, was taken in and made a Master Mason in a Chicago lodge. For having stated falsely that he had never been rejected, the lodge tried, convicted, and suspended him for one month. The grand master well described this as a mockery of justice, and ordered the case sent up to grand

lodge. The record only shows that the action of the lodge was sustained. This would go to show that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction was chiefly held by the committee on jurisprudence.

In the case referred to we find that the only reference to Montana therein is the following: "It having become known that said HOLMES had been rejected three times by lodges in Montana, charges were accordingly filed, a trial had, and the accused found guilty as charged and suspended one month." The absence of any intimation that HOLMES was at that time a resident of Montana by a grand master of Bro. GODDARD'S alert and comprehensive perception, makes it certain that the Illinois lodge had unquestioned territorial jurisdiction of the material, and takes the point out of our brother's wit.

Referring to the report of our jurisprudence committee, he says:

In their treatment of the Wisconsin resolutions concerning relief and reimbursement, it seems to us that the real issue is evaded by substituting the term "charity" for "relief." Charity is then defined to be an individual grace with which Masonry has nothing to do. But how is it with "relief?" We notice in one of the reports in this volume that the lodges of Illinois contributed over \$25,000 to the relief of their own members, their widows, and orphans, and over \$6,000 to those not members. This was done by the lodges, and not given by individual members, therefore not charity. Can we suppose that this sum of money was donated by the lodges unless a majority of the members considered that there was some sort of a valid claim that they were bound to recognize *in foro conscientiae*? The same principle is recognized in Illinois as elsewhere. It rests on no express agreement so far as the lodge itself is concerned, but as the common trustee of all the members, holding means that all have contributed, it is voted out of the common fund, so that all may have a share in contributing relief. When a member pays his dues he is obeying two points in his obligation, he is contributing to help, aid, and assist a worthy brother in distress, not immediately and directly, for that would be difficult and in many cases impossible. But he is doing it none the less in effect and in fact. The individual brother rarely meets a case of distress face to face, and has no means then of knowing the merit of the claim. The kind of charity that the jurisprudence committee speaks of does mighty little business compared with the relief boards, and what it does give is often unworthily bestowed. We believe the funds of a lodge should be held as charged to relieve its members in distress, and should be sacredly guarded accordingly, and we see no reason to shirk that primary responsibility if a member falls into distress away from home. Such an one may have claim upon individual Masons but he has none at all upon any lodge but his own. If the funds of a lodge are properly chargeable to the relief of its members, those who contribute to those funds ought to be regarded as having some claim superior to those who have not so contributed. Though most grand lodges have refused to assent to the Wisconsin resolutions, we believe they are sound and correct in principle and will yet be accepted when Masonry gets its eyes wide open. Wouldn't it concern a grand lodge if one of its subordinates allowed a "decayed member" to be sent to the poor house instead of contributing to his relief? There is some ultimate responsibility upon grand lodges.

It will be observed that Bro. HEDGES makes the grand lodge and Masonry synonymous terms, a thing which the committee did not do, their position being unmistakably stated in the following:

Charity embraces something more than the mere giving of alms; it assumes many and varied forms, and the bestowal of Masonic charity, in any form, is not, and cannot properly become a subject of grand lodge legislation, *except as such action may relate to its own funds.*

Charity is fixed by the law of Masonry, and the free exercise of this ennobling virtue resides with each individual Mason.

Admitting that the grand lodge might properly make it its concern if one of its lodges allowed a decayed member to be sent to the poor house instead of supporting him elsewhere, it would not touch the position of the committee regarding legislation. A grand lodge may call a lodge to account for the manner in which it performs duties enjoined by the general law of Masonry, where that law also makes the individual the judge in the matter, as in the familiar illustration of the abuse of the guaranteed independence and irresponsibility in the use of the ballot until it becomes a scandal too great to be borne, but when it so interferes, it does so, not because the essentials of the ballot are, or can become a proper subject of legislation, but from its right to suspend or revoke a charter which it has granted, when it becomes convinced that it is lodged in the hands so ill assorted as not to be able to reach a creditable consensus of Masonic duty.

Bro. HEDGES notes the fact that Past Grand Secretary MUNN is still an active worker, and says of the statistics reported by him as chairman of the committee on chartered lodges, that it is a good record for a year of such general depression, and of Grand Orator BLACK'S oration, "a grand picture, opening to an ever grander future near at hand," he says, "We believe it all, and that a half has not been told."

As usual, he speaks of the Illinois report in generous terms, but the adherence of our jurisdiction to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction—and perhaps our own persistence in believing that our primary engagements as a Mason mean what they say—leads him to feel that together we are lacking in that liberality of views which looks to the spirit rather than the letter.

A postscript to the proceedings states that:

In accordance with the general request of last year, there was no banquet by either of the grand bodies, and it aided much to the progress of business, and was a subject of congratulation among those who expressed themselves. It was a good time and place to begin this new order of things, for the Butte craft were abundantly able and willing to provide a banquet, and did spread a lunch accessible at all times, and the O.E.S. sisters gave a handsome reception, with music, oratory, and a concluding lunch.

The attempt to render Burns's Adieu, resulted in a bloodless massacre.



We find ourself in doubt whether the failure of Burns's Adieu was because of too much lunch or whether the thoughts of those who essayed to sing were wandering with HUGH DUNCAN and the lang syne.

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## NEBRASKA, 1896.

39TH ANNUAL.

OMAHA.

JUNE 10.

Fourteen past grand masters were present, GEORGE H. THUMMEL, the representative of Illinois, not among them. Twenty-seven grand jurisdictions were represented.

The address of the grand master (HENRY H. WILSON) is a strong paper. After a brief but fine exordium he says:

We meet in the thirty-ninth annual communication of this grand lodge. Civilization had hardly gained a foothold on the western bank of the Missouri when this grand lodge was organized. The history of this grand lodge is closely interwoven with the history of the territory and state of Nebraska. A history of the state would be meagre, indeed, that did not include the work of those sturdy pioneers whose names are treasured up in the archives of this grand lodge. No one familiar with both can doubt that Masonry, its precepts and doctrines, has had a powerful influence in shaping the growth and development of the state. That this influence has been beneficent, the moral and intellectual condition of our people is the best evidence.

He announced the death of three well known Nebraska Masons, two of whom were members of the grand lodge—JAMES W. CHADDUCK, past senior grand warden, who died at a ripe age, and Present Master FRANK HIGH KING, in his thirtieth year.

The grand master submitted twenty-three decisions, of which we take the following:

2. When a candidate has been elected for initiation and objections have been filed with the master to his receiving the degrees, the lodge cannot entertain a second petition from the same candidate unless the objections are withdrawn, even though six months have elapsed since the objections were filed.

3. A refusal of a member of a lodge, without sufficient cause, after due notice, to watch with a sick brother or furnish a substitute is a Masonic offense.

11. When a candidate is elected to receive and does receive the Master Mason's degree, he becomes at once a member of the lodge electing him, and such lodge has no power to make the passing of a satisfactory examination in the work of that degree a condition precedent of lodge membership.



14. The installation of a master of a lodge before he has received the past master's degree is void, and he should be reinstalled after receiving that degree.

15. Where several lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, a waiver of jurisdiction over one who resides therein, but has never petitioned any of them, to be effectual, must be granted by each of the several lodges.

18. While it is irregular to pass a ballot with no blackballs in it, yet an election upon such a ballot will not be void.

23. Where a subordinate lodge finds a brother guilty and imposes the penalty of suspension for one year, and upon appeal to the grand lodge this sentence is set aside and a sentence of indefinite suspension is imposed by the grand lodge, the subordinate lodge may reinstate such brother by a two-thirds vote, and no action of the grand lodge is necessary for that purpose.

Referring to No. 2, we infer that a rejected petitioner may apply again at the expiration of six months. We are at loss to know upon what principle an objection is made more enduring in its effect than a blackball. No. 3 is not in accord with Illinois precedents, which class watching with the sick with other charities and thus recognize the right of the individual Mason to judge for himself whether such ministration is within the scope of his ability. No. 11 strikes us as well-grounded, and we think the inhibition might well be held to apply to grand lodges, some of which have adopted regulations of that nature. No. 14 seems like an echo from the tombs, so long is it since the possession of the "Past Master's degree" ceased to be a prerequisite to installation in Illinois. No. 15 is in accord with Illinois law and we think is correct in principle, though the contrary is held by Bro. DRUMMOND and some other good jurists. No. 18 deserved the emphatic disapproval it received at the instance of the jurisprudence committee, who say:

6. A ballot taken where the opportunity to cast a white or black ball is withheld is void, and all officers or members conspiring to take away from any Master Mason in good standing the right to a secret ballot should be disciplined by the grand master or other proper Masonic authority.

Referring to No. 23, it has been held by our grand lodge—although as in Nebraska the power to reinstate from indefinite suspension resides in the lodge when the sentence has been imposed by it—that where the grand lodge substitutes that sentence for a lighter one, on appeal, only the grand lodge can reinstate. The letter of our law is silent on this phase of the subject; the practice, as above, rests on general principles.

In addition to the regular accretions to the volume of "The Law of Freemasonry in Nebraska" through the submission and review of decisions made in actual practice by the executive, the grand lodge seems to have a sort of farmers' institute question box open to all

sorts of queries, hypercritical, conditional and unconditional, which the jurisprudence committee has to answer and the grand lodge pass upon. It is not so much of an educator, perhaps, as the judicial mill of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, which grinds during the recess, independent of the executive, because as it is in operation only during the session the answers are necessarily short, if not also sometimes curt, and the steps by which the committee reach their conclusions cannot always be plainly seen. This year thirty-one conundrums were fired at the committee. The following is an example of the retort curt:

Is the brother referred to in decision No. 18 of the grand master's address of this session a regular or clandestine-made Mason?

Decision No. 18 does not refer to any brother receiving the degree.

The following is on a point variously decided in different jurisdictions:

1. In case a rejected petitioner for the mysteries of Masonry desires a waiver of jurisdiction by the rejecting lodge, how should such waiver be sought; through written request of the lodge to which he petitions, or by his own written request, direct to the rejecting lodge?

By the lodge.

An unsuccessful motion that the queries and the committee's report thereon be not published in the proceedings may perhaps indicate a growing feeling that the system is getting too burdensome for the profit.

Under the head of "Relief" the grand master says:

*Bro. S. H. Davison.*—Application was made to me for the relief of Bro. S. H. Davison, an Illinois Master Mason, residing in Lincoln, Nebraska. I made his conditions known to the grand master of Illinois, and suggested that Brother Davison's lodge be notified and given an opportunity to aid him. I was informed that Brother Davison had been a member of Alpha Lodge No. 155, at Galesburg, Illinois; that he had been suspended for non-payment of dues, and that on December 29, 1893, he having paid all dues to that date, that lodge "reinstated him to good standing in the fraternity, but not to membership in that lodge." The grand master of Illinois thereupon wrote me as follows: "The brother having been suspended three times, at present not affiliated with any lodge, and not a resident of Illinois, I can not see wherein I am able to do anything officially." The brother's condition was called to the attention of the local lodges at Lincoln, and the matter placed in their charge. This matter is here reported to call your attention to the Masonic law of Illinois, by which a subordinate lodge seems to have the right to reinstate a suspended brother to good standing in the fraternity and still deny him membership in the lodge. Thus a lodge has the power to place the fraternity at large under Masonic obligation to the reinstated brother, while such lodge declines to assume any responsibility for his conduct or any duty toward him. Brother Davison has since gone to that Grand Jurisdiction where all who are worthy are affiliated, and where the eternal principles of equity are not defeated by legal technicality.

The committee to whom the subject was sent reported thus:

Your committee on relief fraternally report that having considered the matter of aid for Bro. S—H. Davidson, a former member of Alpha Lodge No. 155, grand jurisdiction of Illinois, by vocation a locomotive engineer, had the misfortune to be suspended for non-payment of dues; this occurred three or four times in ten or twelve years, and as often he was reinstated to full membership, until finally, on December 29. A.L. 5893, upon his application for reinstatement he was reinstated to good standing in the fraternity, but left a non-affiliate, without allegiance or claim upon any lodge.

Thus Brother Davidson has been sent forth by the action of Alpha Lodge No. 155, and the exceedingly curious (un)Masonic usage of Illinois, a Mason without Masonic rights or privileges—without legal right to appeal to any particular lodge in his distress and need of aid. From disease he became in a helpless condition within this grand jurisdiction. Our grand master brought the matter to attention of the grand master of Illinois, requesting that steps be taken in that grand jurisdiction to give to Brother Davidson such relief as his case requires.

In answer the grand master of Illinois made it plain that no relief for the brother would be granted from the Grand Lodge of Illinois or any lodge thereof. This brother was placed under the care of our Lincoln lodges and afterwards departed this life, but doubtless with the consciousness that he had no legal claim upon any grand jurisdiction or any lodge.

Your committee are of opinion that the legal liability rested upon the Grand Lodge of Illinois, or upon Alpha Lodge No. 155, and that any relief granted by this grand lodge would have been a voluntary charity; and we return the papers without recommendation, inasmuch as no legal obligation rests upon this grand jurisdiction nor upon any of its lodges.

Your committee approve and commend the action of our Grand Master Wilson and the Lincoln lodges in the care they bestowed upon the brother.

The craft of Illinois will, we are sure, join with the committee and with all right-minded Masons everywhere, in commending the Lincoln lodges for extending to him the brotherly care which under the commercial rules adopted by the grand lodge for the government of Masonic relief in that jurisdiction they were under no more constraint to render to him than to a profane or to any other non-affiliated Mason.

The oracular remark of Grand Master WILSON that “thus a lodge has the power to place the fraternity at large under obligation to the reinstated brother, while such lodge declines to assume any responsibility for his conduct or any duty towards him,” whose implication is echoed in the reference of the committee to the “exceedingly curious (un) Masonic usage of Illinois,” might lead one to suppose that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska never restored a Mason to good standing in the fraternity and left him unaffiliated.

In doing this the lodge in Illinois exercises no greater and no different power than when it places the fraternity at large under Masonic obligation to a profane when it makes him a Mason—an unaffiliated Mason unless and until he elects to avail himself of the privilege of lodge membership by signing the by-laws of the lodge that makes him. Moreover it places no other lodge under any responsibility or duty by reinstating the brother to good standing in the fraternity at large, that it does not likewise impose upon itself; nor does it place the fraternity at large, or any lodge thereof under any different obligation, or relieve itself of either to any greater extent than when it dimits a brother from membership in the usual way; and whether dismissed from membership by the one process or the other, his former lodge is equally powerless to promise him that in the event of his falling into distress in some few of the jurisdictions of this country he will escape the question—which under the views of Masonic relief there prevailing is a matter-of-course one—If we help you, who is going to pay us?

The venerable ROBERT C. JORDAN, the first grand master of Nebraska, being too feeble to come without assistance, Past Grand Masters BLACK and LININGER were deputed to bring him in a carriage to such sessions as he could attend. He was able to appear on the morning of the second day and was received with the grand honors, with flowers, and with many expressions of friendship and brotherly love. He was too feeble to make himself heard, and at his request Grand Master WILSON responded most appropriately and eloquently in his behalf.

The grand lodge chartered eight new lodges, continued one lodge under dispensation, and discontinued one, requiring the brethren raised in it to pay dues to the grand lodge; listened to an excellent, practical oration by the grand orator, FRANK G. SIMMONS; extended the time for payment of the notes given for the repayment of loans from the relief fund disbursed through lodges in aid of the drouth sufferers of 1894; so amended its law as to permit lodges to exempt from annual and grand lodge dues any Master Mason who has been in good standing thirty years and is sixty-five years of age, and gave the committee on foreign correspondence further time to consider a communication from Prof. J. WM. WENNERBIRG, relative to Masonry in Sweden.

CHARLES J. PHELPS, of Schuyler, was elected grand master; WILLIAM R. BOWEN, Omaha, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (61 p.) is as usual (when we get any) by Grand Secretary WILLIAM R. BOWEN, who, out of his long experience and much thought, always gives his readers something to think of, whether cramped into the limits of the review under considera-

tion, or when he has elbow room for a reasonably fair fling. Illinois for 1895 gets a twenty-one line notice constructed on the plan of the younger WELLER'S model love letter—it makes one wish there was more of it.

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## NEVADA, 1896.

32ND ANNUAL.

WINNEMUCCA.

JUNE 9.

Past Grand Orator CHARLES E. MACK, the representative of Illinois, was absent.

The grand lodge of Nevada has been sorely stricken, being twice called in emergent communication to bury those who had received its highest honors.

The grand master, JOHN CLARKE HAZLETT, died after a brief illness October 3, 1895, in his sixty-eighth year. A man of the highest character, he had held many positions of honor and trust in the gift of his fellow-citizens in Nevada, and earlier in Iowa. From the year of his majority he had been an active Mason.

At his funeral, Past Grand Master JOHN E. JONES was appointed chairman of a committee to present a memorial of the deceased grand master at the annual communication, but on the 10th of the following April he too went over to Bro. HAZLETT and the majority. He was in his fifty-sixth year. A native of Wales, he came to this country at the age of sixteen and with his parents settled in Iowa, removing to Nevada in 1869. He was twice elected surveyor general of the state, and was governor of the commonwealth at the time of his death, having been elected in November, 1894. He was grand master in 1893. The first part of the funeral ceremonies took place at the state capitol, where the body lay in state, and the record says:

After the rendition of the ritualistic ceremonies of the order, W. J. C. Stubbs, grand orator, delivered an eloquent address on the life and character of the deceased, after which the resident clergy, viz., Revs. G. R. Davis, J. B. Eddie, F. L. Nash, J. M. Wilson, and Father Gartland, each pronounced brief eulogies. This was in accordance with the expressed desire of the deceased during his lifetime.

W. T. HANFORD, the private secretary of the late governor, read a brief eulogy submitted in behalf of the Nevada Press Association,



and followed it with a touching tribute to his late friend and patron; and then—

The grand lodge again formed in procession, and with the governor's staff, the organized companies of the state militia, and the cadets of the State University, acting as escort, conveyed the remains of our deceased brother to the Masonic cemetery, where they were deposited in the grave with the solemn ceremonies of the order.

The deputy grand master (ENOCH STROTHER) presided at the annual communication. He had decided that the loss of the thumb of the left hand did not incapacitate for Masonic labor within the meaning of their regulations, and this was approved.

He made the following recommendation:

I would suggest the propriety of having a uniform system of giving the public grand honors in this jurisdiction. As it is today, each lodge has its own way of giving the public grand honors. It is indeed amazing to witness the variety of grand honors given at funerals. And should you adopt a system of grand honors, I would further recommend that you make it obligatory on all masters to instruct all candidates, on being raised to the third degree, in the grand honors.

He also submitted the report of the senior warden (DANIEL W. VIRGIN), who was acting grand master during a portion of the term, the deputy grand master being absent from the jurisdiction. This period included the time of Grand Master HAZLETT'S death and burial, and of this occasion Bro. VIRGIN says:

There was submitted to me, the moment of my arrival at Dayton, a very important, delicate and perplexing question of law, usage, and propriety, viz: Was a mixed funeral ceremony permissible upon this occasion, under the circumstances of this particular case, our deceased grand master being also a past grand master of Odd Fellows, and that order desiring, for that reason, to participate with us by alternately performing a portion of the burial service, and having some members of their order act as pall-bearers.

The emergency demanded an immediate decision; there was no time for discussion, or to look for precedent or authority. Several of the persons who desired a mixed ceremony were old, experienced members of our order, and of this grand lodge, consequently I felt some diffidence in disposing of the matter; but my understanding and recollection of the rule was that such a ceremony could, under no circumstances, be permitted, and I so decided.

He urged that the question should be taken up by the grand lodge and definitely settled. The grand lodge concurred in the judgment of the jurisprudence committee that his decision at the funeral of Grand Master HAZLETT was correct, and also in the following opinions of the committee, which in all, save the concluding paragraph, are definite enough to save the master from perplexity:

It is the request of the brother that makes it the duty of his lodge to bury him.

It has become a custom for members of a lodge to assume that their lodge will bury them without a formal request, and for the lodge to assume that such request has been made unless the contrary appears.

These assumptions are proper and natural enough unless there is some special reason to question them. In all cases such request of a brother should be respected and complied with.

If a brother should be a member of some other charitable and fraternal order, which has a funeral service, and should request that such other order should perform its funeral rites and services over him, his request should also in that case be respected. In such case his Masonic lodge would have no formal duty to perform. In such case, however, it would be proper for Masons, as individuals, to attend such funeral, and pay sincere respect to the services.

If a brother, also a member of some other fraternal order, should request his Masonic lodge to conduct his funeral services, the worshipful master and his lodge should take, and assume exclusive control of the funeral ceremonies.

If a brother, being also a member of some other fraternal order, should die without having made a formal request concerning his funeral, it would be proper for his lodge and its worshipful master to consult and respect the wishes of his nearest surviving relatives, but in no case should a lodge, or its master, suffer itself or himself to be drawn into any controversy or rivalry concerning the burial of our dead.

We can see no reason why a Masonic lodge should not accept the escort of a Royal Arch chapter, or of a commandery of Knights Templar on funeral occasions.

Our funeral service seems to contemplate that at a proper time the master may permit religious services by the clergyman of such church as the deceased brother may have been a member of, and we can see no good reason why, in lieu of church services, the funeral services of some other fraternal order, of which the deceased was a member, might not be permitted, subject always to the sound discretion and good judgment of the lodge and its master.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; found no employment for its committee on grievance; included the ladies of the Eastern Star with the local craft in its thanks for a musical and literary entertainment and banquet tendered to its members on the first evening of the session, and voted to meet next year at Elko.

ENOCH STROTHER, of Virginia City, was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, Carson City, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (76 pp.) is again by Bro. ROBERT LEWERS, who, working under cramping limitations still makes a very interesting review.

In his brief notice of Illinois for 1895, he says:

We notice among the decisions of the grand master one stating that naturalization is not a prerequisite either for initiation or affil-

iation, which is only another way of saying that Masonry is world wide, and knows no country.

He assigns for his opposition to perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, the common reason that a man's character may change, and that it is safest to let that lodge judge the person in whose territory he resides. In this he, like others who think with him, assumes that the lodge of the rejected candidate's new residence will get no opportunity to pass upon his character unless the rule is abrogated. Possibly not; but the chances are that after a reasonable time has elapsed if a waiver is asked for it will be granted.

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## NEW BRUNSWICK, 1896.

29TH ANNUAL.

SAINT JOHN.

AUGUST 25.

Seventeen grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by J. HENRY LEONARD, deputy grand master and president of the board of general purposes.

Closing a brief fraternal exordium, the grand master (JULIUS T. WHITLOCK) in his address says:

And there have not been wanting kindly deeds to enforce these sentiments. Of many touching incidents in the affairs of private lodges and individuals, which from time to time have come to my knowledge during the year, I will mention only one of recent occurrence—in the case of our late Bro. E. L. Morrison, of Zion lodge, who passed from his earthly labors a few weeks since at Canon City, Colo. An unknown traveler in that distant land, when his strength failed him and he reached “the bound of life where we lay our burdens down,” he would have died alone and friendless, had not a Masonic emblem which he wore brought to his bedside Worshipful Master Stewart, of Mount Moriah Lodge. In him the dying man found a friend and brother, who ministered to his latest needs with an affectionate care that has won the gratitude of our brethren of Zion Lodge, while it displays the true spirit of Masonic brotherhood. The world is wide; but distance cannot place us beyond the reach of a Mason's charity.

He announced the death of two prominent members of the grand lodge—HENRY DUFFELL, past deputy grand master, aged eighty, and EDWIN J. WETMORE, past grand secretary and past deputy grand master, aged sixty-seven.

Referring to a visit to Alley Lodge at Upper Mills, the grand master thus appreciatively speaks of St. Croix lodge, of Calais, Maine:

In this connection I cannot refrain from mentioning the continued kindness and unselfishness of St. Croix Lodge in waiving jurisdiction over candidates living in Baring, Me., who apply for admission into Alley Lodge. At present the worshipful master of Valley Lodge and many of its members reside in Baring, and most of its initiates are drawn from that place. If it were not for the generosity of St. Croix in this matter, Alley would find it difficult to maintain its standing.

At the request of the grand master of New York he had revoked the commission of the representative of New Brunswick near the former grand lodge and appointed another in his stead.

Two of their lodges had celebrated their fiftieth anniversaries, at one of which—Carleton Union No. 8—among those present was the only surviving charter member, D. W. CLARK, father of the present master.

In conclusion he raises a timely voice of warning:

The interests of Masonry are in our keeping. Even now, in continental Europe, evil days have fallen upon the royal craft, and a spurious Freemasonry has usurped its name. When most of us were still young in Masonry, or before we had entered its doors, the grand orient of France had departed from the ancient landmarks and stricken the sacred name of God from its laws and ritual. Many lodges in other lands have since come under its irreligious influence and affiliated with it, and are now engaged in promoting social and political movements, and in fomenting revolution. It is little to be wondered at, perhaps, that a counter movement has begun, and a congress of the clerics and conservatives of Europe been called to meet in the Tyrol for the purpose of denouncing Freemasonry as known to them.

He says what is true of us all—that “we have no fellowship with the Grand Orient of France,” but unfortunately it is not true of all cis-atlantic grand lodges that they have no fellowship with European bodies calling themselves Masonic that maintain fraternal relations with that grand orient, and with other European alleged Masonic bodies so mixed up with the state and with state politics that they cannot identify themselves as Masonic by the tests we have inherited.

The board of general purposes was instructed to report the cost of procuring portraits of past grand masters; to print a new edition of the constitution with amendments to date, and to consider the Maine proposition respecting rejected candidates and report thereon next year.

The pending constitutional amendment prohibiting dual membership—of which notice was given last year—was defeated.

JULIUS T. WHITLOCK, of St. Stephen, grand master, was reelected; FREEMAN W. WISDOM, St. John, reappointed grand secretary.

A circular letter of the date June 8, 1897, announces the resignation of Bro. WISDOM, and the appointment of J. TWINING HARTT, of St. John (120 Prince William street), to fill the vacancy.

There is no report on correspondence.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1895.

108TH ANNUAL.

CONCORD.

MAY 19.

SEWALL W. ABBOTT, past district deputy grand master, the representative of Illinois, was present at the semi-annual communication for the exemplification of the work at Manchester, December 29, 1896. These are great occasions because the brethren always eat salt (and other New Hampshire luxuries) together.

Our representative was not present at the annual.

The grand master (HENRY A. MARSH) reported the death of Past Deputy Grand Master RICHARD N. ROSS, at eighty, and Past District Deputy Grand Masters JEREMIAH D. PARKER (sixty-three), and GEORGE H. LARRABEE (fifty-six). The latter had also been grand lecturer.

Considerable public work had been done, among which was the laying of the corner-stone of the Weston Observatory, on Oak Hill, in Derryfield Park. Manchester, when Trinity Commandery K.T. invited every commandery in the state to attend as their guests and assist them in giving the grand lodge "the largest, the most brilliant and inspiring escort ever witnessed in New Hampshire.

The grand master submitted only two decisions, neither presenting any new point. He submitted the report of the Rev. Bro. JOHN VANNEVAR, appointed to represent the grand lodge at the dedication of the Masonic temple at Budapest, during the millennial festival of Hungary, whose presence in company with Grand Chaplain BUSH, of Massachusetts, we noted in reviewing the proceedings of that grand lodge.

The grand master called the trustees of the Masonic Orphans' Home, the district deputies, and lecturers together and requested them in their official visitations to bring the subject of constructing a building for the home to the attention of the lodges, in the hope of raising one dollar per capita, but had had no report.

Being informed that alleged copies of the ritual, printed in initial letter, were being sold, he located one offender and received his promise to recall the sales and refund the money, and issued a letter to the masters of lodges enjoining upon them a watchful enforcement of the prohibitory law against such publications.

The committee on jurisprudence reported adversely on the Maine proposition touching rejected candidates, and at their own request



were discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The committee argue the question exclusively from the standpoint of the interests of Masonry, and argue with much force that it is unwise to attempt to popularize the institution by acceding to views originating outside, or to encourage by any relaxation of a strict observance of the ancient rules and landmarks an unwise and dangerous emulation among lodges to enlarge their membership without regard to the character and previous records of the candidates. They do not think that as a rule injustice is done by rejection, and indeed it seems to us impossible to take any other ground without conceding that any law of the ballot requiring unanimity is a failure. The committee say:

Isolated cases may have happened where the reason for objection after a time ceases, but such instances are very rare; and whenever good cause has been shown why consent should be given that a person who has formerly been rejected in our state should be made a Mason in some other state, consent has generally been given. However that may be practically, it is the duty of the fraternity in this state to maintain its integrity and protect its members, and prevent all influence which will serve to disturb the harmonious and satisfactory relations contemplated by the institution among all its members. The profane world has no *rights* with reference to the fraternity; membership is given and privileges are conferred by the fraternity, but no *rights* with reference to that subject exist.

\* \* \* \* \*

The establishment of any term of years beyond which jurisdiction should be relinquished is in principle, and must be in practice, as disastrous to the prosperity of the fraternity as to abolish the observance of the rule altogether.

\* \* \* \* \*

Why should the fraternity open the door to all these difficulties and troubles? Why should they relax the time-honored and wise rule of action? Simply because persons who have been rejected, presumably for good and sufficient reasons, wish to get the benefit of the institution against the protest of those who are entitled to its rights and privileges. What benefit do those who are within the fraternity claim is to be derived from a change in this respect? Simply that in some other states rejected material can obtain the benefits of Masonry among those who are less capable of judging of their fitness, by reason of more limited knowledge as to the history and character of the applicant.

The same committee had under consideration a request from one ALBERT E. INGRAM that he might be received as a visitor to the lodges of New Hampshire and other papers relating to Masonry in Mexico.

We copy a portion of the report of the committee for the information it contains about the alleged Masonry of Mexico, and for the incidental light thrown upon the reported disintegration of the hybrid general grand lodge known as the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico, to which we have elsewhere referred:

One paper is signed by Albert E. Ingram, and is addressed to the most worshipful grand lodge, and contains a statement to the effect that he was regularly initiated, passed, and raised in Washington Hidalgo Lodge No. 224, in the city of Chihuahua, state of Chihuahua, United States of Mexico. That the charter was granted by the Gran Dieta Simbolica, signed by the supreme grand master, who is President Diaz, and worked under their jurisdiction, organized November, 1894, and that all of the charter members were made Masons in the United States of America. It also contains the statement that there is "no York-Rite Grand Lodge" in the whole republic so far as he is aware. The Washington Hidalgo lodge works in the English language only, following exclusively the Illinois ritual. That there are no Mexicans made in this lodge or affiliated, and he makes the further statement that he considers himself a Master Mason in good standing, and as such would like to visit the lodges of this state. Paper dated June 25, 1895.

January 29, 1897, he addressed another paper to the grand master of New Hampshire, with some documents which purport to be a declaration of assumption of sovereignty for the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, separate from and in obedience to a decree of the Gran Dieta Simbolica. These papers seem to be a copy of a decree in the Spanish language, in substance conceding or granting to the grand lodges of some of the states of Mexico their independence from the control and authority of the Gran Dieta, with exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolical degrees within the limits of their respective states or districts.

The other papers are letters from the Grand Lodge of Chihuahua to the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, asking for recognition of their independent jurisdiction and fraternal relations with those who were made Masons under their authority.

The committee (whose report is presumably the work of the chairman, Bro. FELLOWS) says that Mr. INGRAM'S request is irregularly before the grand lodge, his proper course being to apply to the lodge which he wishes to visit. If the lodge is in doubt it can apply to the grand master who may report his decision to the grand lodge and thus have the question considered. This may be a valuable pointer for the promoters of the recognition of the Mexican counterfeit as regular Masonry by the grand lodges of this country, and we incline to the opinion that if the Gran Dieta Simbolica lasts long enough this is the manner in which the question of its recognition will get before the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

This opinion is strengthened by the fact that the report is for the most part a defence of the gran dieta. It tells the story of its "reforms"—its decrees directing the use of the Bible in the lodges and abolishing "woman Masonry," and says that by this action of the Gran Dieta Simbolica "it would seem that the objections which were formerly in the way of fraternal correspondence have been substantially removed."

He says that several of the state grand lodges revolted against this movement and declared that they would not use the Bible in the

lodges, nor would they submit to the decree abolishing woman Masonry, and that the "Grand Lodge of Chihuahua" under whose jurisdiction the Washington Hidalgo Lodge is working, was one of these rebellious state grand lodges.

We suppose this part of his statement rests upon the testimony of Bro. PARVIN (as he states that some of them are founded upon information for which he has that brother's personal authority) because it is in direct conflict—so far as the Grand Lodge of Chihuahua is concerned—with the papers in his hands showing that the declaration of that body assuming Masonic sovereignty for the state of Chihuahua was in obedience to a decree of the *gran dieta*. We mention this chiefly for the reason that it offers a fresh illustration of the difficulty of getting any reliable information from any official source of the exact condition of affairs in Mexico.

We return for a moment to his remark about the substantial removal of the objections which formerly existed to the recognition of the *gran dieta*, and his further remark that it is very desirable that full fraternal relations should exist between the fraternity in Mexico and the craft in the United States.

The removal of the objectionable practices referred to leaves the question whether full fraternal relations are desirable to be settled on other grounds, and these grounds have heretofore been stated very clearly by Bro. FELLOWS. In 1894, referring to the recognition of the Mexican aggregation by the Grand Lodge of Texas, he said:

The fundamental principles on which Masonic recognition is permitted were, so far as aught appears, entirely ignored. The "Masonry" of the Grand Orient of the "Mexican National Rite," or the Rite of the Grand Lodge of the "Federal District," or of the Supreme Grand Orient of the Scottish Rite or the Reformed Scottish Rite, may have been the rite that our distinguished M. W. brother fraternized with. Such bodies have from time to time existed there and claimed supreme authority. A combination of part of these many organizations forms, and is controlled by, the "*Gran Dieta*" of Mexico, probably, and its position and claim that it represents the *fusion of all pre-existing rites* raises a very serious inquiry as to its legitimacy, and makes against rather than for it. It is well known that originally it included the word "Scottish" in its title but afterwards dropped that out, taking the name of "Grand Symbolic Dieta." Also that its grand secretary, Canton, claims that this grand body is *neither a York nor a Scottish Rite body, but that it practices "Universal Masonry," embracing all rites*. We understand pretty well what that means here.

The differences between the rituals of those bodies and the symbolic degrees are very great. They involve the abandonment of the most important landmarks of Craft Masonry.

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\* This question should be determined upon grounds that shall put to the test the character of the institution and the legitimacy of its establishment. They should be examined in the light of Ancient

Craft Masonry and its recognized usages. So far as has come to our knowledge no such test has been applied and no sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant this grand lodge to authorize one of its subordinates to confer the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason upon a candidate whose Masonic qualifications rest upon a degree received in a Mexican lodge.

The conditions under which the Mexican general grand lodge was established—the antecedent history and genesis of the bodies composing it—have not, of course, been changed, and will not be, for as Bro. FELLOWS well says in the report from which we have just quoted, “Declaration by resolution, or other modes of recognition, does not make so-called grand Masonic bodies legitimate, and a grand lodge can in no way change the character of an irregular organization any more than it can add to or take from the landmarks of the craft.” In any future recognition, therefore, of the gran dieta by a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, “the fundamental principles on which Masonic recognition is permitted” will necessarily be as entirely ignored as they were by the Grand Lodge of Texas.

But all the same we expect to see the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire swing to the side of recognition if the gran dieta lasts long enough—and a very small remnant will answer the purpose of the promoters.

For the present one ALBERT E. INGRAM remains *Mr.* INGRAM.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized; the instructions given the candidate as to the manner of wearing the apron in the second and third degrees was ordered to be transposed, and the grand secretary was authorized to have the proceedings of 1859 and 1860 reprinted.

HENRY A. MARSH, of Nashua, grand master, and GEORGE P. CLEAVES, Concord, grand secretary, were reelected.

The report on correspondence (156 pp.) is as usual by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT, a guarantee at once of its interest and ability. He gives something over four pages to our proceedings for 1896.

The address of Grand Master SCOTT is characterized as a strictly business paper; of his decision that “When a lodge ceases to exist, its rejected material can petition any lodge having territorial or concurrent jurisdiction. \* \* \* Personal jurisdiction belongs to the lodge and ceases when it becomes defunct—” he says:

The doctrine of the former has been denied in some jurisdictions, and by some Masonic scholars of acknowledged ability and learning. We believe it to be the sound and correct law of the subject, and have heretofore so expressed our opinion.

He is somewhat puzzled as to the meaning of a manifestly hurriedly written resolution directing the committee on correspondence



to report on the status of certain alleged grand lodges. The understood design of the resolution was that the committee should report whether or not the individuals of their obedience are eligible to visit our lodges.

BRO. WAIT takes some space to show that he did not intentionally misstate what we said about all lawful Masonry existing being “descended from the Masonry of the British Isles.” We had acquitted him in advance of any intention to misquote when in his conclusion he undertook to state our position in a general way and substituted for the above expression the words “derived either mediately or immediately from the Grand Lodge of England;” and indeed we called attention to it less as a matter of complaint than as showing that he had written, as we thought, carelessly throughout the remarks of which the expression was a part. We did think it important to be exact, because he had been kind enough to say of the following, which he quoted from our review of New York, that “if this assumption of our Illinois brother is well founded, it at once justifies him, without further argument, in his denunciation of the act of recognizing the Mexican grand body,” and as he had thus expressed a willingness to stake the entire argument upon it, we thought there ought not to be left any question as to what the language was. We said:

We hold it to be an indisputable fact that there is no lawful Masonry anywhere that is not descended from the Free and Accepted Masonry of the British Isles—the Masonry of the charges of a Freemason—which crystallized into the grand lodge system in the early part of the eighteenth century, and that there is no *alleged* Masonry anywhere that is not either this or a departure or dissent from this, such dissent or departure occurring after the grand lodge was fully evolved and with its structure and polity identified as a part of the original plan.

Of this he now says:

It was this language which, when we came to speak in more general terms in our conclusion, we construed as an intended assertion that there was no legitimate Masonry not derived, either mediately or immediately, from the Grand Lodge of England. We still think the inference warranted, but if Bro. Robbins says he meant something else, we recognize his right to place his own interpretation upon the language he uses. We cannot see, however, that this explanation shows his views to be substantially different from what we understood them at first, and so are unable to discover that the argument is changed. We do not think a return to the subject will at present be profitable; our brethren have what we have said, which we do not wish to change; they have the strictures of Bro. Robbins upon it, and we are quite willing they should read the two together.

We are sorry that after reaching an agreement as to what is the essential point in the discussion of the subject, viz, the correctness or incorrectness of our assumption—he does not now think it will be profitable to notice the arguments by which we sought to



show that it is correct. Without quarreling, however, with his disinclination to pursue the discussion upon a confessedly pivotal point, and without expecting to elicit any reply from Bro. WAIT, but simply to show that the assumption referred to has the support of the foremost of Masonic historians, we copy from the fourth of Bro. ROBERT FREKE GOULD'S articles on "Freemasonry in Mexico," appearing in the proceedings of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, who after observing that "The chief interest in the present controversy, which in the first instance had centered in the initiation of women, has now veered around to the competency (or otherwise) of bodies of the so-called Scottish Rite to constitute symbolic (or craft) lodges," and citing some expressions pro and con, says:

Another member of the guild, Bro. Albert S. Wait, also demurring to Bro. Robbins' *dictum* "that there is no legitimate Masonry existing, which is not derived either mediately or immediately from the Grand Lodge of England, affirms,—

"That Masonry existed, not only in England, but on the Continent of Europe, indefinite ages before the Grand Lodge of England was formed. So far from the Grand Lodge of England having the right to assert its own exclusive legitimacy, its own legitimacy was at its formation open to criticism from the legitimate Masonry of the European continent. At any rate the test of legitimacy in Masonry is not its traceability to an English grand lodge origin."

The answer to the foregoing is so beautifully expressed and disposes of the points at issue in such a masterly manner that I shall gratify all true students of the craft by reproducing it. Bro. Robbins says:—"Original Masonry did not spring from the Grand Lodge of England, but the Grand Lodge of England and the other grand lodges of the British Isles sprang from the original Masonry, *and they absorbed it all*. How long Masonry may have existed in England and Scotland before the formation of the first grand lodge in 1717 may be still an open question; but so far from its being an ascertained fact of history that it existed ages before that time elsewhere, if there is a scrap of evidence that a lodge of Freemasons existed on the continent of Europe one hour before, or indeed until it had been planted there by the Grand Lodge of England, the leading Masonic students of the world will be most grateful to Bro. Wait if he will produce it. That Masonry could have been evolved also on the continent of Europe, and then have disappeared so completely as to leave no trace behind at the time the fraternity took on its completed form in Great Britain, is most improbable. But whether such an evolution took place elsewhere or not is not material, for if it did the product was not perpetuated."

In his brief conclusion Bro. WAIT touches upon some of the uppermost topics and considers those of the most prominent present interest to be Mexican Masonry, and the prerogative of the grand master to make Masons at sight. He thinks neither of them fraught with interruption of the generally prevailing harmony.

## NEW JERSEY, 1897.

110TH ANNUAL.

TRENTON.

JANUARY 27.

Thirty-five grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by JOSEPH H. GASKILL, chairman of the committee on finance.

From force of habit, we presume, the grand secretary says the grand lodge was opened in ample form when he meant due form, the deputy grand master (JOSIAH W. EWAN) being in the chair, owing to the illness of the grand master, GEORGE W. FORTMEYER, from whom a brief letter expressing his great disappointment over his enforced absence was received, and of which sympathetic acknowledgment was made by telegraph and mail.

Past Grand Master ROBERT M. MOORE, formerly the representative of Illinois, also sent regrets on account of sudden illness from which his many friends in this jurisdiction will hope that he promptly recovered. Regret at his absence was acknowledged by an official letter.\*

Past Grand Master WILLIAM SHERER, of New York, was formally welcomed as a visitor, and telegrams of regret were received from Grand Master WILLIAM KELLY and Past Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD, of Pennsylvania, who had hoped to be present.

At the request of the acting grand master, the annual address of the absent grand master was read by Past Grand Master HAMILTON WALLIS.

The grand master announced the death of Past District Deputy Grand Masters MARTIN ISSLER and JOSIAH MATLACK, and of no less than forty-seven past masters, a number so large as to suggest at once the great age of the jurisdiction.

He submitted as a part of his address his letter to the grand master of Masons in England, written pursuant to the motion adopted the previous year, inquiring as to the feasibility of holding a Masonic congress, or world's grand lodge, which our readers will recognize as the proposition of Bro. JACOB RINGLE, which has been the nightmare

On taking up the New York proceedings we are shocked and grieved to learn from the address of Grand Master STEWART that this illness of Brother MOORE proved fatal, his death occurring February 12, 1897. We first met Brother MOORE at the Masonic Congress of 1893—in which he was a prominent figure—and the personal acquaintance thus begun ripened rapidly into a friendship that was very close and trustful. His engaging personality and always gentlemanly instincts made him a welcome guest in every circle he entered, but his companionship was most delightful when everything that passed was "under four eyes," as the Germans say. He gave of himself so generously in his friendship that it cost us an added pang on seeing the announcement of his death to remember that we were his debtor for an unanswered letter. Death came very close to us when he took genial, loyal, lovable BOB MOORE.

of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey since 1894, and which it required at last royal assistance to let go of. This assistance was rendered in the most delicate but effective way, as after a lapse of six months, no reply to the letter had been received.

The grand master submitted three decisions, of which the following alone is of general interest:

Every ballot, whether upon petition for membership or for suspension or restoration, must be inspected by the wardens before the result is announced by the master.

The address reflects an administration marked by less than the usual number of annulling edicts, by which accomplished facts are wiped out and made to be as if they had never been, but we note one such in order to save our protest. In this case a candidate had been elected to the degrees and had received one of them, when it was discovered that he had previously been rejected in another lodge. The petition stated that the applicant had not made application for the degrees to any other lodge, but the blanks were not in his own handwriting, as required by law, and hence the petition should not have been received. The grand master declared all the proceedings in the case null and void, thus reiterating what New Jersey grand masters have of late years frequently assumed, that it is possible for a regular lodge regularly at labor to confer the degrees of Masonry, or one of them, upon a man without giving him a Masonic status. To this we can not agree.

The grand lodge chartered one lodge working under dispensation, and if we correctly understand the record, granted another warrant outright without the customary period of probation; witnessed an exemplification of the work in the three degrees; sent the Maine proposition as to rejected candidates to the jurisprudence committee, who have not yet reported; recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand; formally received the diplomatic corps; so amended the law that the district deputy grand masters will hereafter be known as district deputies; found that the Jersey craft had been on its good behavior, leaving the grievance committee to enjoy a complete holiday; decided that a lodge has a right to refuse to receive a petition for the degrees and that therefore a motion to return such petition would be in order, and this whether the petitioner had been previously rejected by the lodge or not; also that the proper place for a Masonic lodge in a funeral procession when other organizations join in the obsequies of a deceased Mason is immediately preceeding or surrounding the hearse; laid over, under the rule, a proposed addition to the constitution making the grand master ineligible for re-election; and adopted the following resolution by unanimous vote:

*Resolved*, That a standing committee be appointed at this communication, and each year thereafter, by the M.W. grand master,

which shall consist of the M.W. grand master and five other members of the grand lodge, to be known as the committee on Masonic home.

That it shall be the duty of such committee to obtain a proper building and surrounding property to be used as a home for indigent or helpless Masons, their widows and children; to adopt all necessary rules and regulations for the government thereof; to prescribe the qualifications for admission to such home and generally to exercise full control thereof, subject to the direction of the M.W. grand lodge.

That such committee shall have power to inaugurate such measures as they shall deem best for raising funds necessary for the performance of the duties hereby imposed upon them, and are authorized to make use of the permanent charity fund of the grand lodge for such purposes.

The grand lodge charity fund amounts to \$11,333.97.

GEORGE W. FORTMEYER, of East Orange, grand master; THOMAS H. R. REDWAY, Trenton, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (169 pp.), again by Bro. GEORGE B. EDWARDS, reviews the proceedings of sixty grand lodges. It is almost wholly in the language of the author, and is an exceedingly entertaining and sparkling, as well as able paper. Illinois for 1896 receives full notice, albeit in one particular he read a little hastily, and in consequence says that the National Grand Lodge of Egypt was recognized. The question of recognition was referred to the committee on correspondence for report. Of another matter he says:

After the election, in which all the elective officers were honored by re-election, a resolution prevailed prohibitory to a grand master succeeding himself. Legislation for establishing a one-term occupancy, of doubtful property. Presume a case: Bro. Scott has been elected to serve a second term; at the next annual should the brethren refuse to elect any other to fill his place, and persist in casting their ballots for Bro. Scott, and no other, who would be grand master?

Bro. EDWARDS'S supposititious case don't fit because there was no legislation. To so change the law as to render the grand master ineligible to succeed himself would require that the proposed amendment receive a second of twenty representatives, lie over one year, and then command a two-thirds vote in its favor. The custom of giving a grand master two terms which has long prevailed in our grand lodge rests on the free will of the brethren; they have been under no constraint but that of habit, or their own good judgment.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives pleasant recognition.



## NEW MEXICO, 1896.

19TH ANNUAL.

EAST LAS VEGAS.

OCTOBER 5.

This neat pamphlet, which bears the imprint of a Santa Fe printing house, contains two fine portraits, those of Past Grand Masters JOSEPH H. KUHN (1892-1893) and RICHARD ENGLISH (1891-1892). Phototypes so fine as these at once suggest a quality of the atmosphere remarkably adapted to sun printing. Seven grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois not among them. The grand secretary's table of grand representatives near the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, does not include Illinois, and we infer that no appointment has been made to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bro. HARVEY E. HUSTON, noted in our report of last year.

The address of the grand master (JAMES H. WROTH) indicates a good degree of material prosperity in the lodges. He had rendered no decisions but had been so frequently called upon to explain the meaning of the grand lodge by-laws as to impress him with their ambiguous wording and of the necessity of a speedy revision. An appropriation was made to meet the necessary expenses of the committee on revision and their report is looked for next year.

He suggested that the grand lodge place itself on record towards business organizations, such as building associations, insurance companies, etc., who have taken as part of their title the word "Masonic." On this subject the following from the committee on address was approved by the grand lodge:

Your committee begs leave to say, concerning the timely remarks of the grand master in relation to the entrance into this territory of so-called Masonic insurance companies, building associations, and the like, that this committee knows of no way to legally restrain such associations from so doing. Your committee highly approves of the action of the grand master in calling attention to this growing evil, and respectfully calls the attention of the craft throughout this jurisdiction to this abuse and to warn them against any connection with any such institutions. They have no connection with the Masonic fraternity and in most cases are utterly unreliable from a business standpoint.

The grand master gave the meager particulars known to the general public of murder in the preceding February of Col. ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN, past deputy grand master, supposed to have taken place at a point about forty miles from his home in Las Cruces, and stated that the work of ferreting out the murderers was in the hands of a committee known only to the master of Bro. FOUNTAIN'S lodge and the grand master. His concluding remarks suggest the possibility



that in the faction-rent county Masonry may furnish the only nucleus of mutual confidence, as it did in the reign of lawlessness in Montana, and the rallying point of the defenders of law and order. He says:

Owing to the intense feeling in the county and the general feeling of distrust existing among all classes of citizens, it has been deemed advisable not to divulge any of the information that has been up to this time obtained. This is the more necessary as the bodies have not yet been found. I have therefore left the matter in the hands of the sheriff and the committee, directing them to make no report until the sheriff sees his way clear to a successful issue.

This care seems to be the more necessary, as the investigation proceeds, on account of the mutual distrust existing among the various factions in that county, and I would suggest to this grand lodge the propriety of leaving it entirely in the hands of the incoming grand master until further evidence is attainable or the case brought to trial.

I will content myself with the statement, that if the evidence now in the hands of the committee can be substantiated on trial, it will disclose a depth of public depravity that should call forth the condemnation of all reputable citizens, and that will require the concerted action of all classes to purify and preserve the good name of the territory and of the craft.

The craft is getting on dangerous ground when it undertakes in its organized capacity to bear a hand in civil affairs even for so praiseworthy an object as bringing criminals to justice, but we are not disposed to criticize such action too harshly where—as we judge to be the case in New Mexico—a thin film of apparent respect for law covers an actual reign of terror.

Notwithstanding the material prosperity of the fraternity, the grand master draws a pessimistic picture of its moral condition. He says:

In conclusion, it is clearly my duty to call the attention of this grand lodge to the rapid and extensive growth of a disease that is threatening the very existence of the fraternity, that is, the frequency with which the Masonic obligations to protect the reputation, person, and well-being of a brother Mason are constantly disregarded in this jurisdiction.

\* \* \* \* \*

Brethren, unless we set about changing this condition of affairs, Masonry deserves to become a fit subject for scoffing—a byword in the land. Have we come to regard the blue lodge merely as an institution to formally qualify its members for admission into other more modern orders?

All Masons must now unite in upholding Masonic obligations, duties, and honors in every degree of the fraternity. When they do this the principles of Freemasonry will be preserved in their pristine purity, to the benefit not only of Masons, but of the entire world. If they do not, the institution should, as it certainly will, perish from the earth.

How can it be done? How can the desired result be brought about? The answer is easy. Let you and me, and every one of us—your subordinate lodge and mine—do its duty. Do not wait for anybody else to do it. Let it once be understood that no violation whatever of Masonic law will be tolerated by any Mason, high or low, in politics, in business, in Masonry, or elsewhere, and the end will be obtained. Do not wait for the injured brother to become the accuser. Do not allow any compounding of the crime. Both parties may be guilty, and it is the duty of the lodge to act and act promptly. I repeat, if we have not the intent to enforce Masonic obligations, let us stop administering them.

The committee on address reporting on the action of the grand master in granting a dispensation to confer the third degree out of time upon a proficient Fellow Craft who had been duly elected to receive it and who was about removing to a locality in Mexico, where it would be impossible to receive the degree, disapprove and say:

In the case reported from Socorro Lodge No. 9, wherein the grand master granted a dispensation to confer the Master Mason's degree upon a Fellow Craft without waiting for the proper period, wherein such could be lawfully done, your committee feel constrained to disapprove of such action, and quote the following by-law: Article 16, section 4, "one lunar month must intervene between the conferring of two degree upon any one applicant." If the right to dispense with this by-law is claimed upon the ground of the ancient prerogative of the grand master to make Masons at sight, it may be said that such power, if it exists, can not be delegated. In modern times such powers have been assumed by grand lodges themselves and their exercise by the grand master is regulated by constitutions and statutes of grand lodges.

Discussion seems to have convinced the committee that it had gotten into deep water, and they agreed to the following substitute which was presented by the chairman, Past Grand Master CHILDERS, and it was adopted:

In the case reported from Socorro Lodge No. 9, wherein the grand master granted a dispensation to confer the Master Mason's degree upon a fellow craft, without waiting for the proper time wherein such should be done in accordance with section 4, article 16, of the by-laws of this grand lodge, this committee desires to say, without now discussing or passing upon the question of prerogatives and powers of the grand master as laid down in the ancient regulations, that such powers should be exercised very sparingly and with the utmost caution.

The Maine overture respecting jurisdiction over rejected candidates, was referred to the committee on foreign correspondence, and was not reported upon at this session.

The local lodge and the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star were yoked up together in the resolution of thanks for courtesies received.

The grand lodge fixed the minimum fee for the degrees at fifty dollars, and generally manifested a disposition to follow out the

grand master's suggestion to tighten up the lines in the enforcement of the regulations, disciplinary and otherwise. An invitation to hold another communication away from home was declined, and next year's meeting will be held at Albuquerque, their permanent location.

CHARLES BOWMER, of Lucero, was elected grand master; ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Albuquerque, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (97 pp.) is again the free will offering of Past Grand Master MAX FROST, the well equipped man-of-all-work of the jurisdiction, who says in his compressed introduction:

I have made the reviews as brief as possible, and have selected quotations on such topics only as I believe will prove of interest to this jurisdiction or on live questions before this grand lodge. I have done this work now for this grand lodge for fourteen years, without aid, without pay, simply as a labor of love and of esteem for the craft at large in general and my New Mexico brethren in particular.

We greatly regret that Illinois is not included in his review.

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## NEW SOUTH WALES, 1896.

9TH ANNUAL.

SYDNEY.

JUNE 10.

This grand lodge holds quarterly communications, that of June being the annual.

At the quarterly of September 11, 1895, the deputy grand master (THOMAS E. SPENCER) presided and announced the death of Past Grand Master W. G. SEDGWICK, who passed peacefully away, full of years and honors.

The report of the board of general purposes was presented by Past Deputy Grand Master ALFRED ROLFE, and adopted, including paragraph 10 referred to in the following judicious protest to the grand master:

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1895.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—In the report of the board of general purposes, I notice a paragraph in reference to the Grand Orient of Italy. The matter appears to be one of so strong a political character that I do venture to hope that the grand lodge will not for a moment entertain the same, as to do so would be to associate the Grand Lodge with the politics of a foreign nation, from which we should at all times keep clear.

I am sorry that I shall not be able to attend the Grand Lodge to-morrow night. I am, dear sir and brother,

Yours fraternally, J. P. ABBOTT.

To Right Worshipful T. E. SPENCER, Deputy Grand Master.

The paragraph referred to is as follows:

10. Grand Orient of Italy.—A letter was received from this body, asking this grand lodge to send a representative to the celebration of the anniversary of the unification of Italy, to be held at Rome on 20th September, 1895. The board resolved that the M.W. the grand master be invited to cable the fraternal congratulations of this grand lodge to the Grand Orient of Italy on the important occasion referred to.

A motion to erect in the grand lodge room a memorial tablet to the late Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, who died while grand master, was referred to the board of general purposes.

At the winter quarterly (December 11, 1895), the deputy grand master presiding, the record says:

Confirmation of Minutes.—A question arose as to whether a confirmation of the minutes, as a correct record of the former meeting, was the confirmation required under clause 60 regarding alterations in the Book of Constitutions, etc., when the R.W. the deputy grand master ruled, "That the minutes of a meeting, if a correct record of the proceedings of such meeting, must be confirmed, but that it is competent for any brother to move the non-confirmation of any portion of such minutes, or the confirmation of any matters which required to be confirmed before it became valid." The minutes were therefore confirmed and signed.

The deputy grand master reported that the grand master had presented an address to the governor, VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, tendering a welcome in behalf of the craft and read the cordial reply of the governor.

The report of the board of general purposes was adopted except the following clause:

"This board being of opinion that an honorary member (that is a member who does not contribute the ordinary dues to the funds of the lodge), is not entitled to any privileges, but merely the privilege of attending the meetings of the lodge without the necessity of an introduction."

The following motion prevailed instead:

"That the grand lodge refuses to endorse the view set forth in paragraph No. 1 of the report of the board of general purposes, and expresses the opinion that all members of lodges whose dues are paid to grand lodge are entitled to all the privileges of lodge members."

At the quarterly of March 11, 1896, the deputy grand master apologized for the absence of Grand Master ABBOTT, who had made all arrangements to attend the meeting but had been unavoidably detained.

Two paragraphs of the report of the board of general purposes failed of adoption, viz., A resolution to request the grand master to withdraw his consent to permit a lodge whose place of meeting the board regarded as unsatisfactory, to continue to meet in its present



lodge room, and the following touching the erection of memorial tablets in the grand lodge room:

The board is of opinion that the present wall space will be insufficient in a short time to continue the erection of marble memorials, and that a suitable design in brass should be procured for this purpose.

Both of these subjects were referred back to the board. The board was sustained in the following rulings:

A letter was received from Wor. Bro. J. E. Lee, P.M. of Lodge Kilwinning Orient No. 14, complaining that at a ballot for an affiliating brother, a member of the lodge stated that he had put in a black ball by mistake, and as two black balls appeared in the ballot box the Wor. Master caused the ballot to be taken again, but with the result that two black balls again appeared. Bro. Lee contended that the candidate ought to have been declared accepted on the first ballot, it being alleged that one of the black balls was put in by mistake. The board ruled, "That the action of the Wor. Master in taking a second ballot was within his rights."

A letter was read from Bro. P. M. Hart, stating that he had been refused admission to Lodge Tarrant after invitation by one of the members. The board decided that the Wor. Master had acted within the powers vested in him under Clause 87 of the Book of Constitutions.

One warrant was surrendered from inability longer to carry on the lodge.

A special communication was held June 9, 1896, for the nomination of grand officers. The grand master was re-nominated, which, no other name being presented, was equivalent to an election. HARRY PASSMORE, the representative of Illinois, was under like conditions named for senior grand warden.

At the quarterly of June 10, 1896, the deputy grand master presided.

The following item from the report of the board of general purposes shows that our former representative has left the jurisdiction:

Grand Lodge of Illinois.—A letter was received from R.W. Bro. the Rev. Dr. Frackleton, P.G.W., resigning his position as Grand Representative for the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as he had removed to Queensland. The board accepted the resignation with regret, and recommended R.W. Bro. Harry Passmore for the vacant position.

The board declined to vary its opinion as to the erection of memorial tablets, but recommended immediate steps to erect one in bronze to the late grand master, Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF. The grand lodge again referred the matter back to the board. Two warrants were surrendered.

At a special communication of June 29, 1896, the grand master presided. Letters of apology for absence were read from our representative, Bro. HARRY PASSMORE, and others. The grand represen-



tative of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales at Victoria was announced and received, and then—

Wor. Bro. Frederick Harvey, grand director of ceremonies, proclaimed M. W. Bro. Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, K. C. M. G., speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, grand master in the east, west, and south, who was saluted according to ancient custom.

The grand master made a brief address and announced the re-appointment of the deputy grand master (THOS. E. SPENCER). ARTHUR H. BRAY, Sydney (Masonic Hall, Castlereagh street), remains grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence, although the following was received from the chairman of the committee at the June quarterly:

The committee on foreign correspondence beg to report that they are busily engaged reviewing the reports of 44 foreign lodges, as enumerated in the report of the library committee, and that the result of their labors will appear *in extenso* in the annual report of grand lodge.

DONELLY FISHER, Chairman.

## NEW YORK, 1897.

116TH ANNUAL.

NEW YORK.

JUNE 1.

This sumptuous volume of 480 pages contains fine steel portraits of two past grand treasurers, JOHN J. GORMAN and JEROME E. MORSE, the former recently deceased.

Fifty-four grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by WILLIAM D. CRITCHERSON.

Grand Master GEORGE W. FORTMEYER, and Deputy Grand Master JOSIAH W. EWAN, of New Jersey, MATTHEW TRIMBLE, grand master, HENRY S. MERRILL, past grand master, and WILLIAM G. HENDERSON, junior grand warden of the District of Columbia, were present and were received with the customary honors.

The grand master (JOHN STEWART) announced the death of DANIEL T. WALDEN, CHARLES T. MCCLENACHAN, and WILLIAM PETERKIN, representatives of Alabama, New South Wales, and Delaware, respectively, JOHN C. ROBINSON, formerly lieutenant-governor of New York, and JOHN K. OAKLEY, and FRANK G. BOLLES, past district deputy grand masters.

Two notable events are referred to by the grand master in his report of public ceremonies performed. The first of this was notable for the generous consideration shown by the grand master.

The magnificent temple erected by the brethren at Albany was dedicated on the 8th day of October, by M.W. James Ten Eyck, past grand master, assisted by the officers of the grand lodge. I did myself the honor of attending this ceremony, but insisted that it should be conducted by him through whose personal efforts more than any other our capital city is now adorned by a splendid building devoted for all time to the purposes of the craft. The procession preceding the ceremony was large in number, dignified in character, and the exercises at the temple were commensurate with the grand result achieved by our Albany brethren.

The second was the dedication of a monument to Bro. General NICHOLAS HERKIMER, near Little Falls, and the home of the hero of the battle of Oriskany. The grand master being unable to be present, he deputed Grand Secretary EHLERS to perform the ceremonies, who delivered a very striking address, full of historic interest. Past Grand Master VROOMAN, the chairman of the monument commission appointed by the governor—in whose veins Bro. EHLERS says flows the blood of the HERKIMERS—made a brief address, but adequate to his great theme.

The coincidence of a complaint against a city lodge for having conferred the degrees upon a resident of Pennsylvania, without the consent of the lodge having territorial jurisdiction, and a pending trial in the same lodge, of a rejected candidate of a lodge in Massachusetts, and at the time of his initiation a resident of that state, led the grand master to institute an investigation as to all the material accepted during the past three or four years, which disclosed a laxity truly astounding:

In addition to the two cases cited above, ten others were found, the candidate in each case having been initiated in the lodge in utter disregard of all law and without proper scrutiny as to his qualifications for membership. Several of these had been previously rejected in neighboring states, which fact was not noted in their petitions for membership. All gave fictitious residences; several, entirely lost to common decency, gave a place of questionable repute for the purpose of establishing a domicile in this city.

Charges were brought and eleven in all were convicted of fraudulent devices in obtaining membership and expelled. A petition from the junior warden and eight other brethren, supplemented by further investigation and experience, led him to arrest the charter of the lodge; and the grand lodge wiped out the blot. This experience persuaded the grand master that the law ought to hold the proposer of a candidate responsible for his worthiness. Of New York as the gateway of the western world and natural rendezvous of a class of Bohemians for which the craft should find no place, he says:

Therefore, if by reason of the cosmopolitan character of this city, it is impossible in many instances to trace the life of a candidate, such candidate should have the door of Masonry firmly closed against him. The man who is worthy of membership in our fraternity, can readily furnish testimonials of his worthiness. The man who has not resided in our midst a sufficient length of time to enable the lodge he petitions for membership to submit his worthiness to the jury of the vicinage, should be treated as undesirable material for the temple we are striving to erect.

Of the work of the boards of relief he says:

We in New York do not recognize the right of a board of relief to file a bill of expenses incurred in the relief of a Mason who is "a stranger in a strange land," nor to collect from a sister jurisdiction the funeral director's fee for the commitment of his poor remains to their last resting place.

He appends to his address an encyclical issued to the lodges within a few weeks after his installation calling attention to twenty-four points in which the new book of constitutions radically differed from the old law, citing to the section or decision, which must have been of great utility to his administration. He appends also, a supplementary circular called out by inquiries as to the status of candidates rejected prior to the adoption of the new book of constitutions, and thus construes the law:

It intends very clearly to apply to all rejected candidates irrespective of the time when rejected, and gives any lodge, within whose jurisdiction such material resides, the right, if twelve months have elapsed since rejection, to receive a petition therefrom and act thereon without the consent of the lodge in which such material was rejected; and I so decide.

He then proceeds to make law covering a point upon which the constitution is silent, and in doing so fully recognizes the principle upon which we have insisted that all grand lodges must agree as a necessary condition precedent to any successful attempt to bring about uniformity of rule:

Our present law is silent upon the question of candidates rejected by sister grand lodge jurisdictions, now resident of the state of New York. It seems to me, although perpetual jurisdiction has been abolished by this grand lodge, it is only fair and in that spirit of comity which should exist between grand lodges, to respect the laws of each other; therefore, in all cases of applicants for initiation and membership in the lodges of this jurisdiction, previously rejected by lodges under the jurisdiction of grand lodges with which we are in fraternal relation, *the law governing in such jurisdiction must be complied with before such candidate can be initiated in this jurisdiction.*

The italics are ours, as they are also in the following, which we quote from the committee on jurisprudence reporting on the Maine overture. Its adoption by the grand lodge fully sustains the decision of the grand master:

Your committee on jurisprudence have fully considered the communication from the Grand Lodge of Maine, urging "uniform legislation by the several grand lodges in relation to the admission of rejected candidates," and urging that the effect of a rejection shall be limited to five years, and that during that time the candidate should be allowed to petition only to the lodge which rejected him, except with the consent of such lodge.

Our grand lodge, after due consideration, has recently abandoned the old usage of perpetual jurisdiction, and at the adoption of our revised constitution in 1896 fixed the limit at one year (Sec. 116.)

We are not prepared at this time to recommend an extension of that time to five years merely for the sake of uniformity, and until such uniform legislation is adopted, we must be governed by the laws of the grand lodge under whose authority the candidate was rejected.

A case of great and far-reaching importance got before the grand lodge on an appeal from the decision of the master of a lodge. A member of the lodge was offered for admission to the Masonic Home at Utica, and rejected because he was addicted to the use of morphine. The lodge having received a "tip" that if cured of the habit he would be eligible for admission, levied an assessment of two dollars each upon its members to secure for him treatment for the cure of the habit. At a subsequent meeting the master, after hearing argument, declared the action of the lodge in levying the assessment illegal and unconstitutional, in that it was not "for strictly Masonic purposes," as required by section 63 of that instrument, and from this decision an appeal was taken. On the recommendation of the committee on jurisprudence, who said the only question properly before them was the construction and proper meaning of section 63 of the constitution, the case was sent to the committee on appeals, with the law thus construed:

We are of the opinion and unanimously decide that it is a "*strictly Masonic purpose*," within the provisions of said section, for a lodge to levy an assessment, in accordance with the rules and regulations of this grand lodge and the subordinate lodge, to provide for the necessities of a worthy indigent brother in good and regular standing.

In this case the vote by which the assessment was levied was fourteen to nine, but if the principle were established that even twenty-two out of the twenty-three present might lawfully judge for the other how much he could afford to give for the relief of a distressed brother, then it seems to us that the foundation is laid broad enough to sustain a system of sick benefits such as the grand master condemns, to include also the reimbursement feature insisted upon by Wisconsin, or any other feature whereby a mutual benefit association may be differentiated from a charitable society.

The report of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, superintendent of the Masonic Home at Utica, thus summarizes the material side of the year's work:



The average for the past year is equal to 164.5 inmates.

The total current expenses, including home, repairs, farm, and barn, is \$31,505.45, representing a *per capita* cost of \$191.52 predicated upon a full year.

We doubt whether this ratio of expense can be maintained the coming year. The character of the work and the additions thereto will necessarily entail additional expenses. There should, however, be no very marked increase, and in any event prudence and economy will be the governing factors.

The total cost of the home and appurtenances to date is \$323,633.93.

The reserve fund amounts to \$202,041.05 as against \$189,777.11 on the same date the preceding year.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges; wired to Past Grand Master GIBSON a message of regret at his absence and best wishes for his speedy restoration to perfect health; to W. Bro. ADNA A. TREAT, Denver, Colorado, the following: "The Grand Lodge of New York sends heartfelt greetings to the eldest of its ninety-three thousand craftsmen," and directed R. W. Bro. JOSEPH J. LITTLE to cable the grand master of England as follows:

As your representative near the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, it being now in annual session, it gives me great pleasure, by its direction and on its behalf, to transmit to you, and through you to your august mother, its congratulations upon the unparalleled event about to be celebrated in her honor. That the blessing attendant upon the past sixty years of her reign may be but the prelude of the continuation of many times sixty years of joy and prosperity to her people, is the wish of the great Masonic fraternity throughout the state of New York.

The following is from the report of the committee on jurisprudence:

The worshipful master of La Cleménte Amitié Cosmopolite Lodge No. 410 desires this grand lodge to authorize subordinate lodges to heal and admit by affiliation any Freemasons hailing from lodges in France, upon satisfactory proof of their good standing in their mother lodges.

If this is intended to include those hailing from the clandestine lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, this committee most emphatically dissent therefrom, and reiterate the position taken by this grand lodge in June, 1896, when they adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That we fully recognize the legitimacy of Master Masons made in lodges of the A. and A. rite in countries where that is the dominant rite, and welcome them to the right of visitation and affiliation under the usual Masonic restrictions, the same as if made in lodges of our obedience, those of the obedience of the *Grand Orient* of France alone excepted."

We see no reason for modification of the position then taken, but must reaffirm the same.

Your committee do not believe that a clandestine Mason can be *healed* by any grand or subordinate lodge, but that he can heal him-



self by renouncing all connection with the clandestine body, and then, as pure as any other profane, he may petition, and, having passed a favorable ballot, be regularly initiated in a regular lodge. We know of no other way of his becoming a Mason and becoming entitled to visit or acquire membership in any lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York.

Upon the heels of the adoption of this, the master of La Sincérité Lodge No. 376, offered the following, which was, on motion, returned to its proposer:

*Be it Resolved*, That Freemasons hailing from lodges in France, and furnishing satisfactory proof of good standing in their lodges and having satisfactorily stood due trial and strict examination and acknowledged the existence of a Supreme Being, may be healed by and affiliate with or visit any lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND, of Rochester, was elected grand master; EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, New York, reelected grand secretary, both by acclamation.

The report on correspondence (217 pp.) is so far as the review of English-speaking grand lodges is concerned, the work of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, who has for years maintained the high reputation of New York in this department.

The transactions and reviews of non-English speaking grand bodies is again by Bro. ERNEST RINGER, M. D., who made his debut last year as the successor of Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER. Bro. RINGER's erudition and his infusion with the spirit of English-speaking Masonry eminently fit him to catch at once the salient points in the proceedings, discussions, and speculations of continental bodies, and the result is a report both interesting and instructive. We advise all our brethren who have access to it to read it, and thereby get some idea of where the alleged Masonry of continental Europe still touches and where it has departed from the Masonry of the fathers.

Bro. ANTHONY accords seven pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1896, giving them a very thorough examination. He finds space for the exordium of Grand Master SCOTT'S address. Referring to the latter's remarks anent the difficulties arising from the different provisions respecting life membership, he thinks much of this arises from the want of a correct principle, and in this he is doubtless measurably right. As we have elsewhere said, the average lodge is apt to have among its members few, if any, who have the expert knowledge required to strike the right rule. Of Grand Master SCOTT'S recommendation for the abolition of all provisions for life membership involving exemption from paying an equal share in lodge and grand lodge dues, he says:

The grand lodge did not accede to this radical view, and a uniform regulation was adopted permitting this exemption on the advance payment of seventy-five dollars. We should say that the amount to be paid is a matter for lodge consideration. What is wanted for uniformity should be the establishment of provisions to guard such trust funds, so that they can not be diverted from their intended purposes.

We agree with him that the amount to be paid should be a matter of lodge consideration, but some facts in the possession of the committee induced them to recommend a minimum sum of seventy-five dollars.

Referring to Bro. SCOTT's decision touching the scope of the duties of a committee appointed to take evidence, he says that under the New York law the commissions are authorized to try the case and report their findings for lodge action. The Illinois law requires the trial to be in the lodge; the *sole* duty of the committee is to take testimony which can not be introduced in open lodge, and report it at the trial.

He sees no objection to the course condemned by Bro. SCOTT's decision, often pursued at elections, of instructing some brother to cast the vote of the lodge, "if it is done by unanimous consent and the brethren have the privilege of voting if they *desire to do so*." With us two objections have always been held sufficient to condemn the practice; there is always a shade of duress in a motion of that kind, particularly on the less informed and more timid brethren, who are startled by the sound of their own voice in public. But a stronger reason is that there is a question of the legality of an election so held, and as all Illinois lodges are corporate bodies under the civil law, it is thought safest not to jeopard property rights.

Of other matters he says:

The amendment proposed last year prohibiting the use of the word "Masonic" in connection with any business, unless such as would be germane to the title, was adopted, and the duty of planting "an evergreen tree at the head of the graves of all Masons buried with Masonic ceremonies was very wisely left to 'individual inspiration,'" as not being subject to grand lodge legislation.

The adoption of a resolution "that it is the sense of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the state of Illinois assembled, the grand master shall not succeed himself in office," we apprehend will be regarded as a dead letter. Regardless of this resolution, at the present communication the grand master succeeded himself, and, in our judgment, will honor the grand lodge by another year's service.

Grand Orator STEVENSON's address is characterized as an intellectual treat, and of its optimistic peroration—which he transfers to his pages—he says: "Possibly the time has not yet arrived when his

anticipations of a peaceful solution of contested matters between nations can be realized, but the heaven is working.”

Four pages are given to the Illinois report on correspondence. He does us the honor to quote from our introductory remarks on the question of jurisdiction over rejected material, and to say that they must be a correct exposition of the principle which must be allowed.

Brother ANTHONY does not like the position we hold in reference to High Riteism and our attributing to some members of the Scottish Rite acts and influences whereby the integrity of genuine Masonry is threatened, although he graciously gives us credit for honesty of purpose. He regards the alleged danger as wholly imaginary, and apparently believes that all others, who, like himself, are members of both rites, are also like himself such ardent believers in the primacy of Ancient Craft Masonry that they will “admit of no substitute therefor nor allow any interference with that faith.” He says also:

We have that confidence in the good sense and fidelity of the craft, the wisdom of those eminent in its councils, to believe that Ancient Craft Masonry stands upon a foundation which will not countenance any deviation from its ancient customs, usages, and law.

However, he further says:

We do not believe that the Freemasonry of the world is to be gauged by certain requirements in reference to organization that are peculiarly germane to the Grand Bodies of the United States or of this continent. The claim of the universality of Freemasonry will not admit of its curtailment to home limitation wholly. The principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, when qualified by the essential of regularity, must, in our judgment, govern.

We are a member of both rites, but our duty, and equally the duty of every Scottish Rite Mason, is toward the bodies of Ancient Craft Masonry, termed at times the York Rite.

This much and more is prefatory to a bill of particulars upon which he takes us sharply to task for the matter and the manner of our criticism of his grand lodge and its committee on jurisprudence, and in a tone alternating between a depreciating pity for one who is a little daft and hence unable to see some things as others do and an outraged patience which has been tried beyond endurance, intimates with little circumlocution that we are presumptuous and ill mannered. We regret that because we find ourselves in a rapidly tightening pinch of space and time we can not quote or notice all that our brother says, but must content ourself with a part. After alluding to some contemptuous expressions anent the New York proceedings for 1896, which without specifying he passes by as unworthy of notice, he says:

We cannot, however, forego attention to one particular point. The report of the committee on jurisprudence with reference to the

recognition of foreign grand lodges and of members under their obedience comes in for his unqualified condemnation. He even goes to the extent of saying "that the Grand Lodge of New York has turned its back upon the landmarks and repudiated the conditions which afford the only excuse for its existence," and practically charges that said grand lodge no longer acknowledges "the constraints of the charges of Freemasonry."

We desire to say at the outset that we acquit Bro. ANTHONY of any knowledge of, and much less any sympathy with, an unofficial revolutionary propaganda such as we alluded to in the introduction of our last year's report. We do not for a moment doubt the earnestness of his confession that his duty "and equally the duty (as he conceives it) of every Scottish Rite Mason is toward the bodies of Ancient Craft Masonry." There is in his severe criticism no echo of imperialistic assumption, but the ring of natural if not righteous indignation. So much in justice to him—and to our own sense of fair play.

We think, however, that he has been rendered unduly sensitive by the humiliating position into which his grand lodge was led by the jurisprudence committee in the matter of the alleged Masonry of Mexico. The committee, after having had a year in which to get at the facts, reported that the charges of obnoxious practices under the *gran dieta simbolica* had been fully met by that body—notwithstanding they had the warning of Bro. ANTHONY himself that they were sustained by the testimony of reliable witnesses (New York Masons) who were personally cognizant of the facts—and thus compassed the recognition of that body at just about the time when the impossibility of further concealment forced the confession of the truth from the Masonic authorities of Mexico themselves. It will scarcely be claimed that in the face of this record future deliverances of the committee should be accepted without at least the same examination that the work of a committee in the service of any other grand lodge would receive.

We were entirely justified, in view of the conditions under which the committee spoke last year, in saying that modesty would be a becoming grace; but when in place of this they push themselves forward beyond the demands of the subject they were called upon to report, to make an *obiter* declaration subservient to the claims of organized dissent from the original plan of Masonry, and put that declaration forward as the consensus of the Masonic world, neither they nor the grand lodge which follows their lead have a right to complain if their report is not handled gingerly by those who repudiate their conclusions.

When a grand lodge, whose reason for existing is that it is the conservator within its territorial limits of the Masonry whose land-



marks it acknowledges by its constitution to be the first and highest source of the law which rightfully governs Freemasons, alike in lodges and grand lodges, volunteers the concession that something calling itself Masonry elsewhere—no matter whether in this country or some other—which is organized upon a plan other than that of the landmarks and the grand lodge, can also rightfully control and confer the degrees of Symbolic Masonry and thereby give its affiliates the same Masonic status as that acquired by receiving the degrees in its own (Ancient Craft) lodges, it has, if we may be permitted without personal offence, abdicated its right to decide for those who deny the validity of the departure which it condones, what is Masonic criticism.

The Grand Lodge of New York has gone even further than this in bolstering up the pretensions of the dissenters. For one hundred and fourteen years, at least, the jurisdiction of New York had not been open territory. It had been fully occupied by the Grand Lodge of New York. This was a fact not merely tacitly assented to, but one emphasized and brought into such prominence that it could not be forgotten, when the declaration of the absolute and exclusive nature of its sovereignty as against the invasion of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, invoked and secured for New York the prompt and aggressive support of every existing American grand lodge. Yet at its one hundred and fifteenth annual communication, the Grand Lodge of New York, unasked, concedes that it owes the completeness of its authority over the symbolic degrees to the relinquishment of the authority possessed by some unidentified Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, which must have come into existence at least twelve years after that grand lodge occupied the whole ground, inasmuch as the parent supreme council of the world is now only ninety-five years old!

As the details of the New York report whose adoption warrants the above statements may have passed out of the minds of our readers, we reproduce here (from page 212 of our last year's report) so much of it as is required to demonstrate their correctness and their fairness—the italics being ours:

The papers presented to your committee do not furnish sufficient evidence that either of these grand lodges seeking recognition (*both of Scottish Rite origin and originally receiving their authority from and being under the control of a supreme council of the A. A. S. Rite*) have separated therefrom, and with the consent of the supreme council become independent of and taken entire control of the three symbolic degrees. We do not question the right of supreme councils of the A. A. S. Rite to control and confer the first three symbolic degrees in all countries where that is the dominant rite, and we recognize Master Masons made under that authority as regular, and as much entitled to our regard and recognition as if made under our authority, but until the supreme council has *relinquished* its authority over the three symbolic



degrees (*as has been done in this and other jurisdictions*), and the control of the three symbolic degrees has been relegated to the symbolic grand lodges entirely independent of other authority, we cannot recognize the grand lodge organization.

In addition to what we have already quoted from Brother ANTHONY'S strictures, we take the following:

With all due respect to the superior erudition of our brother, we think it will be found that the consensus of opinion among the best minds of the craft will sustain the opinion assumed. "MASONRY IS RECOGNIZED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS JUST AS LEGITIMATE IN ALL COUNTRIES WHERE THE THREE SYMBOLIC DEGREES ARE CONTROLLED AND CONFERRED BY THE BODIES OF THE SCOTTISH RITE, AS IN THIS COUNTRY, WHERE THEY ARE SOLELY UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE YORK RITE."

We deem this position to be sound, and (with all respect) no unbiased mind will question it. We could not expect our brother to assent to it, for under no circumstances can he perceive any good in anything which savors of Scottish Rite Masonry. Fortunately, a broader conception of Freemasonry prevails among brethren whose loyalty to the Ancient Craft is equally unquestionable, and whose devotion to the best interests of a universal Freemasonry entitles them to fair and honest consideration.

The entire wisdom of the craft is not embodied within the brain of our brother, although his ridicule of the views of the committee and the action of the grand lodge would naturally create that impression. We do not object to fair criticism, but that of our brother we regard as an unjustifiable attack on the motives of those who are his equal in every respect, and a reflection upon the action of the Grand Lodge of New York, unwarranted and (un)Masonic.

Neither the Grand Lodge of New York nor its committee on jurisprudence pretends to make laws for other grand jurisdictions; neither arrogates to itself the position that all the wisdom of the craft is embraced within its territorial limits; but, with all due respect, it does claim the right to manage its own affairs according to its own judgment, being therein controlled by principles which for one hundred and fifteen years (as noted by our brother) have been a safe and sure guide, and have enabled it to control its affairs without a member like unto our distinguished brother.

The Grand Lodge of New York has had more than one occasion to invoke and to receive the aid of the grand lodges of other jurisdictions as against invasion from without and rebellion within, and in each of these instances all the allied grand lodges found a sure and safe guide in a principle conspicuously the reverse of that which controls these concessions to dissent from the original plan of Masonry.

We desire to recur for a moment to that portion of report of the New York committee on jurisprudence which we reproduced from page 212 of our last year's report, for the purpose of reproducing in their proper connection the questions which Bro. ANTHONY manifestly

finds it easier to denounce as unfair criticism than to answer satisfactory to himself. We asked:

If the right of the supreme councils of the Scottish Rite to control and confer the first three degrees of Masonry in Chili or San Domingo is unquestioned, and the products of their work as regular and as much entitled to recognition as Master Masons as if made such under the authority of the Grand Lodge of New York, then in the name of common sense, by what right does New York ask the supreme councils to relinquish the control of the symbolic degrees? Why is it desirable to relegate the control of these degrees to symbolic grand lodges when, as the New York committee hastens out of their way to admit, such transfer can add nothing to the regularity of the bodies in which they are conferred?

The by-play of making a stand in favor of the grand lodge form of organization by ostentatiously declining to recognize a grand body which lacks it, when the terms in which that declination is couched lack nothing that can define recognition, does not elicit our highest admiration, but we hesitate to characterize it lest we stumble upon a word that would be offensive; we will let Brother ANTHONY select the word which he thinks will describe it fitly. The subject grows upon us and we wish we could, as we hoped to do when we made the quotation, refer at some length to the matter which Brother ANTHONY has put in small capitals; but the old man with the scythe and the printer are both at our heels, and we must content ourself for the present with referring him to matter found in our notices of Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, and New Hampshire, for views bearing upon the question of bias.

We bespeak Brother ANTHONY'S kind permission to again make use of his statistics, and we avail ourself of this opportunity to thank him in advance for the careful labor that has made so many of us his debtors, not only in this but in many other matters by which we have profited in his valuable report.

## NEW ZEALAND, 1897.

8TH ANNUAL.

INVERCARGILL.

APRIL 28.

Our last notice of this grand lodge included the annual communication (April 30) of 1896.

We have before us the proceedings of the semi-annual of October 21, 1896, held at New Plymouth, and of the annual communication of 1897, at both of which Grand Master BARRON presided.

We are unable to determine whether the representative of Illinois, R. W. WILLIAM BEILBY was present at either or both of these but from his activity we think it probable that he was at both. At the annual he was appointed deputy grand master.

The board of general purposes reported at the semi-annual communication that one lodge had transferred its allegiance from the Grand Lodge of England to New Zealand, and two new lodges had been consecrated.

A monument had been erected in Wellington cemetery to the memory of Past Grand Master E. T. GILLON, which an engraving published in the proceedings shows to be a chaste and elegant piece of work.

At the annual communication the board of general purposes reported as follows on regalia; the figures show that our brethren in the southern seas don't put up with cheap stuff:

4. GRAND LODGE REGALIA.—Acting on the resolution of grand lodge, your board has since the last annual communication procured from the firm of Bro. T. H. Lamb the regalia for the deputy grand master, three grand superintendents, and grand secretary. The total cost (including duty and charges, £32 9s 6d,) was £166 4s 5d.

The board reported that they were still without official information of their recognition by the Grand Lodge of England, of which, however, unofficial communications left no doubt. We hope that this wise act on the part of the Grand lodge of England may at once bear its legitimate fruit, and that soon the extensive jurisdiction of New Zealand will be unvexed by the presence of lodges of a foreign obedience. In this connection the board says:

Every mail from America brings letters couched in the most courteous and fraternal terms from grand lodges which have not yet formally recognized this grand lodge. The intimation of the proposed recognition of this grand lodge by the Grand Lodge of England has reached the grand lodges of America, and in consequence thereof many congratulations have been tendered to our grand lodge. Refer-

ence having been made in this correspondence to the lines on which this grand lodge was inaugurated and consecrated, as laid down by Bro. Paton, in his work on Masonic law and jurisprudence, the grand secretary of Illinois replies: "Paton's statement of the law respecting the organization of grand lodges is correct: such a view of the law as Illinois has stood by through thick and thin, even to interdiction of fraternal intercourse with jurisdictions that disregard it." It may not be generally known that the Grand Lodge of Quebec refused recognition on the terms required by, and still holds non-intercourse with, the Grand Lodge of England on that account. All lodges in that territory which do not acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Quebec are treated as irregular lodges, and Quebec refuses fraternal intercourse with them.

The grand lodge assented to an arrangement proposed by the Grand Master of South Australia for a joint message of congratulations to the queen on the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign, and also voted:

That in order that the craft should in some practical way specially celebrate the Queen's record reign, the board of general purposes be instructed to recommend the worshipful masters of all lodges in the jurisdiction to initiate a subscription with a minimum of say one shilling per member, to form the nucleus of a fund to carry out the objects referred to in the report of the committee, presented by Bro. Wetherilt, as to aged indigent Masons.

The grand master, WILLIAM BARRON, was reelected, and the following record of the installation ceremony shows a sharp contrast to the simple proceeding which characterizes the usual performance of the ceremony in the Grand Lodge of Illinois:

INSTALLATION OF THE MT. WOR. GRAND MASTER.—The Mt. Wor. Acting Grand Master then instructed the grand director of ceremonies to select a deputation of eight worshipful masters and four grand stewards to withdraw for the purpose of introducing Mt. Wor. Bro. William Barron, grand master elect.

The grand director of ceremonies announced that the Mt. Wor. grand master elect was waiting admission into grand lodge. The Mt. Wor. Acting Grand Master gave instructions that he be admitted.

The Masonic orchestra here played the "War March of the Priests," from "Athalie."

The Mt. Wor. William Barron, grand master elect, then entered grand lodge, under a canopy borne by four worshipful masters, with two grand stewards on each side, preceded by two stewards, two worshipful masters bearing on cushions the regalia of the grand master elect, and two worshipful masters following behind. The Mt. Wor. Grand Master elect was saluted with grand and royal honors nine times.

On reaching the east the procession halted, and the Mt. Wor. Grand Master elect was presented to the installing grand master by Rt. Wor. Bro. A. H. Burton, past deputy grand master.

Anthems by the Masonic choir, "God Bless Our Noble Craft."

Prayer by the grand chaplain, followed by the anthem, "Behold, How Good and Joyful," by the Masonic choir.

MT. WOR. GRAND MASTER OBLIGATED.—The grand master elect was then duly obligated by the Mt. Wor. Acting Grand Master, Bro. H. Thomson.

The ode, "Hail Masonry Divine," to the tune of "Moscow," was then sung, after which Mt. Wor. Bro. Barron was invested by Mt. Wor. Bro. Thomson.

Address by past deputy grand master, Bro. Burton.

PROCLAMATION, with trumpet call, by the Mt. Wor. Bro. H. Thomson, in the east in ample and ancient form, with grand honors nine times. The same was given in the west by the senior grand warden, and in the south by the acting junior grand warden, and the Masonic choir rendered the odes, "In Wishes True and Hearty," and "Great Architect, to Thee we Raise."

Among the grand lodge proceedings whose receipt is acknowledged, are two copies of the Illinois proceedings for 1896, with volume containing reprint of the proceeding of our grand lodge from its organization in 1840-1850, a book of ceremonials and book of constitution.

The Rev. WILLIAM RONALDSON remains grand secretary. His address is Dunedin.

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## NORTH CAROLINA, 1897.

110TH ANNUAL.

RALEIGH.

JANUARY 12.

This really elegant volume, adorned with half-tone portraits of the retiring grand master (FRANCIS M. MOYE) and Past Grand Master ROBERT W. BEST, bears the imprint of the Oxford Asylum Printing Department. Its execution reflects great credit, and justifies the claim of its managers that the department can turn out work equal to the best.

Sixteen grand jurisdictions were represented by their ambassadors, Illinois by Past Grand Master HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER.

The address of Grand Master MOYE is pitched in a lofty and inspiring key, which is fully justified by the record of prosperity enjoyed by the craft under his administration.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master ROBERT W. BEST, aged sixty-two, at the national capital, where he had recently held official positions in the agricultural and census departments. In



North Carolina he had been clerk of the superior court of his county, and also secretary of state.

The grand master says of the grand representative system:

In the face of the argument advanced by some looking to its discontinuance as a useless and unnecessary proceeding, I wish to record my unqualified approval of our present system of grand representation, it being to my mind not only eminently wise and proper, but in the best interests of the order.

From his decisions we take the following, numbering them for convenience:

1. A Mason is not entitled to recognition in a Blue Lodge as past master by virtue of having received the past master's degree in a Royal Arch Chapter.

2. A Mason's widow having married one not a Mason, forfeits all claims upon the order for assistance.

3. A lodge must first be opened on the third degree, and a special communication called for the purpose only of conferring either of the other degrees, furnishes no exception to the rule.

4. I find to my surprise that the question of lawful age which I had supposed was well understood, is a subject of discussion in some of the lodges. While in certain countries it is different, in the United States the usage is general that a candidate shall not be less than twenty-one years of age at the time of his initiation.

5. While profanity and drunkenness are declared to be high Masonic crimes, I know of no law to punish a Mason for the manufacture or sale of intoxicating drinks, but if in conducting said business he acts in such a manner as to constantly and openly violate every principle of moral law, and by continued association with low, vile men, brings reproach upon his lodge and shame upon the order, he would for these reasons be guilty of a grave Masonic offence, and ought to be arraigned and punished for the same.

No. 1 is threadbare but correct, and the necessity for its repetition will doubtless continue indefinitely until the question-asking class learns to think for itself. No. 2 will be found answered differently elsewhere in this report. We presume some statutory necessity exists in North Carolina for the course prescribed in No. 3, as we do not see that it lies in the nature of things any more than that one should put hair in his mortar when the job in hand was exclusively bricklaying. We copy No. 4 because we share the grand master's surprise. No. 5 we consider good sense and good law.

The management and needs of the Oxford Orphan Asylum largely occupied the time of the grand lodge. The grand faith manifested in this institution by our North Carolina brethren from the beginning has been something inspiring, and now it is abundantly justifying itself by the results of its contagiousness. The grand master says:

From minute personal observation, I feel warranted in saying that we have cause to be thankful for the present prosperous and harmo-

nious condition of affairs in every department of the asylum. With the addition of the five handsome and substantial new buildings now nearing completion, for which we are indebted to the noble generosity of that kind-hearted, christian gentleman, Mr. B. N. Duke, of Durham, the comfort of the children, and the facilities for more and better work will be largely increased. The purchase by the Board of Directors of the Hundley Bros. machinery plant, which is to become one of the industrial enterprises of the institution for the benefit of the boys, will, I hope and believe, prove to be a wise and timely investment.

The printing department is now splendidly equipped with improved machinery and we are prepared to do work as well and cheap as can be obtained any where in the state. Our paper is a credit to the order and the ten thousand Masons of North Carolina can, if they will, make it a grand success.

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I do not advocate any compulsory measure on the part of the grand lodge, but most earnestly appeal to the lodges to adopt my suggestion and incorporate it in their by-laws as a simple, easy, and effective method of making regular monthly contributions to the asylum, which I feel every Mason is in honor bound to help support.

As our building fund is growing uncomfortably small, it is expected that all outstanding subscriptions of lodges and individuals made to secure the amount of Mr. Duke's second proposition, will be paid at once. The work must stop if this is not done and I urge the brethren to give the matter immediate attention.

(Mr. DUKE'S two propositions were alike \$5,000 each, provided the fraternity would raise a like amount.) The plan of establishing varied industries in connection with the asylum gives promise of helping materially to solve the problem of its maintenance, besides sending the inmates out skilled in various lines.

The committee on jurisprudence wrestled with the Wisconsin proposition, and reported as follows:

1. That we believe it to be the duty of each lodge to take care of its own members in distress, wherever they may be.
2. We do not think that the grand lodge should be taxed on account of the inability of the subordinate lodge to take care of its distressed members. Therefore, we recommend that we take no definite action until we receive further light.

After discussion it was recommitted, with instructions to send a copy to the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, the committee to seek further information and report back next year. The committee will also report at that time on the following proposed radical departure:

"When an applicant for degrees, who has lost a hand or foot, and is otherwise physically sound, and morally upright, shall be eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry."

A special committee reported the following and it was adopted.

We, your committee, to whom was referred the questions of appeals for assistance, respectfully recommend that no appeal for assistance be entertained in a subordinate lodge, for any one not a member of the lodge, unless approved by the grand master. And that the grand master approve no appeal until it is certified to him over signature of the master and seal of subordinate lodge.

1. That it is a case of true Masonic charity.
2. That the brother making the appeal is really in a destitute condition, and actually needing assistance.
3. The actual amount of loss sustained, and the amount already contributed by his own lodge.
4. Any other facts that would throw light on the appeal.

Begging circulars are an uncomfortable nuisance sometimes, but it is a question whether immunity from the infliction ought to be purchased at the expense of putting the lodge in leading strings. It is a question whether it will not soon be impossible for a lodge to pay its fuel bills, or a brother to ask permission to retire without a dispensation from the grand master. If a lodge is going to retain judgment enough to repair a roof when it leaks, or a brother retain knowledge enough to go in when it rains, they must be left under the burden of some little responsibility.

By what token does a grand master or a grand lodge claim the right to forbid a distressed brother to ask charity or relief from any Mason or body of Masons except itself? We are not now talking at North Carolina as a sinner above all others—albeit the bill of particulars required in the regulation quoted above does draw it a little finer than any we remember to have seen. But whether the lines are drawn a little tighter or not, the principle remains the same, and the garments of Illinois are not of snowy whiteness in this particular.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges and continued one under dispensation; exemplified the work—which if we remember correctly, takes on the prefix of “Stevenson” in the old North State; listened to an oration by the grand orator, CHARLES B. AYCOCK, which possesses other merits besides brevity—a clear conception of duty and a direct way of enforcing it in fit speech; placed all past elective grand officers on the pay roll; had Grand Master JACOB T. BARRON, of South Carolina, for a visitor and drew on him for some remarks that were much enjoyed; presented the retiring grand master with a well-earned jewel, and voted to meet next year at Oxford.

WALTER E. MOORE, of Webster, was elected grand master; JOHN C. DREWRY, Raleigh, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (176 pp.) is by Bro. JOHN A. COLLINS, the first from his hand. It is a non-controversial review, written in

pleasing style, full of information and very interesting. In his introduction he thus records the impression left on him by his work:

A partial survey of Masonry as it is today discloses a countless host of brothers, the noblest men in all the world, welded together as one man in the effort to make the world better; and it will show, too, immense aggregations of men and money having no other purpose than that of showering benefactions upon the widow and the orphan.

This is the simple story your committee has to tell, and it is enough to warm the heart, quicken the pulse, and make every Master Mason proud of being found worthy to stand in the ranks of this noble brotherhood.

Illinois for 1895 gets a three and one-half page notice, at the outset of which he reflects the impression made upon him by the face of Grand Master GODDARD:

The portrait of the grand master, L. A. Goddard, adorns the first page of these bulky proceedings. From our ignorance of the terminology of art we cannot give the picture its technical designation, but it clearly shows the original to be young and handsome, and to possess as well the elements of energy, strength, and firmness. Indeed if he did not have these qualifications, and more, it is not likely one so young would have been called upon to preside over the destinies of this powerful grand jurisdiction. If the picture should invoke partiality, the annual address of the grand master will justify the friendly bias.

Liberal extracts are made from the address, including the grand master's remarks on perpetual jurisdiction, which commend themselves to him as eminently fair and proper. Contribution is also levied on the address of Grand Orator BLACK, and on the brief speech of Brother STEVENSON when installed as his successor, and the report on correspondence receives fraternal mention.

Three more of his pages are given to Illinois for 1896, chiefly in his own language. Among other things we find again the statement that the National Grand Lodge of Egypt was recognized as a regularly formed and independent grand lodge of Ancient Craft Masonry. This, as we have said of the same error noted elsewhere in this report, is at least premature.

Of other matters he says:

An amendment to the by-laws, forbidding the use of the Masonic name in any kind of business, except it be for the publication of Masonic literature or the manufacture of Masonic supplies, was carried unanimously. This action will require a change of name in some insurance companies, and in other lines of business.

Another amendment was proposed and laid over to next year, looking to an increase of salary of the grand secretary, making it three thousand dollars.

The following resolution was adopted, showing that the brethren of Illinois are not unlike those in North Carolina in their desire for rapid rotation of the incumbents of the Grand East:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Illinois, assembled, that the grand master shall not succeed himself in office.

The grand orator, R. W. Adlai E. Stevenson, the Vice-President of the United States, delivered an eloquent and beautiful address upon the accomplishments of Masonry, and its possibilities in the future.

We appreciate his kind reference to the Illinois report on correspondence, and note with pleasure that he has discovered on our left arm the professional strawberry mark which proves us kin.

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## NORTH DAKOTA, 1897.

8TH ANNUAL.

FARGO.

JUNE 8.

The fly-leaf of this neat pamphlet bears a half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, and later on appears a group of all the grand masters of North Dakota (taken after the election), seven in number. It was a happy fortune that brought the whole unbroken line together.

The diplomatic corps was out in force, thirty-one grand jurisdictions being represented. Illinois was not among them, her representative, Bro. JAMES C. GILL having died January 30, 1897. At the time of his death he was chief clerk of the state senate. In 1895 he was speaker of the North Dakota house of representatives.

The opening sentence of the address of the grand master (WILLIAM T. PERKINS), "Life is made up of hopes and disappointments," was spoken out of his experience as the chief executive. He had comprehensive designs on his trestle-board, but in November, before the work of the year had hardly begun, business interests called him to Colorado, and through the remainder of the year the craft were in charge of the deputy grand master, ROBERT M. CAROTHERS.

Grand Master PERKINS submitted six decisions, three of which we copy:

1. Is a person eligible for the degrees who has lost his thumb between the first and second joints, but has good use of what is left, and can reach every knuckle on the back of one's hand?

Yes. One who has lost his thumb between the first and second joints, but can properly use the remaining portions, is suitable material.



3. If a candidate allows a year or more to intervene between taking of degrees, is it necessary to take another ballot before he can advance?

Yes. Section 27, grand lodge by-laws. This answer may be modified by stating that if it is the fault of the lodge that the degree was not conferred, and not of the candidate, then another ballot is not necessary.

4. A man has lived in the town of "A" some five or six years. He removes to the town of "B" in the same county, and within four months applies to the lodge at "B" for admission. The lodge at "B" asks the lodge at "A" to waive jurisdiction, he having never applied to the lodge at "A." Have they any jurisdiction to waive?

No. Neither can the lodge at "B" receive his petition until he has been a resident in the jurisdiction of that lodge for six months. By his permanent removal from the lodge located at "A," they lose jurisdiction over him, and the lodge at "B" does not gain jurisdiction over him until he has lived within its jurisdiction six months.

The committee on jurisprudence locked horns with him on Nos. 1 and 3; of the first they say:

1. It appearing satisfactorily to the committee that the defective thumb is on the right hand of the applicant, and believing that by reason of such defect he cannot properly give the tokens, we recommend that the decision be not approved, and further recommend that the rule established under the decision of Past Grand Master McGregor, 1894-5, be strictly adhered to.

The rule established by the MCGREGOR decision is that that degree of disability "which prevents the candidate from communicating, receiving, or performing all the requirements of the several obligations and lectures, or of passing through the various ceremonies unaided by artificial means," renders the candidate ineligible. The report of the committee prevailed.

The committee disapproved all of No. 3, after the word by-laws, but the grand lodge sustained the equitable view of the grand master. We note nothing in the decisions of the deputy grand master requiring comment. He made one recommendation, or suggestion rather, chiefly of interest for the fruit it bore in the hasty conclusion of the special committee to which it went, who apparently thought they had to recommend *some* action to justify their assignment. He had noticed that on some lodge seals the emblems were not displayed on the Master Mason's degree, and thought it would be more appropriate that they should not be displayed on the previous degrees. The committee says:

While we do not consider the design of the seal to be of any particular importance, yet we believe that the adoption of a uniform seal to be used by all lodges in this grand jurisdiction would be advisable. We would recommend that such action be taken by this grand lodge as will secure the adoption and use of such seal.

The grand lodge wisely agreed to a motion that the report be not concurred in.

The grand secretary (Past Grand Master FRANK J. THOMPSON) reported apropos of the resolution adopted the previous year directing a compilation of the constitution, by-laws, resolutions, and approved decisions, that upon close scrutiny he found that although the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Dakota Territory had been included in a former compilation, they had never been adopted by the Grand Lodge of North Dakota. They had been taken for granted as a part of the law of the latter, and had been governing factors in the affairs of the latter body. The attention of the deputy grand master being called to this condition of things, he appointed a committee to look over the resolutions and report such as should be retained. This committee reported in favor of retaining all except one adopted in 1877, providing that in the absence of any expressed provision in the constitution or by-laws the principles laid down by MACKEY should govern and guide the masters of lodges in their decisions. They say:

Our reason for recommending that said resolution be not adopted is that the most important of Mackey's principles have been so largely modified or ignored by our grand lodge, that the adoption of the resolution would lead to confusion. At the time said resolution was adopted, the conditions which surrounded Masonry in the territory were much different than the present, and at that time it was, undoubtedly, a wise provision. The expediency for this provision has passed, not only by reason of the large number of approved decisions of our grand masters upon various matters affecting lodges and Masons, but the decisions of the grand masters of other jurisdictions are now published in form accessible to those who desire light upon Masonic jurisprudence.

The grand lodge concurred.

The committee on foreign correspondence (FRANK J. THOMPSON) reported that under the action of the previous year leaving the question of exchanging representatives with the Grand Orients of Italy and Greece to the discretion of the grand master, an exchange of representatives had been effected with the Grand Orient of Greece, but nothing had as yet been consummated with regard to Italy. The committee had nothing to report relative to the action of the grand lodge last year looking towards recognition of the Scandinavian grand bodies. He submits no review of grand lodges for the double reason that he was too busy with his register and his compilations, and that he wanted to save money enough to get the grand lodge on a good financial footing.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; provided for a compulsory school of instruction of one day's session of each lodge for the ensuing year, each lodge to pay a fee of five dollars and the grand lodge to pay the traveling expenses of the grand lecturer; amended its law to permit concurrent border jurisdiction with Minnesota pro-

viding the latter reciprocates; changed the time for holding the annual communication from the second to the third Tuesday in June, and postponed for further and more deliberate consideration a proposition to require proficiency in the Master Mason's degree before being entitled to its rights and benefits, a proposition which, considering all its bearings, we think might better be postponed indefinitely.

The grand secretary's record tells how the work was exemplified:

There being no preparation made for the exemplification of the work, the grand master appointed the junior grand warden elect, Edwin H. James, as interlocutor, the grand lecturer to act as critic. The grand master announced that the interlocutor would begin at one end of the hall and ask the questions of the several lectures to each one in turn, who was to answer, and the grand lecturer to correct any mistakes in the questions or answers. A considerable number of members had at this time very urgent business and desired to be excused; while others, doubting that the grand master would grant permission, silently stole away. There were, however, a large number of brave craftsmen who remained to pass through the ordeal. The grand master expressed his gratification after the ordeal was over, at the proficiency of those present.

ROBERT M. CAROTHERS, of Grand Forks, was elected grand master; FRANK J. THOMPSON, Fargo, reelected grand secretary.

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## NOVA SCOTIA, 1896.

31ST ANNUAL.

HALIFAX.

JUNE 10.

At an emergent communication held at Halifax, September 26, 1895, to hear the report of a committee appointed to devise means for paying off the debt on Freemason's hall, a majority of the committee favored investing in some building society in the Dominion of Canada. Discussion turned on this: on a proposition to insure the lives of one or more members of the craft in a reliable insurance company doing business in Canada; on an investment with the Canadian Mutual Loan Association, of Canada, and on establishing a sinking fund, the latter proposition prevailing.

Twenty-six grand jurisdictions were represented at the annual communication, Illinois by Past Deputy Grand Master THEODORE A. COSSMAN.

The morning hour was spent in attending divine service at St. Paul's church, where the grand chaplain, the Rev. Canon BROCK,

preached a learned and eloquent sermon from the text, "God said let there be light and there was light."

The address of the grand master (WILLIAM F. MACCOY) suggests the possible benefit that would be derived from a meeting of representatives from the various grand lodges in the Dominion of Canada "to discuss Masonic matters, and consult together as to the best means of uniting and consolidating Masonry in Canada," and says such is the modern tendency of all organized bodies. Of course this contains the germ of a general grand lodge. We doubt whether the various grand lodges in the Dominion are any less jealous of their individual sovereignty than are those in the United States, where a kindred proposition could hardly find advocates enough to make a quorum for a lodge. The matter is not referred to by the committee on address.

The grand master commends very highly the way in which the district deputies have performed their duties.

He approves the project initiated by the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island for a Masonic home for the Maritime provinces. During the session a communication from the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was read, stating that that body had appointed a committee of conference, and thereupon similar action was taken. Past Grand Master DARRACH, of Prince Edward Island, was a visitor, and was doubtless doing missionary work among the members.

In recognition of the services of Bro. T. B. FLINT on the committee on correspondence, he having for many years performed a large proportion of the work, the rank of past deputy grand master was conferred upon him, an honor worthily won. The Rev. Dr. WILLET, of King's College, Windsor, who for two years past had rendered valuable service on the same committee, received a vote of thanks.

Bro. THEODORE A. COSSMAN, our representative, offered the following motion: "That at all entertainments of grand lodge and subordinate lodges the use of spirituous liquors and wines is strictly prohibited." This evoked a lengthy discussion, which led to its withdrawal and submission in the following form, in which the italicized words show the changes from the original: "*That it is recommended* that at all entertainments of grand lodge and subordinate lodges the use of spirituous liquors and wines *be* strictly prohibited." In this form it carried.

The grand lodge found its grievance committee rusting in idleness; was the recipient of an oil-painting of the W. Bro. JOHN TAYLOR, for many years grand tiler; conferred past rank upon its faithful district deputies; enjoyed an "at home" with the city lodges, at which both sexes were present; voted to meet again next year at Halifax,

and closed with the singing of the national anthem as a part of the ceremonies.

JOHN W. RUHLAND was elected grand master; Hon. WILLIAM ROSS reelected grand secretary, both of Halifax.

The report on correspondence (161 pp.) is by the accustomed hands, chiefly the work of the chairman, Bro. T. B. FLINT and Bro. Rev. CHARLES R. WILLETS, D.C.L., with help from Bro. THOMAS MOWBRAY and the grand secretary, who disposed of a few jurisdictions which the committee could not attend to for reasons given by Bro. ROSS, who says:

R. W. Brother Flint was an exceedingly busy man during the past year, being in his place during two sessions of parliament at Ottawa, and contesting an election for Yarmouth county, in the Dominion House of Commons. It is needless to say that he was, as usual, elected by a handsome majority.

Worshipful Brother Willet, we most sincerely regret to say, had a sore trial during the year, sickness in his family compelling him to make a prolonged stay in New York, where it was necessary that an operation requiring great surgical skill should be performed on one most dear to him.

In his brief conclusion the chairman says:

We have a high ideal of what a report on correspondence should be; and possibly the day may come when leisure and study may place us in a position to measurably realize it. Our communion with the able men in other jurisdictions, whose reports we are privileged to peruse, but not to study as carefully as we would desire, has been of a most invigorating character. We see in every jurisdiction the noblest traditions of the craft earnestly followed, and its banner nobly upheld by a band of worthy and devoted leaders. Nowhere are there signs of stagnation or decay.

The review of Illinois for 1895 is by Brother FLINT, who evidently gave our proceedings a careful examination. The oration of Brother BLACK receives very high praise, and the report on correspondence is mentioned in favorable terms. In conclusion he says:

The Grand Lodge of Illinois occupies a notable position in the great sisterhood of grand bodies. It is second only to that of New York in the number of Masons who owe allegiance to her and her business, as well as judicial affairs appear to be managed with great prudence and sagacity by a band of earnest, able, and devoted brethren.

Brother WILLET'S share in the work is excellent in spirit and in style.



## OHIO, 1896.

87TH ANNUAL.

CINCINNATI.

OCTOBER 21.

The frontispiece of the Ohio volume is a portrait of the retiring grand master, WILLIAM B. MELISH. Opposite is a group of eleven full-length portraits, the grand masters for 1875 to 1896. With eight of the number the almond tree flourishes quite conspicuously, but their work shows no signs of age save wisdom.

Grand Master MELISH reported the death of Past Grand Master ASA H. BATTIN, aged sixty-six, and W. H. SEDGWICK, aged sixty-two, district grand lecturer.

The grand master discovered a fly in the ointment, the revision of the code published in 1893 proving to be full of obsolete and conflicting provisions. This was most apparent in the provisions relating to the use of lodge rooms by organizations of the Eastern Star. The latest of these permitted the use of lodge rooms by the Eastern Star bodies with the consent of the grand master. He had decided that the entire code was readopted as law when the revision was approved, and this action being subsequent to the approval of the favorable decision referred to, that earlier adverse decisions were therefore also in force. A page or two of discussion by the jurisprudence committee enabled the grand lodge to see the thing differently, arriving at the proper conclusion that where two or more decisions conflict, the one latest rendered prevails over the others. Hence the Eastern Stars may twinkle in lodge rooms with the joint consent of the bodies controlling them and the grand master.

The same view of the equally binding force of all decisions or opinions touching the physical qualifications of candidates compiled in the code enters somewhat into the grand master's discussion of that subject, but here the trend of his argument is against all restrictions, although he stops short of that in his recommendation, the following being suggested:

A candidate suffering from a physical disability may be initiated if the disability is not such as to prevent him complying with the forms and ceremonies set forth in the Masonic ritual, and his admission will not be considered as an infringement of the "Ancient Landmarks," but, on the contrary, will be deemed consistent with the spirit and intent of the institution.

The committee on jurisprudence have some excellent remarks on the subject in which they keep clearly in view the fact that the constraints of the law rest on the grand master as well as upon the

lodge, while the latter's opportunities for knowing the facts in a given case are generally better than his. They say:

It is true the language of the ancient charges, in its literal signification, addresses itself to the requirements of ancient operative Masonry, but when interpreted in the light of speculative Masonry, we believe the law as hereinafter stated is sufficiently broad and liberal for Freemasonry, either ancient or modern. The difficulty pointed out by the grand master seems to arise out of some decisions referred to by him. All of these are expressions of opinions by former grand masters on questions of fact arising *in particular cases*, and are by no means statements of the law.

A stiff knee may or may not be a disqualification, and the loss of one eye may make no difference when the other eye is good.

It is the province of the grand master *to interpret the law*, and his decision in this regard, when approved by the grand lodge, has the force of a *precedent controlling like cases*. It is not his province to decide *facts* referred to him by subordinate lodges, and when he does so his expression simply relates to the facts of the particular case, and does not become a rule for the determination of other cases upon other facts. A candidate for Masonry must have the required physical, intellectual, and moral qualifications. No one in this world is perfect in either of these qualities. What degree of excellence in either or in all of these will fit a candidate for Masonry must be determined by the subordinate lodge, for perhaps its members alone have sufficient information to determine them. They should not be referred to the grand master, who is probably remotely situated and a stranger to the candidate, and has no more information to enable him to pass upon the physical than he has to pass upon the mental and moral fitness or unfitness of the candidate. He can only state the law and give the rules for guidance, leaving it to the lodge to apply them.

Perhaps it would be better for grand masters always to refrain from deciding whether a given defect, either physical, mental, or moral, disqualifies or not. It requires him to give a conclusion of fact, and he usually only knows what some letter informed him, which rarely states all the circumstances or gives clearly the *character* and *degree* of infirmity. When, however, he yields to importunities and thus concludes on a fact, it should not be reported as a decision, and when so reported it never becomes a *rule of law*. We think if these considerations are not overlooked, the decisions referred to will lead no one astray. We add that decision 64 differs from the others mentioned by the grand master in his address, for this is a construction of the law, and correctly observes that the physical requirements set forth in the ancient charges apply only to apprentices, and for reasons obvious on reflection, do not apply to Fellow Crafts or Masters.

We recommend the following as a true construction of the law on the subject:

A candidate for the degree of entered apprentice should be able, physically as well as intellectually, to receive and impart all the essentials for Masonic recognition, and this the lodge may determine.

This was adopted.

The grand master's recommendation for a committee to make a complete revision of the compilation did not prevail in that form, but

a committee was appointed to examine and compare and to report next year all omissions, substitutions, discrepancies, conflicts, and errors, if any, with recommendations.

Among the requests for dispensation refused was one indicated by the following:

I am of the opinion that the observance of Ascension Day cannot be called a Masonic occasion according to the Blue Lodge definition. We have within the Masonic fraternity, in the Blue Lodge membership, many men of many religions; among them especially notable are those of the Hebrew faith; hence, in my opinion, the Blue Lodge should not celebrate a day so essentially Christian in its meaning and observance as Ascension Day has become. It may well be left to the Order of Knights Templar, as it is distinctly a Christian organization. I am, as you are doubtless aware, a believer in the Christian religion; but I am compelled, for the reasons above given, to decline granting a dispensation to your lodge to unite with the Knights Templar on the occasion named.

The grand master announced the final termination of the litigation growing out of the participation of the grand lodge in the "Cerneau War" of the Scotch Ritters, the supreme court of Ohio having since the last preceding annual communication decided the case of *HERSHISER vs. WILLIAMS*, wherein *HERSHISER* and others who were members of Goodale Lodge, at Columbus, enjoined Goodale Lodge and Grand Master *WILLIAMS* from action to deprive them of their Masonic rights for affiliating with the Cerneau faction in defiance of a resolution of the grand lodge forbidding it. The decision affirmed the judgment of the courts below to the effect that a Masonic lodge "is a society, not for profit, but for Masonic purposes, and that it has power to expel one or more of its members for unmasonic conduct, and to determine wherein unmasonic conduct consists, and that this court has no jurisdiction to restrain the lodge from proceeding to expel a member or members for an alleged irregularity by the lodge, or its proper officers, in the exercise of its powers of expulsion." The injunction being dissolved, *HERSHISER* and eight others were expelled by Goodale Lodge. Another case of expulsion was the following:

The other case was the expulsion from all the rights and benefits of the order of Granville A. Frambes, formerly of Columbus, by Lafayette Lodge No. 81, F. and A. M., of Cincinnati. The charge was gross unmasonic conduct, in attempting to organize within the state of Ohio bodies of men into Masonic lodges, so called, without authority so to do from the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio. This fellow came within the penal jurisdiction of Lafayette Lodge, to practice his schemes upon the unwary, and was promptly handled. Frambes is a notorious peddler of clandestine degrees, and has been expelled from lodge, chapter, commandery, and Scottish Rite in turn.

He was for a time affiliated with Wigton lodge, in Hart, Michigan, but took a dimit on February last. He claimed to be a regular Mason, and as such was taken in by Lafayette lodge and stamped "counterfeit." Frambes has visited Newark, Coshocton, Cincinnati, Colum-

bus, and other points, trying to make spurious Masons, and the lodges in Ohio are warned to be on the lookout for him, and warn the credulous against his irregular and clandestine work.

The Wisconsin proposition anent Masonic relief went to the committee on charity, and at their request was held over for another year. The same committee endorsed the following recommendation of the grand master:

I hope to see the grand lodge indorse the work of the board of management of the Home, and authorize the grand master, or a special committee, or the board of trustees, to organize a "Masonic Home League," with a membership of Masonic bodies, and individuals, who will make annual subscription, which, when added to the amounts contributed by the grand bodies, will enable the trustees of the home to open that institution within sixty days, and carry it on to the end of time.

The grand master stated that the means were already in sight to place the home out of debt by the fifteenth of November, 1896, and the following plan was agreed upon to raise money for immediate use:

*Resolved*, That the grand master be, and he is hereby, instructed to appoint the worshipful master of each subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction a committee of one to solicit a subscription from each of the members of their respective lodges of the sum of fifty cents, for the use and benefit of the Masonic Home; and

That the grand secretary formulate and send a blank for the purpose to the several masters of such subordinate lodges, and that the subscription list and money obtained thereon be forwarded to Bro. John W. Parsons, superintendent of the home, within sixty days from this date.

Near the close of the session the opponents of joint occupancy of lodge rooms with the sisters of the Eastern Star and brothers of the Mystic Shrine made a rally and took up a position for next year. Bro. E. T. CARSON—backed by four seconds—offering the following:

SECTION 79. No subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit its lodge-rooms to be used by any other society or order whatsoever, nor shall any lodge occupy any hall or rooms jointly with any other society or order, except temporarily and by special permission of the grand lodge or grand master. But nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a subordinate lodge from occupying rooms jointly with a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, with a council of Royal and Select Masters, with a commandery of Knights Templars, or with a body of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite under the jurisdiction of the supreme council of the Northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States of America; these organizations and no other society being recognized as Masonic by this grand lodge.

Which lies over under the rule.

Past Grand Master PARVIN, of Iowa, grand secretary of that jurisdiction, was formally welcomed as a visitor, and in acknowledging the



courtesy referred to the fact that he was initiated into the fraternity in N. C. Harmony Lodge No. 2, of Cincinnati.

One new lodge was chartered.

BARTON SMITH, of Toledo, was elected grand master; JACOB H. BROMWELL, Cincinnati, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (349 pp.) is from the pen of our esteemed and distinguished brother, Past Grand Master WILLIAM N. CUNNINGHAM, whose work in this department has so long shed lustre upon the Grand Lodge of Ohio. He is one of the prophets who is not without honor in his own country. The grand master in his annual address reproduced a poetical tribute written in his honor by Senior Grand Warden NELSON WILLIAMS on the fortieth successive year of Bro. CUNNINGHAM'S attendance on grand lodge, in 1895. May he be spared to reach in harness the golden milestone of 1905.

Bro. CUNNINGHAM gives twenty-two full pages to Illinois for 1895, nearly sixteen of which are devoted to the report on correspondence.

He notes the absence of the grand representative of Ohio from our annual communication. We are glad of this opportunity to say that the absence of Brother CHANCE was not of his own free will, but from sheer inability to be present. He commends the action of Grand Master GODDARD in arresting, and the grand lodge in revoking the charter of a lodge for violating the law prohibiting lodge meeting on Sunday, except for funeral purposes, and says of the suggestion of the committee on address that more attention should be given to distinctive instruction in the symbology of Masonry, that it is of much importance and should be followed in other jurisdictions as well.

He calls attention to the introduction and reception with the grand honors of Bro. THOMAS S. THOMPSON, representative of the Grand Lodge Three Globes, of Berlin, as showing that the Grand Lodge of Illinois is in fraternal relations with a body that is not an independent grand lodge, the Berlin body being a constituent of the Grand Lodge League of Germany, and elsewhere reminds us that he had in 1892 reported that an exchange of representatives with either of the eight grand lodges composing the league would be out of place, neither of the eight being now an independent sovereign grand body.

We acknowledge that we were derelict in duty in not urging the Grand Lodge of Illinois to formally discontinue fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes and some other German grand bodies with which we used to exchange representatives or proceedings, at the time they entered into the German Grand Lodge League. For other reasons we had as far as possible ceased to cultivate fraternal relations with continental bodies, and permitted them



to fall, so far as they might without formal action, into innocuous desuetude. In our report of 1873, we said:

In our reports for two previous years we have refrained from noticing the proceedings of the grand bodies of Continental Europe, because the so-called Masonry of those countries is semi-political in its character, and its polity is so changed by its subserviency to the civil government as to make it doubtful whether it is not a misnomer to call it Masonry. The recent formation, however, of the *Deutscher Gross-Logen Bund*, or Union of German Grand Lodges, is a matter of such importance, in view of its possible effect upon our own relations with these bodies, that we deem it our duty to lay the facts before the grand lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

The confederated bodies are the three Prussian grand lodges [the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, the Grand Lodge of Prussia ("Royal York of Friendship"), and the National Grand Lodge of Germany, all at Berlin]; the Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, at Frankfort-on-the-Main; the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, at Hamburg; the Grand Lodge of Saxony, at Dresden; the Grand Lodge "Zur Eintracht" (Concord), at Darmstadt, and the Grand Lodge "Zur Sonne" (the Sun), at Bayreuth.

The autonomy of the several grand lodges composing the *Bund* is recognized (subject to minor restrictions), as are the existing systems, or rites, as practiced by them—but no other.

The administrative powers of the *Bund* are vested in a diet of the grand lodges (*Gross Logentag*), composed of the grand master, deputy grand master, and a delegate of each, meeting annually. \* \* \* To the diet also is entrusted the entire control of the foreign relations of the *Bund*, including the recognition of new grand lodges, the formation of new alliances, and the dissolving of those already existing. Thus it will be seen that several grand lodges with which we have established fraternal relations are so confederated with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, with which we have declared non-intercourse, as to have it in their power to compel that body to withdraw from its unwarrantable intrusion upon the jurisdiction of New York and of New Jersey. If upon a proper representation being made to the diet it shall fail to enforce this act of simple justice, then all its constituents should be held equally guilty, and all fraternal relations with them should cease.

The grand lodges composing the *Bund* have so far recognized the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction as to unite in a request to the "Most Illustrious Protector," KAISER WILLIAM, that lodges on German soil holding charters from foreign grand lodges, be imperatively ordered to either dissolve or affiliate with a German grand lodge; and they should be taught by the unanimous action of all American grand lodges that our territory must be equally respected.

The Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has already recognized the clandestine body established by Hamburg in New Jersey, "as a daughter lodge of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg." Whether any other of the confederated grand lodges have done so is not yet apparent. Should it become apparent that the rest of the German grand lodges give their countenance and support to this body, established in defiance of the jurisdictional rights of New Jersey, the time for action will have come.

These suggestions were not acted upon by the grand lodges immediately interested and so the matter dropped so far as Illinois was concerned. The proceedings of the German bodies have continued unnoticed by us by tacit consent of grand lodge, and since some time prior to the formation of the league all the German grand lodges, with which we maintained fraternal relations, have disappeared from our printed list of grand lodges with which we maintain an exchange of representatives, except the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes. Since Brother CUNNINGHAM mentions the fact that the league recognized the colored grand lodges of this country, and also that Ohio is still waiting for assurance that neither the league nor its subordinates now recognize them before recognizing the general body, it is proper for us to say that the only constituent of the league with which the Grand Lodge of Illinois has been in fraternal relations since the Grand Lodge League recognized the colored bodies is the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, and that our relations with that body were established long before the league was formed.

Brother CUNNINGHAM quotes with approval from our introductory remarks on the present aspect of the grand representative question, and on the futile and unmasonic character of much of the legislation against non-affiliates.

He refers at length to several subjects of difference between us, but our necessities will compel us to touch them briefly if at all. Hence if we should be so abrupt as to seem curt, Brother CUNNINGHAM will not misunderstand us.

He refers to the case which he had cited two years before to show that the one-man power against which we had inveighed when exercised in Ohio, also existed in our grand lodge, partly to express his surprise that we should admit that his point was well taken. We acknowledge the left-handed compliment which lurks, unconsciously no doubt, in this confession of surprise, because he is not overmuch given to complimenting us except when we are talking about matters that are not an issue between us. For the rest he recurs to the case whereof our criticism was the provocation for the "you're another" argument referred to. In this case he defended the action of the grand master of Ohio in forbidding the installation of a senior warden elect, on the ground that the banned official was an avowed Cerneau. We said that he did not avow himself such when called upon to declare that he was not such at the price of installation and that the record did not show him to be one, but did show that he declined to make the declaration on other grounds, whereupon Brother CUNNINGHAM says of us:

And then he endeavors to justify the contumacious action by saying that the so-called Cerneau "based his declaration upon the ground that the requirement was subversive of the principles of Ma-

sonry, an innovation that he was in duty bound to resist; and if he was recognized as a member of the lodge in good standing, the point was indisputably well taken."

Does our M.W. brother intend us to infer that a member who is in avowed rebellion against the enactments of a grand lodge, or if even against whom such a charge had *only* been preferred, is in good standing, or justified in refusing to purge himself of the charge if innocent?

The record does not show that he was in avowed rebellion against the enactments of the grand lodge; hence there is no basis of pertinency for that portion of the question.

To the question whether a person against whom such a charge had been made, but not yet proven, is in good standing, we answer unhesitatingly that we think he is, and that in so thinking and holding we are in accord with the opinions of Masonic jurists generally—outside of Ohio. The question whether he is justified in refusing to purge himself of the charge if innocent, is tantamount to asking whether when one is charged with an offence the burden of proof lies primarily upon the prosecution, or on the defence? To this question all jurisprudence, worthy of the name, whether civil or Masonic, gives but one answer.

The following is from the address of the grand master of Ohio in 1890, under the head of Decisions:

Question.—There are quite a number of Masons in this city who are in good standing in higher bodies, but who are suspended for non-payment of dues in Blue Lodge. I can not find where lodges have officially notified higher bodies of suspension or expulsion, nor can I find in the Code anything authorizing it done. Is it legal to furnish higher bodies with a certificate of suspended or expelled members? If legal, is it imperative?

Answer.—Bodies recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ohio as "Masonic," and who make the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry a prerequisite to membership in their own body, and who are occupants of the territorial jurisdiction occupied by the lodge suspending or expelling a member, may be officially notified under seal of the lodge.

Whereupon we said:

The statement that Masons in Ohio who have been suspended for non-payment of dues remain in good standing in the "Higher Bodies" indicates that they are simply excluded from the privileges of their own lodge, and the term *suspension* ought not to be used in connection with them. The question whether it is legal, and, if so, whether it is imperative that "Higher Bodies" should be furnished with certificates of lodge action in cases of suspension or expulsion, is a natural one, considering the action and attitude of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and with the answer illustrates the process by which Grand Orientism is being evolved there.

In the face of this record, Brother CUNNINGHAM, who at first said that the impression we sought to convey was unwarranted, now says

that our statement (as reproduced above) was unwarranted. We leave him to his idols.

Touching the Ohio denial of the right of a lodge to instruct its master on any question to come before the grand lodge, a right which we said that a hundred and seventy years of unvarying usage had recognized as indefeasible, he says, referring to us:

Neither has he brought forward any proof other than his own assertions that there has been "a hundred and seventy years of *unvarying*\* usage" in its observance. On the contrary, it is a sufficient exception to say that the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in whose constitutions such an enactment was not incorporated, was organized in 1809, *only eighty-six years* after the collation of Anderson's General Regulations in 1723, and *four years prior* to the union of the Ancients and Moderns, and the formation of the United Grand Lodge of England, in 1813.

He says much more than this in the three pages which he gives to the discussion of the subject, endeavoring to show that the right is not a landmark chiefly by showing that others of the old regulations are not so regarded. But our point was that a hundred and seventy years of unvarying usage showed that this regulation *had* been so regarded, and the point sought to be made by the statement that the Grand Lodge of Ohio had not reenacted the regulation in its constitution does not touch our argument at all unless he can show that before the end of that hundred and seventy years the absence of such an enactment had been construed as a denial of the right. In the course of his argument he makes this significant admission as to usage:

Before concluding the subject of representation, it is proper to state that in Ohio, where the master and wardens of a subordinate lodge for any reason decline to attend the grand lodge, it has always been conceded that a representative appointed by the lodge to act as such in its behalf, should observe and be governed by any instructions given by such lodge.

This is doubly significant because from his language it is manifest that the right to instruct the representative thus appointed, and the duty of obedience by him, do not rest upon an express enactment. But, notwithstanding this, if Brother CUNNINGHAM will find a single instance in the history of his grand lodge, prior to 1887, where the right of instruction had been denied, we shall concede that minor arguments may properly command consideration. The urgent demands of the printer for "copy" compels us to pass over his remarks in denial of our statement that the Templar degrees violate the plan of Masonry defined by the charges of a Freemason, with the remark that he somehow strangely misconceives us or has read his proof badly (a glaring fault of our own), when he makes us speak of the "narrower (religious) basis" of the charge "Concerning God and Religion," when we spoke of a basis narrower *than* that found there; and

\*Italicized by committee.



also to pass very briefly over what he says about the recognition which we said Ohio had volunteered to vouchsafe to certain European bodies. He says in part:

And he then quotes the last paragraph from the report of your committee noted above. To which it is only necessary to say that your committee denies the statement that "the committee *unasked* hastened to authenticate," etc.; the statement also of "the haste as being so pressing that it could not wait to find out whether these bodies desired to recognize Ohio," etc., is equally without any foundation whatever; that the expression "if desired on their part," *should* have been written "if *officially* desired on their part," is doubtless true; but as the subject had been brought up in grand lodge, and resolutions adopted in that connection *the previous year*, it was not then deemed necessary to be more explicit upon a point well understood in grand lodge; and as it has implicit confidence in its grand masters, and has always shown itself capable of managing its own business affairs, it was not deemed necessary to enter into any further details; suffice it to say that the recognitions so referred to the M.W. grand master have not even yet been extended.

One would infer from this that the record of the preceding year would show that requests from the Grand Lodges of Denmark, Hungary, and Sweden, and the Grand Orient of the Netherlands (whose recognition we said had been proposed "unasked"), but that these requests were possibly unofficial, and that notwithstanding their unofficial character they had become the subject of resolutions in the grand lodge.

We feel quite confident that we did not find anything of the kind in the record of 1891, because we did not mention it. We find that we *did* say this of that record in 1892:

At the instance of some of the Toledo brethren of German nationality, he (Grand Master GOODALE) had endeavored to open up correspondence with the grand lodges at Berlin, but without success. In reporting on this portion of his address the committee on correspondence give an incomplete list of the grand bodies in the German Empire—and as they were in possession of no printed proceedings from any of them, recommended that the further consideration of the subject be postponed. The grand lodge concurred.

We think this was the only action had by the grand lodge on the subject of the recognition of foreign grand bodies. If we are mistaken in this, or if what we said did not fairly reflect what was done, Brother CUNNINGHAM will kindly correct us. If it did fairly reflect the action had—and the scope of it—no additional comment upon the remarks last quoted from him would seem to be necessary.



## OKLAHOMA, 1897.

5TH ANNUAL.

NORMAN.

FEBRUARY 9.

Grand Master HENRY RUCKER, a half-tone portrait of whom makes the frontispiece of the pamphlet, had no deaths of members of the grand lodge to report. He makes a part of his address the correspondence between the grand master of Texas and himself—initiated by the former—relative to the status of two lodges situated in Greer county, which territory Texas had, until a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, claimed as a part of her own, and there the Grand Lodge of Texas had planted the two lodges above referred to. Grand Master ABERNETHY had no official knowledge of the existence of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, the fact of its organization not having been yet reported to the Grand Lodge of Texas; but wisely concluding that it was desirable to have the future of the two lodges settled before any clash should arise—Congress having supplemented the decision of the supreme court by an act attaching Greer county to the territory of Oklahoma—at once expressed the opinion to Grand Master RUCKER that the lodges would necessarily fall under the jurisdiction of the latter grand lodge, but suggested that to prevent any complications that Oklahoma refrain from exercising any jurisdiction in the county until the meeting of the two grand lodges, he meanwhile promising to establish no new lodges there. The Grand Lodge of Texas met in the December following and the annual of Oklahoma occurred in the succeeding February. At the former Past Grand Master J. H. McLEARY made the following report, which reflects the subsequent steps taken by the two grand masters:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, A.F. & A.M., was duly organized with the consent of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, on the 10th day of November, 1892, and strictly in accordance with the American rule and Masonic custom, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Texas hereby recognizes the said Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and extends to her our fraternal greetings.

As your committee, appointed to consult with Bro. C. M. Barnes, who is in attendance on this grand lodge as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, in regard to the jurisdiction over Mangum Lodge No. 685 and Altus Lodge No. 711, said lodges being located in Greer county, Oklahoma, and to whom was referred that part of the M.W. grand master's address to the grand lodge in relation to this matter, I have the honor to report:

That Greer county, until recently, formed a part of the state of Texas, and said lodges were rightfully and duly chartered by this

grand lodge. Now, however, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, said county has been held to be no part of the state of Texas, and by act of congress the same has been attached to and made a part of the territory of Oklahoma, and all civil and political relations with this state have been abrogated and have ceased.

It is manifest, therefore, that, following the American rule and Masonic custom, that these lodges should of right be transferred to the grand jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma Territory, and the adoption of the following resolution is recommended, towit:

*Resolved, first,* That Greer county, having become a part of the geographical and political subdivision of our country known as Oklahoma Territory, the Grand Lodge of Texas hereby waives and yields jurisdiction over the said Mangum Lodge No. 685 and Altus Lodge No. 711, located in said county, to the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, to take effect and be in force from the first day of the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.

*Resolved, second,* That said lodges shall continue to work under their present charters with all the rights and powers granted by said charters from this grand lodge until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and until said grand lodge shall assume jurisdiction and issue new charters to said lodges, then the charters under which said lodges are now working shall be surrendered to this grand lodge, and the authority conferred thereby shall cease.

This was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Texas; the grand secretary of Oklahoma invited the two lodges to be present by their representatives at the annual communication of the grand lodge—the session now under review—and there a special reported the following, which was adopted:

We, your committee, to whom was referred so much of the grand master's address as relates to the lodges in Greer county, for recommendation as to what further action should be taken to transfer said lodges from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Texas to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, beg leave to report that we have considered the matter submitted to us and would recommend that the joint action of the grand master and the Grand Lodge of Texas and the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma in relation to this matter be commended and approved; that charters be granted to said lodges under the name and designation of Mangum Lodge No. 29 and Altus Lodge No. 30, and that the brethren representing these lodges in this communication of the grand lodge be admitted and recognized as regular delegates from their several lodges. We further recommend that all past masters who are members of said lodges be declared permanent members of this grand lodge.

The journal of the proceedings tells the rest:

The grand secretary submitted and read the charters prepared for the lodges in Greer county, and on motion of Brother Fisher they were approved and issued.

The grand master then directed the grand senior deacon to conduct Bros. J. F. Mathews, secretary and representative of Mangum Lodge No. 29, and L. B. Toney, W.M. and representative of Altus Lodge No. 30, to the altar, when, calling up the grand lodge, he in a

few earnest and well chosen words, presented each with the charter of his lodge and welcomed their lodges into the sisterhood of lodges in this jurisdiction, and themselves as fully accredited delegates to a seat and vote in this session of the grand lodge.

This almost perfect example of how things should be managed is in sharp contrast with the ill-grace with which in some instances in this country the inevitable has been reluctantly recognized. The timely wisdom of Grand Master ABERNETHY and the good sense and Masonic spirit of all the parties concerned is abundantly demonstrated.

We have spoken of this as an almost perfect example. This qualification refers only to a single matter of detail; we think it would have been ideally perfect if the lodges had been permitted to retain their Texas charters after being properly indorsed by the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.

From the grand master's decisions we take the following:

4. Kingfisher No. 8 asked if it could open on Sunday to assist D.G.M. in laying corner stone of Baptist church.

Yes.

6. Alva No. 25 asked: Is one who is named as a partner in a cold storage depot and wholesale dealer in malt liquors disqualified for receiving the degrees in Masonry?

No.

8. Kingfisher No. 8; answer: The vocation of a brother in no case exempts him from the payment of his dues. In this jurisdiction a minister of the gospel is on the same footing as a brother in any other vocation.

9. Remus No. 26 asked: Can a brother, a non-affiliate against whom charges are preferred, insist on having witnesses sworn by officer qualified to administer oaths? Has he the right to exact it of M.M's.?

Yes.

13. Shawnee No. 27: A dimitted brother who lives just over the line in the Seminole country desires to make application for membership in our lodge. Residing outside our grand jurisdiction, can we entertain the petition?

A dimitted brother can apply to any lodge of his choice anywhere in the world for membership. You can entertain the petition of such a brother.

The grand lodge sustained the committee on law and usage in disapproving No. 4, on the ground—as we infer from the following recommendation of the grand master—that the constitution forbids:

I recommend that section 30 of the constitution be so amended as to permit subordinate lodges to be opened on Sunday for the purpose of laying corner stones. Said section as it now reads is intended to

prevent any profanation of the Sabbath. If a society of people who worship God and believe in the observance of the Sabbath, deem it not a profanation of that day to lay the corner-stone of a church building erected for and dedicated to the worship of the Great I Am, then surely it would be no profanation for a Masonic Lodge to assist therein.

The committee also disapproved No. 6, but their report was non-concurred in and the decision sustained. No. 8 was approved, but the committee disapproved of the grand master's ruling in the special case which led to the statement of the principle. This was an appeal from the ruling of a master in the chair:

The appeal shows that Bro. Washington Savage was duly suspended for non-payment of dues at a regular meeting of the lodge.

The appeal also shows that Brother Savage is a minister of the gospel.

A motion was made to re-instate Brother Savage by remitting his dues, which motion the W.M. refused to entertain by declaring the same out of order.

From said ruling Bros. David Belt and J. J. Raymaker appeal, and ask the grand master to rule upon said motion for the reasons taken at the time, that we claim that as provided by the by-laws that if a brother is suspended for non-payment of dues, by a vote of said lodge, that said lodge has a perfect right to remit said dues and re-instate the brother, as it is customary in most lodges and jurisdictions of the United States to remit the dues of ministers of the gospel.

The grand master judged from the above statement of the grounds of appeal and from the absence of evidence that the brother had asked for remission of dues, or for further time, or of intimation from any source of his inability to pay, that the master properly regarded the motion to be based upon the view that remission was his right because he was a minister of the gospel, and was therefore right in refusing to entertain it, the law of Oklahoma making no distinction on account of vocation. The grand lodge took the same view and sustained the grand master.

No. 9 was approved, not because it was essentially right, but because it was in accord with their law, which, on the recommendation of the committee, was amended as follows, thus bringing it into harmony with prevailing usage:

All testimony of Masons shall be taken upon their honor, but profanes shall be sworn by some officer qualified to administer oaths, and such testimony as cannot be taken before the lodge shall be taken before a committee of three members of the lodge, appointed by the master for that purpose, and who shall give the prosecution and defense previous notice of the time, place, and purpose thereof.

No. 13 was, we are glad to note, approved without question.

The Wisconsin proposition respecting Masonic relief went, on the recommendation of the committee on relief, to the committee on law and usage for report next year.

Three lodges under dispensation received charters; one lodge was chartered outright (the usual fee for both dispensation and charter being charged), proper showing of their proficiency in the work having been previously made before the grand master; and the following was adopted:

We, your committee to whom was referred that portion of the grand secretary's report relating to new charters, ordered issued at last session of grand lodge, beg leave to report that they have considered the matter referred to them and would recommend that this grand lodge adopt the form of the Illinois charter for all future issues, and that new charters under this form be issued to all of the subordinate lodges now chartered in this jurisdiction.

We further recommend that the ten lodges of this jurisdiction, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, be permitted to retain their charters issued by the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory and new ones be issued in lieu thereof.

ALBERT W. FISHER, of Norman, was elected grand master; JAMES S. HUNT, Stillwater, re-elected grand secretary.

El Reno was selected as the place of next meeting.

There is no report on correspondence.

After closing the grand lodge was entertained by the Commercial Club of Norman at a banquet which included a musical program and addresses.

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## OREGON, 1897.

47TH ANNUAL.

PORTLAND.

JUNE 16.

Portraits of the retiring grand master, PHIL METSCHAN, and of Past Grand Masters MORTON D. CLIFFORD, PHILIP S. MALCOLM, and JULIUS C. MORELAND, show the peculiar excellence of phototypes executed on the Pacific slope.

Eleven past grand masters were present, among them W. T. WRIGHT, the representative of Illinois.

Grand Master METSCHAN announced the death of Past Grand Master JOSEPH NORTON DOLPH, in his sixty-second year. He represented Oregon for two full terms in the United States senate. Also



the death of CICERO H. LEWIS, past deputy grand master, in his seventy-first year, for many years a strong factor in the mercantile life of Portland. He was elected grand master in 1867, but declined to serve.

From the twenty generally well considered decisions of the grand master, we select the following:

2. Can objection to initiation, after election, be made by mail?

Objection by mail has the same effect as if made otherwise.

6. Can a subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction receive and act upon a petition from a non-affiliate who does not reside within the geographical jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Oregon?

No.

12. The consent of a lodge having concurrent jurisdiction is necessary in the case of a petition for the degrees to another lodge, when the petitioner's residence is an equal distance from both lodges.

14. A non-affiliated Mason, whose petition for membership has been rejected by some lodge, has the right to petition any other lodge in this jurisdiction, six months thereafter, without obtaining the consent of the lodge which rejected him. A rejection for membership does not deprive a brother of his rights and privileges as a Mason until, after due trial and conviction, he is debarred therefrom.

17. If a lodge elects a brother to an office who is in arrears for dues for one year, and duly installs him without a protest, his tenure in such office can not be disturbed or questioned.

A visitor, against whose admission no objection has been raised, has a right to ballot upon the petition of any person for the degrees in Masonry, in any lodge in this jurisdiction, providing such visitor is a member in good standing in some lodge in this jurisdiction. An objection to his ballot can not be maintained.

To No. 2 the jurisprudence committee added: "Provided the brother making the objection and the party objected to are properly identified." No. 6 was approved. This being so, can an Oregon Lodge retain as a member one who has moved out of that jurisdiction? We can only guess that No. 12 means that when two lodges have concurrent jurisdiction over a petitioner because he resides at an equal distance from both, neither lodge can receive his petition without the consent of the other.

The jurisprudence committee properly struck out the words "six months thereafter" from No. 14. No. 17 was approved. Could it not be disturbed by striking from the roll—which the Oregon law permits—for non-payment of dues? In other words, does his installation bar proceedings for non-payment of dues during the official term?

The following explains itself, so far as the facts are concerned:

Your committee on law and jurisprudence, having had the petition of Bro. S. A. Smith, of Halsey Lodge No. 61, under consideration

and having examined the same and heard the statement of Brother Francis, W.M., of said lodge, would respectfully report:

That said worshipful master, without trial or charges, made an order suspending Brother Smith on account of some alleged infraction of Masonic duty.

This your committee deem beyond the power of the master. If an offense is committed, charges should be preferred and trial had.

Your committee therefore recommend that said action be set aside, and that Brother Smith be restored to his former standing in said lodge.

The characterization of the master's extraordinary break in this case by the committee is exceedingly mild. We do not think it hypercritical to suggest that the committee should have declared that the standing of Brother SMITH had never been impaired by the unwarranted proceeding which temporarily deprived him of the privileges incident thereto.

The grand lodge had two orations, one by the regular grand orator, Bro. W. E. CARLL, and an extra by Bro. the Rev. JACOB VOORSANGER, past grand orator and past grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of California, whose accidental presence in the city led to his being invited and welcomed to the grand lodge, to which welcome he responded with address upon the aims and duties of Masonry.

Another notable visitor was Bro. J. C. BELL, who was present at the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1847, when the dispensation was granted to open the first lodge on the Pacific coast—Multnomah Lodge No. 1—at Oregon City, in the then territory of Oregon, and who was received with the usual honors.

In reporting a case wherein a California lodge presented a large claim against an Oregon lodge for aid extended to a member of the latter, and in which he recommended that the grand lodge assume the burden, the grand master took occasion to indorse the Wisconsin overture respecting Masonic relief and to recommend its adoption. The subject went to a special committee to report next year.

The following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The first three degrees of Masonry are the foundation on which all Masonry rests; and

WHEREAS, The Royal Arch, Knights Templar, and Scottish Rite bodies have regulations which prescribe penalties to be inflicted upon members who are suspended or expelled by their lodges; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for the Royal Arch, Knights Templar and Scottish Rite bodies to discipline members unless they have official notice of the action of the lodge;

*Be it resolved*, That the grand secretary notify the grand high priest, the grand commander of K.T., and the active inspector-general of the

A. & A. Scottish Rite for the southern jurisdiction of all suspensions and expulsions.

We confess that we do not appreciate the dignity or the propriety or the equity of making special provision whereby a portion of the membership of a lodge shall be put in possession of information which another portion can only obtain by attending its meetings.

We find nothing in the record of proceedings to throw any additional light upon the obscurity of the following, from the grand master's address:

It has come to my knowledge that certain persons have organized lodges in our jurisdiction, claiming that they are legitimate lodges of the A. F. & A. Masons, and that members of their organizations were recognized as Masons by the fraternity of this state, I desire to call the attention of all concerned to the fact that no lodge of Masons, in this jurisdiction, is legitimate, or can be recognized, except it holds its warrant of authority from this grand lodge, and that all persons claiming to have received the degrees in any of said so-called Masonic lodges, or being members of the same, are clandestine and can not be admitted to, or be recognized by, any lodge under our jurisdiction.

The subject is still in the hands of the jurisprudence committee.

The committee on charters and dispensations found themselves without business.

W. H. HOBSON, of Salem, was elected grand master; JAMES F. ROBINSON, Eugene, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (170 pp.) is again from the facile and able pen of Past Grand Master ROBERT CLOW, who gives nearly five pages to the Illinois proceedings for 1896.

Referring to the report of our jurisprudence committee on the subject of life membership, he observes:

It will be seen that the committee are in full accord with the ruling of our Grand Master Malcolm on this question, and are careful to recommend that existing relations between lodges and brethren, whom they have made life members by the methods heretofore in force, should not be disturbed.

The oration of Brother STEVENSON is commended as an address of great merit, and further complimented by being quoted at some length. Of matters discussed in the introduction to our report, he says:

With his views concerning jurisdiction over rejected candidates, the status given rejected material under the properly administered law of a grand lodge, recognized as the legitimate and competent law-giver within its own territory, we are in full accord; so also as to the "authorized printing of cipher rituals by grand lodges."

We are not now prepared to discuss the question of recognizing the Gran Dieta of Mexico, but if time and space permit we may have

something to say on that score before closing this report, as we understand our grand secretary has been furnished with a formal application for recognition of that body. However, we might add here that with our present light upon that subject (and say it with due deference to the opinions of the eminent brethren of the Guild who have expressed themselves as in favor of its recognition) we are not yet prepared to recommend the recognition of the *Gran Dieta Symbolica*.

He quotes our remarks in opposition to the barring from advancement candidates maimed after initiation, but sees in them—to our regret—nothing to change his adverse view. In his concluding survey of the field, he says:

No new questions have come to the front, and the discussions have been in the main along the lines of former years. The grand representative question has been practically settled in favor of the system by a large majority of the grand lodges with which we are in correspondence.

On the subject of jurisdiction over rejected candidates, a specific proposition has been submitted by the Grand Lodge of Maine, which limits personal jurisdiction to five years. The proposition has been received with more favor than the rules proposed by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, and there appears to be a better understanding among the grand lodges on the subject, and the discussion, with an exception here and there, has been more conciliatory and there seems to be a desire to settle the question on the basis of the Maine proposition or some other that will be satisfactory to all.

The modified plan of relief to needy and distressed brethren sent out by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin seems to have fared no better than the first in that it has been pretty generally rejected, though a deeper interest on the subject is manifest.

The recognition of the *Gran Dieta Symbolica* of Mexico, and incidentally Mexican Masonry, is the all-absorbing topic, and overshadows all other public questions. The Mexicans are not at one on the question. This being the case, it seems to us the better plan will be to await developments. The following grand lodges have recognized the *Gran Dieta*, viz: California, Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, and Texas.

Iowa should be added to the list of recognizing grand lodges, and California and New Hampshire should be taken therefrom; their inclusion in the list is at least premature. As indicating his views upon the underlying question chiefly concerned in the matter of recognizing the Mexican body, we note that he recommends the report of the New York committee on jurisprudence on Chili and San Domingo as an impartial statement of the rights and privileges of Masons everywhere, and says that the prominence of the seven past grand masters who compose the committee will render their report of more than ordinary importance. With the last proposition we agree; we have elsewhere sufficiently indicated our dissent from the first.

## PENNSYLVANIA, 1896.

111TH ANNUAL.

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 28.

The Pennsylvania volume is this year embellished with steel engraved portraits of Past Grand Masters JOHN K. MITCHELL, M.D., and HENRY M. PHILLIPS.

The volume opens with the minutes of an "emergency" communication held January 30, 1896, for the exercise of the grand master's prerogative of making a Mason at sight. In point of speed Grand Master HENDERSON maintained his record of the previous year. The time occupied in opening, conferring the three degrees, and closing was the same—2:10.

At the quarterly communication of March 4, 1896, Grand Master JOSEPH L. CAHALL, of Delaware, was a visitor and addressed the grand lodge. A novel souvenir of the lamented past grand master, RICHARD VAUX, a handsomely executed engraving on slate, was presented on behalf of Past Master JOSEPH WELCH, and given a place among the art treasures of the temple.

At the quarterly of June 3, the grand master (MATTHIAS H. HENDERSON) announced the death of grand secretary, Past Grand Master MICHAEL NISBET. He was in his sixty-seventh year. Born in Philadelphia, he was of a Scotch family whose records are traceable in the churches of Scotland back to 1092. He was a member of the grand lodge forty-two years; was elected grand master in 1879, and grand secretary in 1880, remaining in that office until his death. The grand master appointed the grand tiler, WILLIAM A. SINN, grand secretary *ad interim*.

At the September quarterly the deputy grand master (WILLIAM J. KELLY) presented an appreciative and adequate memorial of Brother NISBET, and eloquent tribute was paid to his memory and character in volunteer eulogies.

At the quarterly of December 2, WILLIAM J. KELLY was elected grand master; WILLIAM A. SINN, grand secretary, both of Philadelphia. The postoffice address of both is Masonic Temple.

The report of the trustees of the Girard bequest of \$30,000 shows that the fund has increased to over \$63,000. The report of the trustees of the grand lodge charity fund shows its securities deposited to the amount of \$74,000.



The committee on library reported Volume II of the reprint of the minutes, covering the period from 1801 to 1810 as having been issued in October, 1896, and the probable issue of the next volume early in the present year. The price of the book is low—\$1 for a five-hundred-page book.

At the annual communication the following was submitted by Past Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD, chairman:

The committee on correspondence, by its chairman, reports that it has not been able to prepare the usual review of the proceedings of the various grand lodges with which we are in fraternal correspondence, and therefore the brethren will be deprived of the information and pleasure which such review affords.

There are several questions relating to grand lodges which have not yet been recognized, pending before the committee, which will receive careful consideration and disposition in due time. The question of recognizing the German grand lodges is before a special committee, which will report during the coming year.

The chairman of the committee reports that he made a visit to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of England at its communication held on September 2, 1896, and was received and treated with the respect which that grand lodge always shows to duly accredited visiting brethren. While there he was informed by the right worshipful grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, Bro. Edward Letchworth, that the most worshipful grand master of England has discontinued the practice of appointing grand representatives, following the example set by the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

In his annual address, Grand Master HENDERSON thus treats of a subject which has also caused much thought outside of his grand jurisdiction:

A subject which has caused me much thought is the following: A candidate is initiated with some informality on the part of the lodge. The grand master issues his edict striking him from the roll of members for an error which was not his, while those who were responsible for it escape without even a reprimand. The innocent suffer and the guilty go unpunished. While I have known for years that this was the case, it has never come home to me with such force as since I have been grand master and have myself issued the edicts which blighted the aspirations of some brother, who, after intrusting himself to others, finds that he must bear the consequences of their misdeeds, and be, like Mahomet's coffin, suspended between heaven and earth, neither a Mason nor a profane. The edict must issue, because what the candidate has received unlawfully he has no right to enjoy, and I do not agree with the Masonic jurists who maintain that those who receive the degrees, even though it be done in an irregular manner, are nevertheless Masons, and should be recognized as such. I am firmly of the opinion that the quickest way to cure this evil is to inflict punishment where it is deserved, and when it can be clearly shown that the unlawful initiation was not the result of any statements of the applicant, and was the fault of the lodge, that with the edict disfranchising the applicant should go another removing the worshipful master or secretary, or both, from office. In the

case of the worshipful master this would be particularly severe, as it would deprive him of membership in the grand lodge.

By what authority this punishment is to be inflicted I am not at present prepared to say. Whether it should be by an amendment to the Ahiman Rezon, or whether the power rests in the grand master may be considered, but I believe it is of sufficient importance to engage the serious consideration of the grand lodge. These infractions of our law have occurred too often, and the only way to stop them is to inflict a penalty on those who are responsible for them. Grand Master Edward Coppée Mitchell treated this subject in his address December 27, 1885; but, while he deplored the loose methods which made such edicts necessary, he did not suggest any remedy, and nothing has been done.

Among the decisions reported by him—not submitted, for in Pennsylvania the decisions of the grand master are not subject to review by the grand lodge—are the following:

1. The Ahiman Rezon, in article XVI, section 3, says the past master's jewel is of silver. That does not mean that it may have decorations of gold or enamel. Silver alone is permissible, and no color should be displayed except the natural color of the metal.

3. A man who is not able to speak above a whisper and one who is cross-eyed are not physically disqualified for initiation. The one is not dumb, nor is the other blind.

4. The worshipful master can call special meetings of his lodge whenever the business requires it; on the afternoon and evening of the same day, if necessary. Only five brethren, however, can be made (initiated) on the same day. I am aware that the Ahiman Rezon and the language of our ritual is "one and the same session of the lodge," but the framers of these authorities did not contemplate more than one session on one and the same day.

7. A lodge of Master Masons cannot hold a lodge of sorrow. If a lodge wishes to honor the memory of its deceased members it can do so by appointing one or more brethren to prepare memorials of them, to be read at a meeting of the lodge, in the presence of Master Masons only.

11. It is not a qualification for initiation that the applicant be a naturalized citizen.

15. In a case where a member of a lodge had been convicted in the civil courts of keeping a house of ill-fame, and was fined and sentenced to imprisonment, charges were brought against him on the above specifications, which were referred to a committee, which reported him not guilty. Many members of the lodge considered that the evidence submitted by the defence did not warrant the committee in recommending his acquittal, and the question was asked me if the lodge could refuse to adopt the report, and could adopt a resolution declaring him guilty, and impose sentence of suspension or expulsion without further reference to a committee.

I decided that it could, subject, of course, to his right of appeal.

I can find no precedent for such a decision, but if there is none I have made one.

Among the things which impressed him on his tour of grand visitations was the following:

An error that we found quite prevalent is the habit of the worshipful master of appointing a brother from the floor to fill the station of the senior warden when that officer is absent and the junior warden is present. A moment's reflection by any one who has witnessed the installation of these officers will convince him that this is wrong. The junior warden at his installation obligates himself to take the senior warden's station when that officer is absent from the meeting, or when he is filling the station of the worshipful master, and it is his right as well as his duty to do so. If the worshipful master should so far forget himself as to attempt to appoint a brother over the junior warden, it would be that officer's duty to remind him of his vested right and to insist upon the enjoyment of it.

As we have elsewhere in this report criticised this decision and expressed the opinion that the matter was one properly within the control of the master, it is proper to say that the data on which we based our opinion did not include a knowledge of the fact that in Pennsylvania the junior warden obligates himself as stated by the grand master, a procedure we have not encountered elsewhere.

He reports the celebration by Lafayette Lodge No. 71, at Philadelphia, of its one hundredth anniversary. He also reports the constitution of three new lodges.

The grand master has the following under the head of "Moon Lodges:"

There are one hundred and forty-eight lodges in this jurisdiction that regulate their stated meetings by the full moon, and it is a notable fact that those which fell into error last year in the date of holding their elections were all moon lodges. I have heard of thrifty housewives who would not boil a kettle of soap unless the moon was in the proper quarter, and of honest yeomen who would not shingle their barns, plant their crops, or cut their hair, unless the moon favored the enterprise. Even if it does exercise a potent influence for good or evil in such everyday occurrences, it is no argument in favor of permitting it to regulate the meetings of a Masonic lodge, in which it is often a mischief-maker. In early days, when lodges were located at country cross-roads, with a membership scattered for miles over a sparsely settled district, I can appreciate the convenience and advantage moonlight nights would be to the brethren who were obliged to plod through ill-kept rural byways to their distant homes. But in this nineteenth century, the age of street cars, and electric lights, which shine every night and make the moon look pale, and when our lodges, with few exceptions, are held in communities supplied with these luxuries, with an attending membership living within a radius of a mile from the lodge-room, I fail to see why the moon should have anything to do with our meetings.

Speaking in all seriousness, and with the good of these lodges at heart, I would recommend that they amend their by-laws, pay no attention to the moon, and regulate their meetings by the method adopted by the great majority of the lodges. It would save them from errors and consequent trouble, and lessen the correspondence between

them and the grand secretary. It is in the power of the committee on by-laws to do much in the way of reformation in this matter, as they act upon such by-laws as may hereafter be presented to them.

The first thing that strikes one in this is the hair-raising incongruity of humor in the grand east of Pennsylvania; and the next is that it is no joke to depend on the moon when there is a risk of error, in a jurisdiction where lesser informalities elicit edicts that cause accomplished facts to become the things that never were.

Illinois has seen something of electioneering for Masonic office—enough to lead to a prohibitory regulation, but never anything to match the conditions reflected in the following:

In 1890 it was decided that "It is not permissible to open any headquarters outside of the Masonic Temple, where brethren may participate in a complimentary luncheon immediately prior to or during the holding of a Masonic election, in the interest of any brother who is to be voted for for Masonic office." I fear that this admonition has not been as strictly observed in recent times as it should have been. Such a method of obtaining favor in the minds of electors savors more of ward politics than it does of Masonic elections, and appeals to their grosser appetites instead of to their intelligence. I hope it will not be a cause for further comment.

The grand officers were installed and the new grand master (WILLIAM J. KELLY) delivered a brief address in which he thus refers to a charity that is not under grand lodge auspices and is maintained by voluntary contributions:

#### THE MASONIC HOME.

The great Masonic charity, the Masonic Home, organized under the auspices of a part of the lodges and other Masonic bodies, also by individual Masons who were willing to contribute of their means for so meritorious an object, is a fixed, worthy, and creditable institution, and I hope will receive the best thoughts of our fraternity. I can conceive no higher aspiration or pleasant duty than to consider and alleviate the pains and cares of the aged and depressed. When a brother lives through a full ordinary lifetime, who has battled with the world, finds at last that he is beaten in the race, that further effort is useless, that he must give up the struggle, and yet that existence is his. His only possession, that of a future, dark on every side, because of the discouragement and almost despair that is within him. A good brother discovers his distress; he cheers him; *his* lodge is a member of the home, knows its rule, knows its willingness to aid the distressed brother, and turns him from darkness to sunshine. Can anything be more blessed? Is there anything in this world more noble than to succor him who is for the second time a child, and give him a home of comfort, rest, and content? The Masonic Home is a practical charity—it has passed beyond the experimental stage, yet it is crippled for want of a permanent income. It has now invested in its permanent fund forty thousand dollars. It should have two hundred and fifty thousand. I trust that our whole jurisdiction will become interested, and that they will find some means to increase this amount until it may reach the sum named. Since the home was organized it has taken care of eighty aged brethren. It now has



thirty-six inmates. Its entire salary list is only \$660 per annum, so that money paid to it goes to supporting our brethren. It is not local in its charity, nor is an applicant asked, Where do you come from? If he is found worthy, he is given a home in everything that sweet word implies. I wish to place upon record my sincere confidence in the officers and managers of that institution. Having been a member of the board myself, serving for several years in that capacity, I can and do testify to their intelligence, devotion, and labor to get the best results out of that which is given them. My brethren, let me commend it to your best consideration; help as liberally as you can, with the assurance that what you give or cause to be given will be well expended.

He closed with a high tribute to his predecessor in office, and the grand lodge supplemented this with a decoration and the following:

The official term of Bro. Matthias H. Henderson as Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania having ended this day, it is fitting that the grand lodge should place on record its high appreciation of the dignity and courtesy manifested by him in his official intercourse and of his resolute adherence to and enforcement of the constitution of the grand lodge, and the ancient usages, customs, and landmarks of the fraternity, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this minute shall be suitably engrossed, signed by the grand officers, and presented to R.W. Past Grand Master Henderson.

Bro. JAMES M. LAMBERTON presented Grand Master KELLY with a ring containing an amethyst in which is cut the private seal of the grand master of Pennsylvania, which was used by his late father, ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, while he was grand master, and explained that it was given with the intention that it might, if the grand master pleased, be worn on official occasions by that officer and transmitted to his successors; a transmission which the recipient promised to inaugurate.

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## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1897.

22ND ANNUAL.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

JUNE 24.

This pamphlet contains, besides the record of the annual communication, the minutes of two "emergency meetings," the first of which was held for the burial of Past Grand Secretary BENJAMIN WILSON HIGGS. The record of the other is a novelty, describing the obsequies of a past grand master without telling who he was. By reference to the proceedings of the annual communication he is identified as Past Grand Master JOHN WILLIAM MORRISON.



Illinois was not among the twenty-eight grand jurisdictions represented at the annual.

The reference of the grand master (JOHN L. THOMSON) to the distinguished dead shows that each of the deceased past grand officers was born in 1820, Brother HIGGS at St. George's, Bermuda, and Brother MORRISON at Tahane, Nova Scotia.

The grand master stated that in October the centennial anniversary of St. John's Lodge, at Charlottetown, would be celebrated.

Past Grand Master JOHN W. RUHLAND, of Nova Scotia, was formally received as a visitor, and made a felicitous speech.

The following is symptomatic of a general epidemic:

WHEREAS, Soliciting votes in a Masonic lodge (grand or subordinate) for a Masonic office is contrary to the spirit of Freemasonry, therefore,

*Resolved*, That no brother shall declare himself a candidate, or to use or cause to be used any influence to advance his election; and further,

*Resolved*, That any brother so transgressing shall be subject to trial, and if found guilty punished. Unanimously agreed to.

The following grew out of the project mentioned last year in our notice of Prince Edward Island, of a Masonic home for the Maritime provinces:

R. MacNeill, P.G.M., chairman of the committee appointed by grand master to confer with a joint committee from the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which met in the town of Moncton, May 12, 1897, submitted the following report:

At a meeting of the joint committees from Masonic Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, in reference to the establishment of a Masonic home, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this meeting, while affirming the desirability of establishing a Masonic home for the Maritime Provinces, is strongly of opinion that the establishment of a sufficient fund should precede any other action to that end.

*Resolved*, That the whole matter be referred to the different grand lodges, with a request that each grand lodge, besides appealing to their subordinate lodges for contribution, will year by year contribute to a fund looking to the foundation of such a home.

*Resolved*, That in case of the foregoing resolution being carried out, that each grand lodge shall elect a trustee, who collectively shall be the custodians of such fund, said fund to be known as the Maritime Home Fund; and further

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to each of the grand lodges in the Maritime Provinces.

(Signed) THOMAS WALKER, M.D., P.G.M.,  
Secretary to Committee.

The following action was also had at the same conference:

The following resolution was adopted by the joint committees, and a copy ordered to be transmitted to each grand lodge, A.F. and A.M., in the Maritime Provinces:

The joint committee here assembled embraces the opportunity of impressing its strong conviction that closer fraternal relations between the grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island would tend greatly to promote the object of our order. Therefore

*Resolved*, That this matter be referred to the several grand lodges, to the end that each grand lodge be requested to appoint a committee to jointly promulgate a scheme for the closer union of their grand lodges, and report the same in the year 1898 to the before mentioned grand lodges, respectively.

(Signed) THOMAS WALKER, M.D., P.G.M.,  
Secretary to Committee.

The following overture was received from the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia:

At a communication held of the grand lodge on the 9th inst., a committee consisting of M.W. Bros. W. F. McCoy, C. A. Smith, Amherst; J. Murray Lawson, Yarmouth; W. B. Alley, Truro, and William Ross, Halifax, was appointed to confer with a committee to be appointed by the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island, with the view of preparing the conditions on which your grand lodge might consolidate with that of Nova Scotia. I may state that the union would be favorably received by the members of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. After your committee would be appointed, you might so inform me, mentioning the names of committee in due course.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROSS, Grand Secretary.

A revision of the constitution was reported and adopted; a congratulatory message sent through the Dominion governor to Queen VICTORIA on attaining the sixtieth year of her reign; St. John's Lodge No. 8 given permission to wear blue and gold regalia in recognition of reaching their centenary, and the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, This grand lodge has adopted a charity or benevolent fund, and have now the amount invested; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that some provision should be made to supplement that fund; therefore,

*Resolved*, That each subordinate lodge be asked to collect from its members annually the sum of ten cents, which amount they shall forward to the grand secretary with the annual returns. Which was on motion of grand lodge passed.

LEONARD MORRIS was elected grand master, NEIL MACKELVIE re-elected grand secretary, both of Summerside.

The grand officers were installed by Past Grand Master RUHLAND, of Nova Scotia.

There is no report on correspondence.

## QUEBEC, 1897.

27TH ANNUAL.

MONTREAL.

JANUARY 27.

This grand lodge has inaugurated the custom of publishing portraits of its distinguished men, and this year contributes portraits of three past grand masters, JOHN HAMILTON GRAHAM, JAMES DUNBAR, and MELBOURNE MCT. TAIT, none of whom fall below our ideal of the strong men who so staunchly guided the fortunes of their grand lodge in the stormy period of its existence.

Thirty grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois not among them.

The grand master (COL. FRED MASSEY) says:

Masonry is not a political organization, yet she looks with the keenest interest upon every event that tends to the welfare of mankind. Our order has nothing whatever to do with conspiracies; she creates no revolutions; she discountenances the shedding of blood. Hence, it is with profound thankfulness from a Masonic point of view that I advert to the fact, that in the providence of God, the most deplorable of all catastrophies, war, has been averted. As Freemasons we have much cause to rejoice in that fraternal understanding between our great empire and the United States which led them to enter into negotiations with a view to drawing up an arbitration treaty which will tend towards placing war far beyond the region of probabilities.

He announced the death of Past Grand Chaplain WILLIAM JOHN SMYTHE and Past Deputy Grand Master ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, who down to last year was the grand representative of Illinois.

The grand chaplain (the Rev. CHARLES G. ROLLIT) delivered a discourse in which he answered in a brief, practical way the question, "What is Freemasonry?"

In answer to a suggestion of apparent inconsistency of the constitutional provision respecting eligibility for office in the constituent lodge the grand master ruled, that—

"No brother under the rank of Master Mason is eligible for any office in a lodge unless by special dispensation of the grand master."

The Maine overture respecting rejected candidates was sent to the committee on jurisprudence, whose report thereon, as follows, was adopted:

Your committee would remind grand lodge that the question referred to in the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Maine has already been considered by this grand lodge at its annual communication, January, 1895, (proceedings 1895, page 83,) when this grand lodge de-

cided to adhere to its own rules that the application by a profane for initiation does not place the applicant under the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he may apply, but prevents him, in case of rejection, from again applying for initiation for the term of one year; and that it is the duty of the committee of inquiry to inform themselves carefully of and report upon the moral character of the candidate.

We believe grand lodge still adheres to this position and recommend that the M.W. the Grand Lodge of Maine be so advised.

The committee on the state of Masonry say with reference to the social element:

In noting the hospitality and social entertainments extended by lodges to visiting officials, as well as their appreciation of same, we undoubtedly fully value the social element in Freemasonry, promoting as it does harmony and good fellowship and being the means of bringing us more into touch with one another in aiding the interests of the craft, but we are led to consider the growing practice of having lodge refreshments after labor, and as a warning to our lodges, especially city ones, to ask is it not the practice to allow lodge funds to bear too great a proportion of the consequent expense? The direct advantages are to the individuals of the lodges, and the expense should be borne by those participating or from funds provided for that special purpose, so as not to interfere with revenue which should be devoted to regular lodge expenses.

The grand master, at the request of a member, ruled as follows:

In cases where the district deputy grand master cannot be communicated with in time to obtain his sanction for a Masonic funeral to be given to a dismissed brother, such funeral cannot be given.

The following action was had:

Bro. Lorenzo Prince, J.W. of La Loge Cœurs Unis No. 45, by permission of most worshipful grand master, addressed grand lodge, asking in the name of his lodge and of the large number of brethren, members of the craft speaking the French language, that the constitution of grand lodge be published in the French language. After some discussion on the subject, it was moved by W. Bro. Robert Wilson, seconded by R.W. Bro. G. P. Tabor,

That the question of the translation of the constitution into the French language be referred to the finance committee, with the recommendation to put the same into effect as soon as possible and the funds of grand lodge will permit.

The motion was carried.

E. D. T. CHAMBERS, of Quebec, was elected grand master; JOHN H. ISAACSON, Montreal, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (108 pp.) is the work of a familiar hand, E. D. T. CHAMBERS, who now goes to the grand east equipped with the training of the best school to make a ready, broad-minded, and self-poised grand master. In his concluding remarks he thus refers to the change:

We cannot close this report without a word of salutation, of thanks, and it may be—of final adieu, to those with whom we have



labored for the last eleven years in the field of foreign correspondence. Vaux, Connor, Vehslage, Chadwick, Wheeler, and others are beyond the reach of human words. To those of our co-workers who remain, and their names and their work are now and will forever remain familiarly near and dear to us, we tender our grateful thanks for the instruction we have deawn from them and from the very generous and very fraternal consideration with which they have ever received and reviewed our work. To them we feel that we do not appeal in vain, when we crave for our successor in this work—R.W. Bro. Will H. Whyte,—the same generous welcome and consideration that have been extended to us. It shall be our earnest hope and faithful endeavor to merit, in the more important station to which we have been called in the grand east of our grand lodge, a continuance of that Masonic approval and support which has stimulated and encouraged us in our work as grand lodge reviewer.

Brother CHAMBERS gives the Illinois proceedings for 1896 very generous notice. He says of Grand Master SCOTT's address that it is brightly decked with the gay flowers of rhetoric, and in evidence of this gives an ample citation from its exordium. Grand Orator STEVENSON is credited with a very beautiful oration, and the report on correspondence receives appreciative notice. Of it he says:

Glad, indeed, are we to note his outspoken criticism of what our zeal for genuine Masonry compels us to regard as the ill-advised action of some grand lodges in recognizing the Gran Dieta of Mexico. Approving our stand in this matter he adds:

Brother Chambers's opposition to recognition, however, seems to lie wholly against the practice rather than the parentage of the gran dieta, for if we correctly understand him he inclines to the doctrine that some other Masonry than the Masonry of the charges of a Freemason—Free and Accepted Masonry—may under certain conditions create lodges that are recognizable as a lawful basis for a grand lodge.

We are careful not to answer our good brother too clearly on this matter, declining to pronounce the sentence of excommunication against those,—not responsible for their alleged illegitimacy,—who are doing and have done for some time past all that lies in their power to regularize themselves.

Benjamin Franklin and Lafayette are universally honored amongst Freemasons with the title of brother, notwithstanding the origin of the Freemasonry in the bosom of which they were initiated.

And what has Brother Robbins to say of the origin of the Freemasonry of the Grand Orient of France, which was recognized almost universally up to the time of its introduction of practices opposed to the fundamental principles of the order? We do not care to conceal the fact, however, that we are growing more and more suspicious of the genuine *character* of the Freemasonry of many of these rites and orients in the Latin countries of both Europe and America. At the risk of giving sore offence to those who are honestly endeavoring to promote such an idea of the universality of Masonry, as to make it include all that is called by its name, we are compelled to admit that there are such frequent instances, now-a-days, of the use of so-called Masonry, in foreign lands, to cloak religious and political conspiracies,



as in the recent case of the Grand Orient of Italy, that it may before long become necessary for us to seriously consider whether these orients and similar organizations are fit and proper associates for the adherents of that legitimate Free and Accepted Masonry which was from the beginning.

Elsewhere in this report we have had our say about the aforetime general recognition of the Grand Orient of France, and we need not discuss with him the general question. It is manifest that events are doing with his mind what our discussion might not effect.

In further reference to our report he says:

Reference is made to the fact that at our communication in 1896 Illinois was represented by Bro. Alexander Chisholm. Since the date of that communication Brother Chisholm has responded to the last great summons, and a good man and Mason is mourned amongst us. It has just fallen to the lot of this writer, as one of his first official acts as grand master, to recommend the name of a successor to our lost brother as a representative near Quebec of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. In W. Bro. Rothwell, both Illinois and Quebec will find a worthy successor of the late R.W. Bro. Chisholm.

He also does us the honor to quote from our introduction our reference to the Mexican *gran dieta*.

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## RHODE ISLAND, 1896.

105TH ANNUAL.

PROVIDENCE.

MAY 18.

The representative of Illinois was not present at either the semi-annual or annual communications. The record does not show what diplomats were present at the "festival communication" which convened at the Masonic Temple, Boston, on the morning of the great triennial parade of the Knights Templar, as the especial guests of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

We have here also the record of a special communication convened to "consecrate" an altar with a big A, which had been presented to Mount Vernon Lodge No. 4, by its master. The elaborate ceremonial used is given *in extenso*. Our brethren of the Providence plantations are prolific of ceremonials, and at the present rate of evolution we shall soon see a consecration of the candles—and cuspidors. The simplicity of the Masonry our fathers knew gets elbowed pretty roughly in that tight little jurisdiction.

At the annual communication, the grand master (EDWARD P. LOWDEN) announced the death of DARIUS B. DAVIS, grand treasurer, which occurred at Atlanta, Ga., while enroute to Florida for his health. He was only fifty-five. He was as well known in public and social life as in Masonry. His memorial, prepared by Grand Chaplain HENRY W. RUGG, is very fine. Deceased also were Past Masters LAFAYETTE REYNOLDS, aged seventy; FRANCIS M. JEFFERS, sixty-one; FRANK E. WHIPPLE, thirty-nine; ALBERT D. REMINGTON, fifty-five, and THOMAS PHILLIPS, sixty-eight.

The grand lodge suffered great loss by the burning of Freemasons' Hall, Providence. The grand secretary says:

For twenty-four years the personal property of the grand lodge has been in the custody of the grand secretary, all of which, save the material for clerical work and a few copies of past proceedings, and other printed matter were kept in the Freemasons' hall. Everything, save the exceptions noted, was totally destroyed by the fire, March 19. None of the regalia was saved, excepting chain collars and jewels, and those in a very bad condition, and scarcely worthy of any attempt at restoration, so badly were they burned, and the white and purple trimmed linen aprons, which, fortunately, were in the grand tyler's hands for repairs. The safe delivered its contents in a fairly good condition, the bindings of the books being badly charred. This safe contained the old record books, old and valuable papers, and some of the oldest bound volumes of annual returns. All books and papers are in a legible condition, the most valuable being without serious harm. The safe, which was an old one, was in a terribly hot fire, and was the only safe from the ruins which was cut open. Other than the articles mentioned, there was not a single vestige of grand lodge property left.

The committee on reprint of the early proceedings reported that all the copies of Volume I of the reprint were lost in the fire; the second volume was still in the printer's hands. Two hundred dollars was appropriated to complete it.

The committee on foreign correspondence reported in two lines—no matters had been referred to them during the year requiring action by the grand lodge.

The per capita tax was fixed at fifty cents.

A past grand master's jewel and apron was ordered for the retiring grand master.

A festival communication was held at Warren, June 24, 1896, to help Washington Lodge No. 3 celebrate its centennial. The features were a reception to the grand master in the lodge parlors, a banquet in the town hall, and after the cigars were lighted an interesting historical sketch by the long-time secretary of the lodge, CHARLES B. MASON; an address by the grand master, and other speeches and an appropriate surprise in the presentation on behalf of the craft of the

state of a casket containing a full set of sterling silver chain collars and jewels for the officers of the lodge, capped by another surprise of a past master's jewel to the master.

WILLIAM H. CRAWLEY, of Warren, was elected grand master; EDWIN BAKER (care Henry Baker & Son), Providence, reelected grand secretary.

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### SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1897.

13TH ANNUAL.

ADELAIDE.

APRIL 21.

The representative of Illinois was not present.

At the half-yearly communication (October 21, 1896,) the grand master in the chair, the board of general purposes reported that one lodge had surrendered its warrant on account of scattered membership; one new lodge had been warranted, and one lodge, after more than a year's recess, had resumed labor, sanguine of success.

The Maine overture respecting rejected candidates was presented and referred to the board of general purposes for report.

At the annual communication the deputy grand master (PHILIP SANSOM) presided. The grand master and many other distinguished Masons were absent because they were in attendance on a federal convention then in session at Adelaide.

The board of general purposes reported on the Maine proposition and the following was adopted:

To strike out all the words after "Candidate," in sixth line. Add—"That the effect of such exclusion shall be limited to five years, and that during that time the candidate should be allowed to petition only to the lodge which rejected him, or to another lodge, with the consent of the first-mentioned lodge, by a resolution carried by a majority at a regular meeting, after due notice of such resolution has been given.

A proposition for a joint address to the queen, congratulating her on the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign, by the grand lodges of Australasia, was adopted; but a series of propositions for the founding of a "Royal Masonic Scholarship of South Australia" in commemoration of the event, was lost.

The Rt. Hon. S. J. WAY, lieutenant governor and chief justice of South Australia, was reelected grand master; the Hon. J. G. JENKINS was elected deputy grand master; J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Adelaide, grand secretary.

## SOUTH CAROLINA, 1896.

120TH ANNUAL.

CHARLESTON.

DECEMBER 8.

Illinois was represented by JOHN F. FICKEN.

The grand master (CLAUDE M. SAWYER) announced the death of Past Grand Master JOHN DOBY KENNEDY, who died suddenly at the early age of fifty-six. An eloquent memorial of him, prepared by a special committee, shows him to have been a brave, strong, but generous and gentle character.

Entering the war on the heels of being admitted to the bar, just as he had attained his majority, he at first commanded a company, but in three years was a brigadier general, with a reputation for gallantry seldom surpassed. Later he served in the legislature, was lieutenant-governor, and consul at Shanghai. He was elected grand master in 1881.

The grand master reported a very varied assortment of requests for dispensation, one of them virtually to grant one to make a Mason at sight.

Among his decisions were the following:

1. A lodge duly elected officers, but when the installing officer came to perform that duty he held that it was not necessary to require the officers to take the prescribed obligation in the Ahiman Rezon, but all that was necessary was to read the charge or lecture to them. I ruled that those officers had not been installed and the old officers must hold over till the newly elected officers were duly installed; that a dispensation would be granted to install them after the festival of St. John. It is necessary to administer the obligation laid down in the Ahiman Rezon when installing officers, otherwise the installation is null and void.

3. A profane was duly elected. Before he could be initiated it was charged that he had been guilty of grossly immoral conduct, in that he had been drunk on the public streets of a large city, and had violated his marital vows by visiting houses of ill-fame for grossly immoral purposes. The question was asked, "Could the master of the lodge refuse to initiate him?" I ruled that he could, and that it was his duty to refuse to confer the degree till he could make a thorough investigation, and if the charges were true, that the money ought to be refunded to the petitioner and an entry made upon the minutes of the lodge showing in full his action and reasons.

It appears that many are in doubt as to the power of a master under such circumstances, some claiming that the applicant has the right to demand his degree. This grand lodge has often held that a master has the power to arrest the progress of a candidate at any stage, if he be found deformed or maimed in any way. Thus clearly establishing

the right and the power of the master. The question, therefore, is simply whether or not he should exercise his power under such circumstances. It is very clear to my mind that it is his duty so to do. The master shall see that no immoral man be initiated or affiliated. The master is responsible for the work of his lodge.

5. Can a Mormon be received into the mysteries of Freemasonry? To this question I answered in the affirmative.

These were approved. Referring to the third, the querist evidently overlooked the fact that the master does not lose his right to object to an elected candidate because of his official character, but the grand master was right in holding that it was his official duty to refuse to initiate a candidate whom he knew to be unfit. The committee on jurisprudence qualified the fifth by adding: Provided the Mormon does not practice polygamy, and is in other respects eligible, a proviso that might well be insisted upon if the petitioner belonged to any other sect.

The committee had the Maine proposition before them, and content themselves with saying:

Your committee find that the law and practice of this jurisdiction is:

The applicant is in perpetuo the material of the lodge to which he applied, even though he remove from this jurisdiction.

Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence, p. 149-151.

Decision No. 25, p. 5, Digest South Carolina (1881, p. 9).

A district deputy ruled:

"An applicant for degrees, employed for many years in the railway mail service, whose route lay partially in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, had not been resident in any one state for twelve consecutive months in ten years."

Ruled—That by reason of the cosmopolitan character of his employment, he, equally with an officer of the army, was entitled to extraordinary consideration, and that the lodge could entertain his petition.

The committee, however, properly says:

In this ruling your committee can not concur, because the committee is of opinion that the citizenship of a party is not affected by his employment and that he is the Masonic material of the nearest lodge to the place in the state from which he was appointed to the railway service.

The grand master objected to the ironclad rules relative to physical fitness, holding that when a petitioner comes with such physical qualifications as will enable him to conform literally to the requirements of our initiation we ought to accept him, but the committee on address had, we regret to say, the approval of the grand lodge in the following:



With regard to "physical qualification" we adhere to the view held so fixedly by this grand lodge, and notwithstanding the able presentation of the grand master we recommend that the rule and law as administered in this jurisdiction be rigidly applied.

A committee reported a uniform code of by-laws for the government of lodges with the recommendation that all lodges be required to adopt them. After some dilatory motions had failed the report was adopted. Whereupon:

R.W. Bro. W. G. Mazyck made the point of order that the report of the special committee on by-laws, just adopted, was violative of article 91 of the constitution, which guaranteed to warranted lodges the power of making by-laws for the government of their own members, provided such by-laws are consistent with the ancient landmarks, the constitution of the grand lodge, and the laws of the land.

The grand master ruled that the point was well taken, and that the report of the special committee just adopted was inoperative until article 91 of the constitution be amended.

Thereupon an amendment was offered limiting the power to "make" by-laws to filling in the blanks in the uniform code, and unanimous consent asked for its immediate consideration. Objection was made and the amendment went over for a year, the uniform code meanwhile is "in the air," where it ought to be unless voluntarily adopted by the lodges themselves.

Five new lodges were chartered and one dormant lodge revived; one dispensation was surrendered, five charters revoked for non-payment of dues, and one declared forfeited; the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized; a codification of the laws of the grand lodge ordered, the work being put into the very competent hands of Grand Secretary INGLESBY; the number of district deputies increased from ten to eighteen and the state redistricted on those lines, and Charleston agreed upon as the place of next meeting.

JACOB T. BARRON, of Columbia, was elected grand master; CHARLES INGLESBY, Charleston, grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (124 pp.) is of course the work of Grand Secretary INGLESBY, and bespeaks its ability and interest. But his work ought to have a better setting. The type is too small to be read with comfort.

The report is very largely in the author's own words. Illinois for 1895 finds a place in his review, our proceedings receiving a thorough examination. In his epitome of the grand master's address, he says:

Perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material is the law in Illinois as it is in South Carolina. The grand master dissents from this and suggests that it be at least so modified as to apply only so long as the rejected applicant remains in the jurisdiction—or at least that there should be a limit as to the length of time of such control, when the

person rejected leaves the state and locates in another territory. Again, however, the committee differed and decided to stand by the old ways—being of opinion that such a change would be an “innovation.” Hurrah for the committee.

His hope that the committee on charity would deal generously with the needs of a venerable past grand master were realized in fact, although the proceedings did not show their action until the following year.

We regret that the codification of laws, with its consequent increase of printing, led to an agreement to dispense with the report on correspondence for the next succeeding year.

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## SOUTH DAKOTA, 1897.

23RD ANNUAL.

MITCHELL.

JUNE 8.

South Dakota this year publishes two portraits—those of JAMES LEWIS, the retiring grand master, and GEORGE H. HAND, past grand master, deceased.

OSCAR S. GIFFORD, the representative of Illinois, was among the nine past grand masters present.

The grand master (JAMES LEWIS) announced the death of ASA COVILL, past grand treasurer, and MALCOLM L. CLARK, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

Touching the Wisconsin overture the grand master says:

I received, through the office of the grand secretary, a circular letter from the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, re-stating and explaining their proposition relating to Masonic relief. Our grand lodge took such decided action on this question at the last annual communication, as to leave nothing more to be said. I therefore courteously directed their attention to the report of the committee on resolutions adopted by this grand lodge at its last session.

This was approved.

Among the special dispensations granted we note the following:

I granted a special dispensation to Aberdeen Lodge No. 38, to attend divine services Easter Sunday, under the escort of Damascus Commandery No. 10, K.T., not deeming it beneath the dignity of a Masonic lodge to attend divine services upon this occasion.

This was disapproved, the jurisprudence committee wisely saying:

With but one exception, we approve the dispensations granted and reported. The exception is in the case of dispensation granted to Aberdeen Lodge No. 38, to attend divine services on Easter Sunday. Membership in a Masonic Lodge is denied to no one on account of creed or religion. Our membership, while largely, if not nearly entirely composed of those professing Christianity, yet we have members of diverse faiths. A lodge, therefore, should as such, do nothing in which each and every member cannot conscientiously participate, and which by precedent has a tendency to encourage practices subversive of our boasted and liberal universality.

The Maine overture was thus disposed of by the law committee:

The proposal of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine looking toward a uniform legislation upon the subject of jurisdiction over rejected material is contrary to the law as adopted by this grand lodge. It is a subject, however, which, both from its importance, and as an act of comity due the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine, and the eminent Masonic jurist who introduced and favors the proposal deserves full and candid consideration.

Your committee, fully imbued with this view of the subject, recommends that action upon the same be deferred until the next annual communication, to enable the particular lodges to consider the proposal before any action is had by this grand lodge.

It appearing that some of the lodges had elected some members to "honorary membership," for the purpose of exempting them from dues, the committee says:

This grand lodge has at no time permitted honorary membership, in its proper Masonic sense, in the particular lodges under its obedience. Neither has it permitted, for any cause, the permanent exemption from the payment of annual dues of any member of a lodge. The exemption of the secretary of the lodge from such payment is in part a remuneration for his services and cannot in equity be considered an exemption. Inability to pay is, and should be, the sole cause justifying exemptions from the payment of dues, and such exemption can not be legally granted until the delinquency has occurred. Masonic duties of every kind and upon all lines are perpetual during Masonic life while the ability for their performance exists.

Among the grand representatives nominated by the grand master was Past Grand Master OSCAR S. GIFFORD, to succeed himself from Illinois. Brother GIFFORD responded for the diplomatic corps at its formal reception.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; removed all distinctions of classes by striking from its law a provision that clergymen might be admitted gratuitously by unanimous consent of the lodge; voted to meet next year at Sioux Falls, and made partial provision for the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1899, by providing a program committee and selecting Past Grand Master WILLIAM BLATT, as grand historian for the occasion.

ALBERT W. COE, of Deadwood, was elected grand master; GEORGE A. PETTIGREW, Flandreau, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (104 pp.) is as usual by Past Grand Master WILLIAM BLATT, and throughout its condensed pages is marked by ability, conservatism, and strong common sense. He includes Illinois for 1896 in his review. He characterizes Grand Master SCOTT'S address as "a masterpiece of eloquently expressed thought," and briefly epitomizes its exordium. On the subject of life membership, he says:

The grand lodge felt compelled to propose legislation to reduce the ill effects of this pernicious custom to a minimum, and judging from the "readings" would prohibit the same if it could be done, without doing those who, by this agreement, are receiving its benefits, an injustice. This should be a warning to those younger jurisdictions who have thus far been free from the discontent and ill effects of laws permitting life membership upon any terms.

In his generous notice of our report, he says:

He quotes the decision of Grand Master Files as to our mode of procedure in the restoration of an expelled Mason. It is true that we do not know of another grand lodge which permits a constituent lodge to restore expelled members. All other grand lodges reserve this right to themselves and so it should be. Our grand lodge virtually does the expelling and it should have the power to restore. There are other very valid reasons in favor of this proposition, but we can state these verbally if occasion offers. The eminent brother pays us the compliment by stating that we, "often serve as a balance wheel in South Dakota Masonry." The brother has only read our printed proceedings. Our unprinted ones might lead him to conclude we were serving as fifth wheel. Under Wisconsin he refers to the action of the grand lodge in its proposed withholding of its reports on correspondence until after its annual communications and until the same has been approved. He expresses the conviction, which, by the way, is very apparent, that the universal strong criticism of the relief proposition of that grand lodge has caused its originators and advocates to endeavor to hide their errors before the craft in their own state. Under Kansas Brother Robbins devotes sixteen pages to a disquisition upon the subject of the recognition of the Gran Dieta. A perusal of the history of Masonry in our Sister republic as given by the brother can not fail to convince the reader that the Gran Dieta really has no history. He calls it "the unlineal conglomeration which in Mexico assumes functions of a modified grand lodge."

In his concluding survey of the field Brother BLATT says of the Wisconsin proposition, which he styles "a new departure in, or rather from, Masonry:"

While this proposition has met with almost universal disapproval, its consideration by grand lodges has had a most salutary effect. It has brought the craft back to a realization of first principles and fundamental ones. Masonic charity is an individual duty. Reimbursement has no place in our Masonic vocabulary. It is not measured by anything under the heavens or above the earth, except solely the needs of the worthy distressed, and the ability of the Mason to



relieve. This verdict, so nobly rendered and emphatically expressed at every hand, will, we hope, settle for all time further attempts at innovation.

Of another prominent question he says:

The recognition of the Grand Dieta Simbolica of our sister Republic, Mexico, has been fruitful of extended discussion. Six grand lodges have taken favorable action, to-wit: Texas, New York, Kansas, North Dakota, Montana, and one other which we can not now call to mind.

Legitimacy of origin seems to have been relegated to the rear by most grand jurisdictions and committees upon the subject. The sole question upon which recognition by many grand lodges hinges is the violation, in practice, of important and essential landmarks of Ancient Craft Masonry. The existence of those practices in the immediate past is denied by no one, its continuance is in controversy. We received a very few years ago, accompanying the request for recognition, a pamphlet containing, *printed in full, in the Spanish language, the whole of the secret ritual*. We have laid it up in the archives of the Levoy library.

In closing, he repeats what he calls his "annual exhortation" to the brethren of the grand lodge, to study the past history, laws, and landmarks of the institution, and be convinced that no changes are needed, no new departures admissible.

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## TENNESSEE, 1897.

83RD ANNUAL.

NASHVILLE.

JANUARY 27.

A fine half-tone portrait of the long-headed grand master (SLOAN) forms the frontispiece of the Tennessee volume.

Tennessee has not yet returned to the grand representative system, so none of the fourteen past grand masters present wore diplomatic honors.

The grand master (PHILIP N. MATLOCK) announced the death of past grand master JOSEPH M. ANDERSON, in his eighty-first year, greatly beloved as a Mason, a physician, and citizen. The following incidents from an appreciative memorial prepared by Past Grand Master MORGAN, show what manner of man he was:

He was an ardent friend of the South in that momentous struggle, and made no attempts to conceal his views, but so gained the confidence of the federal authorities that he stood as a great bulwark of protection for his people. I have it from his own lips that on one occasion, when a band of soldiers were preparing to take



away, without compensation, several of his finest horses, he came into their presence and asked if there were any Masons in the command. An officer answered, "Yes, but that is all done away with during war times." Dr. Anderson quickly said, "My dear sir, when did you have an interview with God Almighty and get released from your obligations to your brother?" This brought the soldier to a line of thought in harmony with the great principles of *right* taught as a part of the Masonic creed, and though under the stern rules of war Dr. Anderson had to give up his horses, the same were promptly paid for.

At one time he offered himself, and was held as a hostage, for a friend condemned to die, until that friend could go and get witnesses to prove his innocence of the charges upon which his life had been declared forfeited. Always finding his statements literally true, he came to be implicitly relied on by the military authorities, and in his integrity of character lay the secret of his success.

Dr. Blythe, a very close friend of his, was attacked by smallpox, and the community was almost stampeded. Dr. Anderson took him to an isolated cabin, shut himself away from home, friends, and family, cooked his own meals, and nursed him back to life, keeping the disease from spreading in the neighborhood. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he giveth his life for a friend."

Of the twenty-seven decisions submitted by the grand master, we take these:

1. Mount Pleasant lodge No. 57 has not had a meeting in over two years, and made no returns nor had any representative in the grand lodge. Can Columbia Lodge No. 31 receive and act on petition in jurisdiction of Mount Pleasant Lodge No. 57, after asking waiver of jurisdiction, and said lodge can not get a meeting to act on the subject?

The above statement being verified by the grand secretary, I ruled that Columbia lodge has the right to receive and act on petition until the Mount Pleasant lodge complies with the constitution and edicts of the grand lodge.

6. \* \* \* I therefore hold that a respectful response to a summons ought to be treated *prima facie* as an answer, its sufficiency to be determined by the lodge in each case.

9. When a lodge sustains charges it must inflict a penalty.

13. A lodge can receive and elect a non-affiliate who can neither read nor write.

16. A lodge can not give the degrees to a minister of the gospel free of charge, nor refund any portion of the fees, under penalty of forfeiting its charter. (See Code, p. 65, items 7 and 8.)

20. A committee refusing to report may be tried and dealt with for contumacy. (See Code, p. 56, item 3.)

No. 1 nearly restates our law. If an Illinois lodge ceases to work for six months, the next nearest lodge may make material from its territory unless satisfactory reasons for such cessation shall be presented to the grand master. No. 9 and No. 16 are also restatements of our regulations. We agree with No. 6 and No. 13, although

our law requires petitioners for the degrees to be able to both read and write. No. 20 is new to us, but is, we believe, good law.

The grand master recommended that lodges be permitted to advertise suspended or expelled Masons, but the jurisprudence committee thought it would be fraught with danger and declined to relax the rule. The committee also disapproved of three of the grand master's special dispensations, as follows:

1. The dispensation to Whitwell Lodge No. 563, to elect and install junior warden to fill vacancy caused by dimit and removal to another jurisdiction, ignored the provisions of the Code, pp. 29 and 30, which forbid election to fill vacancy until the annual election.

2. For the same reason the dispensation to Vesper Lodge No. 248, to elect and install senior warden to fill vacancy caused by death, was unauthorized by law.

3. Likewise, the dispensation to Crockett Lodge No. 534, to elect and install master to fill vacancy caused by death, was contrary to the doctrine and practice in Tennessee, as shown by text-book, p. 284. In such case, the senior warden presides.

In the third instance the committee state the law of Masonry as well as that of the text book.

The directors of the Masonic Widows' Orphans' Home, having ratified the acceptance of the title and control of the home by the grand lodge, the jurisprudence committee reported rules for the management of the institution, which were adopted.

The same committee condemned the practice which had cropped out in some lodges of dropping names from the rolls in punishment for non-payment of dues, as "a vain thing, and does not affect the standing of the brother." No such proceeding is now allowed in Tennessee.

On the subject of the Maine overture the committee reported and the grand lodge adopted the following:

*Resolved*, 1. That this grand lodge is in sympathy with the purpose and spirit of this movement, and will rejoice to see any probable cause of discord among grand lodges of the United States removed.

2. That to this end this grand lodge would favorably consider a regulation requiring three years' probation of a candidate rejected in any other grand jurisdiction.

The committee on accounts compliment Grand Secretary GARRETT for the efficient ordering of things in his office and for "the uniform kindness, patience, and courtesy shown to every brother having business in his office," and to this we wish to add from a delightful personal experience that the same qualities are conspicuous when a brother's only business there is to say, "How are you?"

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges; gave favorable answer to three petitions for dispensations and the cold shoulder to two more; sent a loving greeting to their oldest living past grand master, A. M. HUGHES, now eighty-six, for the first time absent after forty-four years of attendance on the annual communications; and recognized the Grand Lodges of Oklahoma, New Zealand, and Victoria.

ARCHIBALD N. SLOAN, of Chattanooga, was elected grand master; JOHN B. GARRETT, Nashville, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (87 pp.), the first effort of Past Grand Master GEORGE H. MORGAN, is a forcibly and delightfully written paper, brimful of interest. We regret that we cannot give ourself the pleasure and the craft the profit of summarizing his opinions. The following, from his notice of Vermont, touching the right of dimission, is an example of his clear, direct style and sound judgment:

This is, or should be, the law of Masonry everywhere. The candidate enters of his own free will and accord. If he complies with all the requirements and regulations of Masonry, though not relieved from the performance of his general duties, he is still a free man, and can retire when it suits his sense of duty to himself, without giving any reason for his action. *Forced* affiliation is contrary to the idea of freedom of conscience that is held up before the mind of the candidate at every step he takes in Masonry.

Illinois for 1896 is given very generous space. He adds to lesser compliments to Grand Orator STEVENSON'S address the greater of copying it in full.

We, last year, spoke approvingly of the adverse report of the committee on jurisprudence on a decision of his while in the grand east last year, that a Mason who avails himself of the statute of limitations to plead an honest debt out of date, is a proper subject for Masonic discipline. He gives the facts in justification of his ruling, and while we still agree with the committee on the general proposition of law, we are free to say that they show that a great mistake was made when the accused in this case was subjected to the attempt to make a Mason of him. He was never prepared at the essential point.

We are glad to see that Brother MORGAN remains at the head of the committee.

## TEXAS, 1896.

61ST ANNUAL.

HOUSTON.

DECEMBER 1.

The representative of Illinois, GEORGE LOPAS, jr., was present.

The grand master (B. R. ABERNETHY) announced the death of JAMES WIGHT and ROBERT BREWSTER, past junior grand wardens, and HARRY T. YOUENS, district deputy grand master.

He urges a strong and definitive statement as to physical qualifications, and in support of an ironclad rule, cites MACKEY'S statement of the rule, but the misfortune is that MACKEY quotes from something other than the charges of a Freemason, which do not warrant the grand master's view.

Of their certificate of dimission to apprentices one of his decisions says:

No. The certificate of dimission mentioned in resolution 78 is in the nature of a general waiver of jurisdiction, in favor of any lodge to which the applicant for advancement might properly apply; and the lodge holding membership can, upon proper application, by unanimous vote grant the same, regardless of whether or not the application for advancement had been previously rejected.

Another takes this proper view of jurisdictional residence as a factor in the eligibility of a master:

8. Can a member of a lodge, who is transient, or who resides in the territorial jurisdiction of another lodge, be installed as master of his lodge?

Any member of a lodge in good standing, and who has served as warden, is eligible to the position of worshipful master, regardless of his place of residence, or whether he has any fixed residence.

Another decision makes a contribution to the history of "side degrees:"

2. In a communication from R. W. Bro. Anson Rainey, past grand master, he informed me that some of the members of Dallas Lodge No. 760 desired to confer the "Super-excellent" degree, in the lodge room, as a side degree, on Council Masons in Dallas and neighboring towns, and receive a small fee for the same, the revenue arising therefrom to go into the treasury of Dallas Lodge. Brother Rainey desired my opinion as to the propriety of such action; whether I thought it clandestine or in conflict with any other jurisdiction. My information is that the Super-excellent degree was formerly one of the Cryptic or Council degrees; that since about A.D. 1860 it has been practically abandoned in nearly all the states of the American Union; that recently it has been revised, and is conferred in nearly every grand jurisdiction, not as a Council degree, but as a sort of social wind-up of the "American rite;" the exception being the two Vir-

ginias, Pennsylvania, and Texas. My answer was that there was nothing improper or clandestine in such action, provided none but Master Masons in good standing were allowed to participate, and provided that nothing was done, or permitted, contrary to the constitutions, resolutions, or edicts of the grand lodge; and that the degree not being conferred or recognized by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas, there was no conflict of jurisdiction.

Of this the jurisprudence committee say:

It is the opinion of the committee that the so-called degree of "Super-excellent Master" is a matter of which neither the grand master, this grand lodge, or any subordinate lodge has any knowledge, or in which they are concerned, and any action recognizing the existence of any such degree should not meet with approval. Freemasonry cannot prescribe the qualifications of those who may desire to receive degrees foreign and unknown to it nor have any connection with them, not even by accepting funds emanating from them as a *quasi* appendage to any subordinate lodge.

The following from the committee on jurisprudence sufficiently indicates the decision of which it treats, and the case suggesting it, to warrant the adoption of the resolution which we append to their remarks, as a conservative precaution:

We are of the opinion that the grand master is correct in holding that the result of a trial in the courts of the state can not be considered in the trial of a brother upon a charge identical with that in the courts, but that a lodge must proceed upon the testimony before it. The decision of the grand master arose from the conviction of a Mason in the courts of murder and his incarceration in the penitentiary for a term of twelve years, and his subsequent acquittal on the same charge in Iowa Park Lodge No. 713, of which he was a member. The situation evolved by the action of the lodge is one of very grave importance to this grand lodge.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Resolved*, That whenever a brother has been tried and convicted in the courts of the country of a felony, and he is subsequently tried by a lodge and acquitted, it shall be the duty of the junior warden to appeal the case to the grand lodge for revision.

The following touching special dispensations reflects the prudence of a wise grand master:

Several lodges applied for dispensations to confer the degrees on candidates before the lapse of the constitutional limit time. No great urgency being apparent in either case, the applications were severally refused. In this connection, I desire to express the opinion that this "letting down of the bars" to the approach to Masonry is entirely too common; and that the "ever restless spirit of innovation" is nowhere more openly manifest than in this desire to permit candidates for Masonic honors to avoid the delays and difficulties of the prescribed paths, and to permit them to slip in at the back door. The old ways may be tedious and difficult, but they are safe and sure.

The grand master's address and the journal of proceedings reflect the negotiations with Oklahoma anent the lodges in Greer county, so



creditable to all concerned, which we have given in our notice of Oklahoma.

Seven lodges were chartered outright on report of the committee on petitions and five more formerly under dispensation.

The directors of the Widows' and Orphans' Home reported ten proffers of sites for the location of the home, of which only two come up to the essential requirements for a location—North Galveston and Temple—and as between these the advantages are greatly with the former; and they recommend its selection.

The following shows the final action of the session:

*Resolved*, That the report and resolutions of the board of directors locating the Widows' and Orphans' Home be postponed until the next grand annual communication of this grand lodge, and that said board be directed to continue to invite bids for such location, and submit report thereon with such recommendations as they may think proper to make, at said next annual communication.

On motion of Bro. J. F. Miller, past grand master, the consideration of the location of the home was set as a special order for 10 o'clock on Thursday of the next annual communication, and the grand secretary was directed to fully inform the lodges that action would be had on the location of the home at that time.

A special committee reporting on a memorial asking the grand lodge to intervene in behalf of a Texas Mason imprisoned in Mexico on what was apparently a wrongful conviction—a case appealing very strongly to the sympathies of the committee—wisely advises against such action, concluding as follows:

These are the sentiments inspired in our hearts by the facts connected with the imprisonment of our unfortunate brother.

While thus expressing these sentiments, we deem it proper to state that, so far as we are informed, no similar question has ever been before this, or any other grand lodge, and we are entirely without a precedent to guide us. We do not believe that this grand lodge or the subordinate lodges of Texas, as Masons, have any jurisdiction of such matters, and any action that we might take as a grand lodge would be improper and hurtful to Masonry. If a Mason is convicted in Texas and sentenced to the state penitentiary under the forms of law, would the grand or subordinate lodges of Texas officially petition the Governor of Texas for his pardon under any circumstances? Certainly not. Would Masons, as such, do so? Again we answer, no. A Mason would sign such a petition, if at all, in his individual capacity, and not then as a Mason, but as a citizen. Masonry in its ancient landmarks enjoins us to be good citizens and to obey the civil magistrate, which means that we should support the legally constituted civil and political authorities of the state in the execution of the laws enacted for the government of all the citizens—whether Masons or not—and for the protection of life, liberty, and property. A Mason guilty of crime is amenable to the general law and should be punished the same as others. There never was a greater slander of Masonry than the assertion, often made by non-Masons, that if a

Mason commits a crime his Masonic brethren will shield him and secure his exemption from punishment.

We believe that it does not comport with the dignity of the Grand Lodge of Texas to petition the civil authorities of this or any other state or country for the pardon of a Mason convicted and imprisoned under the forms of law, and for that reason we recommend that no further action be had by the grand lodge in this matter.

The grand lodge concurred.

A. B. WATKINS, of Athens, was elected grand master; JOHN WATSON, Houston, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (136 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, which at once bespeaks its ability, courtesy, and continuous interest.

In his conclusion he refers to a paper of which we have already spoken:

Just as we were closing our report we received through the courtesy of Bro. R. F. Gould, of London, the author, a sixteen-page pamphlet "reprinted from the *Freemason*," entitled "The Family of Grand Lodges." It is, however, as we think, a severe criticism of the action of the grand lodges, primarily of Texas, New York, Kansas, and North Dakota for recognizing the "Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico." He pays special attention, too, to Bro. Theodore Sutton Parvin, M. M. Miller, and this writer for what we have written in defense, if you choose, of the action of our several grand lodges, and for the position we have taken upon the subject. For our part we do not intend to reply to the strictures of our learned brother or attempt a refutation of his statements. We believed at the first, that the Grand Lodge of Texas did the best thing possible, not only for her own adherents and the Masons of Mexico, but also for the best interests of the general craft, and that in so doing she made a long step in the direction of accomplishing good, one of the chief aims of Masonry. *We believe so yet.* Time has served only to strengthen our convictions. *We are* willing, therefore, for the future to let the subject rest, and we will henceforth be a silent looker on, letting others wrangle over it who may, and to their heart's content.

Happily receiving our proceedings for 1896 in time for review, he notes the presence of the representative of Texas, Deputy Grand Master EDWARD COOK; examines the address of Grand Master SCOTT to the conclusion that it is a plain, practical, business paper, and characterizes the address of Grand Orator STEVENSON as a masterpiece, full of deep thought and solid sense.

He refers kindly to our report, saying of our introduction:

With his views upon the jurisdiction over rejected material, the status given a rejected candidate under the properly administered law of a grand lodge, recognized by us as the competent law-giver within its territory; as, also, with his views in regard to the rights and wrongs of non-affiliates, and the use of "cipher rituals," we can and do fully and heartily agree. Not so, however, with his expressions in reference to the recognition as legitimate of the gran dieta.

The cap which he makes for the advocates of its recognition (of which we have been and still are one) that they are actuated by "the influence of the rite to which the lodges composing the gran dieta owe their existence, and their members the alleged Masonry which they practice," does not fit us, and we shall not, therefore, appropriate it. Of the "rite" referred to, we are wholly and profoundly ignorant. We do not wish or intend, however, to discuss the question further, either now or hereafter. In all that we have heretofore said about, or of it, we have been entirely honest and sincere, and we have nothing to take back, or to apologize for, and so having nothing more to say, like unto our good Brother Vincil, of Missouri, as in the conclusion of his correspondence report, he says, "*We quit.*"

It gives us great pleasure to say that we never counted Brother MATTHEWS as one of the propaganda to which we have alluded. He is not made of that kind of stuff.

Our comments last year on one of the grand master's decisions brings out the fact that in Texas, as in Oregon, visiting brethren of other Texas lodges have the right to vote on petitions for the degrees. Of another matter touched in our report he says:

That a waiver can not be given by a Texas lodge to a lodge in another jurisdiction is the Texas law. We are not, however, going to try to defend it, because individually we do not agree with it. Our opinion is that in the matter of making Masons of legitimate material, the lodges should have full and complete control in their appropriate territory, and that they should have the right to waive or relinquish their jurisdiction whenever, and in favor of whatever sister lodge they see fit.

In this he hits the foundation of the right of waiver. It exists *because* the lodge rightfully has full and complete control within its territory; the statute flows from the right, not the right from the statute.

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## UTAH, 1897.

26TH ANNUAL.

SALT LAKE CITY.

JANUARY 19.

Being unable to finish and adequately furnish their new quarters in Salt Lake City and also raise money sufficient for such a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the grand lodge as they contemplated, the Utah craft wisely abandoned the latter and have put their spare funds into something enduring, and for which posterity will rise up to thank them. They have illustrated their anniversary volume with portraits of their whole line of grand masters; with exterior and interior views of their new Masonic apartments in Salt Lake City, and

with views of other buildings in the state having historical value for the craft, and also with half-tone *fac simile* of two historical charters. As a rule the portraits are unusually fine examples of half-tone, that of Grand Secretary CHRIS DIEHL—the Atlas of the jurisdiction—being indeed a speaking likeness. Those who have followed his course from the day of small beginnings will be most interested in an interior view of the elegant office of the grand secretary, with Brother DIEHL seated therein. It warms the cockles of our heart to see him so comfortably installed.

The new hall was dedicated March 19, 1896, with great *eclat*, the evening reception which fitly closed the incident being characterized by the daily press as the greatest event of the kind ever witnessed in the city.

The representative of Illinois, ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN, was among the eight past grand masters present at the annual communication.

The grand master (WILLIAM THOMAS DALBY) announced the death of JOHN BOYLAN FARLOW, past grand standard bearer, at the early age of forty-two.

He submitted no decisions. He made two recommendations (apart from that which bore fruit in the illustrations referred to)—that their law permitting a brother suspended for non-payment of dues to reinstate himself by paying up arrears, be so changed as to require also a majority vote of the lodge, and that dancing in lodge rooms be prohibited. The jurisprudence committee divided on both these questions, and on both the non-concurring reports were adopted. The majority report on dancing says:

We beg leave to report on that portion of the grand master's address discountenancing dancing in Masonic halls, and recommending a mandate prohibiting the same, that in our opinion the recommendation should not be adopted, but to the contrary, that with other harmless social features should be encouraged.

The committee were united on the overtures from Wisconsin and Maine, reporting as follows, with grand lodge concurrence:

Proposition of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.—Your committee begs leave to report on the communication from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin that we reiterate the sentiments expressed by our grand master and will continue to dispense true Masonic charity, wherever needed to the extent of our ability, regardless of the ability or disposition of the lodge to which the brother may belong, to reimburse us for our outlay.

Proposition of the Grand Lodge of Maine.—Your committee begs leave to report on that portion of the grand master's address referring to the communication received by him as representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine; that we see no reason for deviating from the established rule made by this grand lodge that one year's residence within this jurisdiction entitles a profane to petition for the degrees;



and the further protection that he shall state in his petition whether or no he has been rejected within six months, affords ample safeguard against unworthy applicants.

The status of the Grand Lodge of Sweden, which got before the jurisprudence committee in the shape of a letter from Bro. Prof. J. W. WENNERBERG, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who seems to be a sort of volunteer "promoter" of the recognition which that grand lodge has not applied for to American grand lodges, was referred to the committee for report next year.

The proceedings do not disclose how the postponed decision of last year, viz: "A visiting brother has no right to demand an inspection of the lodge charter," has been disposed of; it was referred to the committee on revision of the standard work, but we find no report.

The grand master suggested that the pioneer library, first started as a Masonic library, but afterwards broadened in scope and receiving assistance from the general public, turned over by resolution of the grand lodge to a General Library Association, to fall again into its hands when the city council discontinued its annual subvention, be made, with its 10,000 volumes, the nucleus of a free public library. Majority and minority reports were made on the subject and the question was not settled, but there is a fair prospect that the library will again be brought into public use. Pending the settlement of one of the warmly debated questions of the session it was decided by the law committee that excepting amendments to the constitution and elections, past masters are entitled to one vote each on all questions submitted.

A revision of the constitution was reported and adopted.

ABRAM DALE GASH, of Provo, was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Salt Lake City, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (82 pp.) is of course by Grand Secretary DIEHL, whose earnest naivete and the sterling qualities of his mind have given him a place as one of "our home folk" in the affections of every grand lodge in correspondence with Utah.

Epitomizing the salient points of our proceedings for 1896, he quotes the decision that an objection to the initiation of an eligible candidate must come before the lodge begins to confer the degree, with the remark that "it may be of service to our Utah masters."

Anent the resolution directing the preparation of a list of all the grand lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry in the world, and another of all alleged grand lodges or other bodies pretending to exercise authority over Craft Masonry, he says:



That means woe to all Grand Orients and Grand Councils who claim authority over blue lodge Masonry. The lists will be very handy in the office of a grand secretary.

Of Grand Orator STEVENSON'S "eloquent and beautiful" address he says:

It is one of the best we have ever read, and coming from the Vice-president of the United States we would have given much could we have heard it. While we differ with Brother Stevenson as to the age of the present form of Masonry we agree with him that its principles have existed in the times of Confucius, Buddah, David, and Solomon.

Referring to our report he says:

Under Idaho he says: "We congratulate the Grand Lodge of Idaho upon this abandonment of its assumption of the right to amend the landmarks of Masonry." If Brother Robbins will consult the proceedings of Illinois of 1841 to '43, he may be convinced that in those days the party referred to amended the landmarks, and the same party would do it today if it could. There is no change.

At the close of the grand lodge journal we find this postscript:

At 9 o'clock p.m., the brethren partook of a banquet given by the three local lodges. Grand Master Gash as toast-master was a great success. The menu was excellent. Tea from China, coffee from Java, and water from City Creek as clear as crystal, were the liquids served at the festive board, and yet the speeches were all happy and appropriate. In the opinion of the grand secretary it was an ideal Masonic banquet.—C. D.

What with their sumptuous new meeting place, their lively debates, the closing banquet, and its elegant volume, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the grand lodge got pretty adequately celebrated after all.

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## VERMONT, 1897.

104TH ANNUAL.

BURLINGTON.

JUNE 9.

The strong face of KITTREDGE HASKINS, the retiring grand master, reproduced in a line and stipple engraving on steel, forms the frontispiece of this elegant volume.

Twenty-seven grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois by DELOS M. BACON, one of the seven past grand masters present. Grand Master HASKINS feelingly referred to the dead of other jurisdictions, but fortunately had no deaths to report in their own official ranks.

His address is devoted largely to the affairs of the new temple, and besides appropriating an additional \$30,000 for its completion, which his exposition showed to be requisite, the grand lodge made him a member of the advisory board overseeing its erection.

He made no decisions, although frequently called upon to look up the law for querists who found it easier to write a letter than to look it up themselves—the strawberry mark of kinship with the brethren of other jurisdictions. His refusal of a dispensation to a lodge to appear in public at the centennial celebration of the town Burke, on the Fourth of July, on the ground that it was a non-masonic occasion, merited the approval it received from the law committee.

He reported some difficulty in securing waiver of jurisdiction from lodges in other states, who disclaimed having it, but in most instances succeeded at the request of their grand master, as an act of courtesy to enable Vermont lodges to comply with a standing regulation on the subject. At the suggestion of the law committee the grand lodge went so far towards Mahomet as to add the following proviso to the regulation referred to:

Provided, however, that if the grand master in the jurisdiction where the applicant last resided, disclaims jurisdiction, the consent of the lodge shall not be necessary, but its favorable recommendation of the application shall invariably be had, before acting upon his petition.

He discusses the subject of honorary membership, which came to the front upon the levying of an additional per capita tax of thirty cents on account of the temple. The law committee, of which Past Grand Master ALFRED A. HALL is chairman, fully indorsed his views and the grand lodge indorsed their report as follows:

Lodges may or may not provide for dues; they may permit members to commute their dues; they may exempt members from dues, or place them upon the honorary roll, but their membership is not affected thereby.

The grand lodge by-laws provide for an annual assessment against the subordinate lodges upon the basis of membership, and no action or failure to act upon the subject of lodge dues by the subordinate, can affect such basis.

Every lodge is bound to obey the constitution, by-laws, and resolutions of the grand lodge, and in case of an assessment under the by-laws in question, the lodge must return the amount computed upon the basis of its *entire membership*.

The report of the finance committee shows that the revenue from the sale of "rituals" and hand-books has fallen off somewhat from last year, but this is in part made up by that derived from the sale of past masters' rituals. There is another item of revenue, "For eighty-eight sets of lectures, \$44"—which we do not understand, and prob-

ably it is not essential that we should understand; but we like to keep track of these things. One new lodge was chartered.

DANIEL N. NICHOLSON was elected grand master; WARREN G. REYNOLDS reelected grand secretary, both of Burlington.

The report on correspondence (157 pp.) is, as usual, by Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, and is as sparkling as its predecessors. In his survey of the field he encounters abundant criticism of his grand lodge in the matter of printed rituals, but sheds it as a duck's back sheds water, leaving the impression that so far as he is aware, Vermont and all other jurisdictions have always come down stairs that way.

Illinois proceedings for 1896 are accorded a very thorough notice. He quotes from the oration of Brother STEVENSON, and with approval reproduces our conclusion as to the essential condition precedent to any successful attempt to harmonize conflicting views respecting jurisdiction over rejected candidates. Of another matter he says:

Brother Robbins errs in his statement, that when a person from another state makes a *bona fide* settlement within the territory of a Vermont lodge, the latter has jurisdiction instantan. A twelve months' residence is required as in Illinois, and for the same reasons. Should a resident move beyond the jurisdiction, however, the lodge would lose jurisdiction immediately.

The error here seems to lie in the supposition that we meant that a Vermont lodge might at once assume jurisdiction over him as a candidate, when we meant only that it at once had *territorial* jurisdiction, that negative jurisdiction, so to speak, which enables it to say that no lodge shall "make" him without its consent, the only kind of jurisdiction ever possessed by the lodge whose bailiwick he has just left and in quitting which he left them nothing to waive.

We also quote the following—for information and to express our gratitude that the trouble did not go so deep as we feared:

Our brother errs again in thinking "there is a fly in the pot of ointment; either the hand-book, the grand reports, or the ritual must be revised." Nothing of the kind, and no "unexpected outlay," in fact no outlay will be required, or present itself as an obstacle in the way of the new temple. The grand lecturer spoke of a certain discrepancy in the title of certain officers of the grand lodge and suggested a change for uniformity. That's all, Brother Robbins. No "obsolescent portions of the primary engagements of the initiate" in that. If it had been, Brother R. might indeed have rightfully found something "humorous" in the report of Brother Montague. Brother Robbins called the past master's ritual a "romance that has been copyrighted." Whatever it may be, many have found the plot far from dull and uninteresting, and we don't know but that his name for the work is altogether good. However that may be, we are pleased to note his appreciation of the hard and effective work done by a corps of faithful district deputies, and to acknowledge our appreciation of his courteous and pleasant references to our report.

He further comments:

He asserts that the authorized printing of cipher rituals by grand lodges, thirty years ago, would have set the whole fraternity in a blaze of indignant excitement, and attributes the "languid interest" in the question, today, to him, the root of all Masonic evil, the so-called high rites, which in his opinion have done much to blunt "the keen edge of sensibility, which the craftsman brings from the process of his "making." Signs are not wanting, however, he vigorously declares, "that the dulled and sleeping conscience of the craft will assert itself and demonstrate that it has not permanently succumbed to the influences which not only in this, but in other directions threaten the integrity of genuine Masonry." Referring to the Gran Dieta of Mexico, he repeats with renewed earnestness his warning to his brethren to let it severely alone, and in its recognition by others he can find but another attack upon "the integrity of genuine Masonry."

We note elsewhere, however, that without being oppressed with this consideration of the integrity of genuine Masonry, he thinks nothing will be lost by making haste slowly in the matter of recognizing the Mexican grand diet. However true this may be in one sense, it may not be in another. At the present writing there are not wanting signs that there will soon be nothing left of it but a diet for worms.

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## VICTORIA, 1897.

8TH ANNUAL.

MELBOURNE.

MARCH —.

Our last notice of this grand lodge closed with the quarterly communication of March 16, 1896. We now have before us the proceedings of the remainder of the year 1896, but lack those of the March quarterly of 1897.

At the grand anniversary festival meeting of May 4, 1896, the grand master (Sir WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Bart.,) invited the grand master of South Australia, the Hon. S. J. WAY, to install his successor, which he did, and thereupon—

The grand master having been duly obligated, invested, and installed, the grand director of ceremonies proclaimed Bro. the Rt. Hon. Thomas, Lord Brassey, K.C.B., governor and commander-in-chief in and over the colony of Victoria, D.C.L.; etc., etc., as M.W. grand master of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria for the ensuing twelve months.

The M.W. the grand master announced that he had appointed M.W. Bro. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., pro grand master, and M.W. Bro. George Baker, P.G.M., deputy grand master.

The pro grand master was invested by the grand master of Tasmania (C. E. DAVIES), and the deputy grand master by Past Grand Master GEORGE S. COFFIN, of Victoria.

At the quarterly of June 15, 1896, the pro grand master (Sir WILLIAM J. CLARKE) presided.

The board of general purposes had much to report. Clause 3 is as follows:

3. A complaint was laid against the W.M. of the "Star of the East" Lodge, Omeo, by Bro. H. G. Marsden, on behalf of himself and other members of the lodge. The board summoned both the W.M. and Bro. Marsden to attend in person, and after hearing Bro. Marsden in support of the complaint, and reading a communication from the W.M. in explanation, arrived at the following decision—"That the W.M. of the 'Star of the East' Lodge, having refused to put a motion for the confirmation of a portion of the minutes, which had been duly proposed and seconded, is guilty of a Masonic offence, and that the complaint of Bro. Marsden be upheld." Also, "that the W.M. of the 'Star of the East' Lodge, having failed to convene a meeting of the lodge for the following regular meeting, for the election of a W.M.—after the minutes of the previous regular meeting had not been confirmed—is guilty of a breach of Rule 112 of the Book of Constitutions." Further, "that the W.M., being unfit for the position, be suspended during the pleasure of the board; and that, in consequence of the W.M. having been suspended from his office, the lodge be instructed to proceed in accordance with Rule 123, and in the event of both wardens refusing to call a meeting of the lodge, the I.P.M. is authorized to act until the next election of W.M." (Adopted.)

Other clauses of general interest are:

12. In answer to a question, the board decided that past grand lodge officers were not members of grand lodge, unless they were subscribing members of a private lodge. (Adopted.)

17. A letter was received from a member of the order, asking if the board would recommend a warrant to be granted for the purpose of opening a lodge in Perth, Western Australia, to which a reply was ordered to be sent to the effect "that this grand lodge has no jurisdiction."

21. A senior warden of a country lodge wrote, stating that his W.M. being absent, assumed that he was the principal officer to rule the lodge until the next installation. To this the past masters of the lodge demurred, relying on Rule 123, of the Book of Constitutions, which they considered supported the claim of the I. past master to officiate and work the lodge. The board approved the action of the past masters. (Adopted.)

28. The board recommends the M.W. grand master to issue a warrant to open a new lodge at Mortlake, to be called the Mount Shadwell Lodge. (Adopted.)

No. 12 is in accord with our law. No. 21 was adopted after an unsuccessful attempt to refer it back for further consideration. No. 17 was the subject of the following action:



Clause 17 provoked some discussion; eventually, R.W. Bro. W. Gane, P.J.G.W., moved that it be adopted, which was seconded by R.W. Bro. P. Blashki, P.D.G.M. W. Bro. W. B. Edwards, P.G. Dir. of Cer., moved, as an amendment, that the clause should read—"That this grand lodge does not desire to assume jurisdiction." After remarks had been made by several brethren, R.W. Bro. Ed. Edwards, P.S.G.W., seconded the amendment, which was carried.

The amendment reflects the American view of the law, Western Australia being in that view clearly open territory, if, as we take to be the case, it is either autonomous or not included in any other autonomy.

At the September 21 quarterly, the deputy grand master, Past Grand Master GEORGE BAKER, presided.

The board of general purposes reported the receipt of a letter from the grand secretary of England, referring to a report that had reached him that the Grand Lodge of Victoria had entertained an application from brethren in Western Australia for a warrant to establish a lodge there, and pointing out that the granting of such a warrant would be a most flagrant act of aggression, and one that would be naturally resented by the Grand Lodge of England, under whose jurisdiction the colony is. The decision that "This grand lodge does not desire to assume jurisdiction," reached at the June quarterly, was communicated in reply.

Warrants for six new lodges were recommended and issued.

Clause 15 of the report is as follows:

15. A letter was received from the W.M. of a country lodge, stating that the brethren were desirous of electing as W.M. a brother who had not served as warden under the Victorian Constitution, but had served the full term as warden in a lodge in Victoria, previous to the formation of this grand lodge; and asking if they could do so. The board was of opinion that the brother was eligible for election as W.M., in accordance with Clause 2 of the Articles of Union. (Adopted.)

At the quarterly of December 21, 1896, the grand master, LORD BRASSEY, presided and was nominated for reelection. There being no other nomination this is equivalent to an election.

The board of general purposes reported among other matters the receipt of the Maine communication relative to rejected candidates, but made no recommendation thereon, and when the clause (16) came up for action, the record says:

Clause 16 was read, and Bro. B. D. Smith, P.P.B.G.P., as grand representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, requested fraternal consideration for the communication.

R.W. Bro. T. H. Brain, P.S.G.W., moved the adoption of the clause. Objection having been taken to adopting the resolution contained in the communication, the M.W. the grand master pointed out

that the clause contained no recommendation, but simply stated that a communication had been received, therefore there was nothing to adopt. The clause was passed.

Clause 15 of the report is as follows:

15. A past master of a suburban lodge wrote, asking "whether it was right for a Mason below the rank of an installed Master to perform the ceremony of the tradition, and raise the brother on the 5 P. of F. in a regularly constituted lodge opened in the third degree."

It was resolved: "That in the opinion of the board, while it does not consider it improper for the ceremony to be worked by an M.M., it does not think it advisable. (Adopted.)

An illuminated address was presented to the pro grand master, Sir WILLIAM J. CLARKE, in recognition of his faithful service for seven years in the office of grand master, a well earned compliment.

Past Senior Grand Warden EDWARD EDWARDS, the representative of Illinois, was present at all the communications we have had under review.

JOHN BRAIM, of Melbourne, remains grand secretary.

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## VIRGINIA, 1896.

119TH ANNUAL.

RICHMOND.

DECEMBER 1.

A half-tone portrait of GEORGE W. DAME forms the frontispiece of this volume, a most venerable and striking figure.

The volume contains the proceedings of a special communication held at Richmond July 2, 1896, when Grand Master FITZGERALD laid the corner-stone of a monument to JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Past Grand Master BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, jr., the representative of Illinois, was present, as he was also at the various sessions of the annual communication.

At the latter the grand master (J. P. FITZGERALD) announced the death of GEORGE W. DAME, who was grand chaplain from 1863 to 1895, at the ripe age of eighty-three. He was long one of the most striking personalities in Virginia Masonry, with which he was identified for more than half a century. He presided over his lodge at Danville for twenty-eight years.

Also deceased were Grand Lecturer WILLIAM H. TURNER at fifty-four, and JOHN CLINTON BOUDE, and W. G. BOTTIMORE, district deputy grand masters, aged respectively sixty-three and eighty.

The grand master submitted no decisions. His patience must have been sorely tried by the duty of examining codes of by-laws to have evoked this extreme view of the master's prerogatives:

Two lodges forwarded propositions to change a by-law, so that the time for holding stated communications could be changed. Upon each document I endorsed as a suggestion to the worshipful master something similar to this: "It cannot possibly make any difference to a grand master, nor can I imagine how the interest of the craft at large is involved in the question of the time when a subordinate lodge is assembled by its master in stated communications, provided he so assembles it once in each calendar month, as the law requires. That if I were clothed with his authority, and held his prerogative, and it seemed to me to be to the interest of the lodge I governed to change the time at which I would assemble the lodge in stated communication, whether I had come to that conclusion from my own determination or because the members had so expressed themselves. I would make the change, any by-law to the contrary notwithstanding, and I would so make it by my order entered as such, at a stated communication, which would be accompanied by an order that the secretary notify the members of the change, and under his hand and the seal of the lodge give information thereof to the grand secretary and to the district deputy grand master."

He recommended that some means be employed to induce non-affiliates to renew their membership and Masonic activity, but on this point the distinguished committee on address—consisting of five past grand masters, say, with approval:

Your committee fully realize all the evils of non-affiliation, as set out by the grand master, but they cannot see the way clear to any satisfactory legislation. The suggestion of the grand master has been not unfrequently before previous grand lodges, and on every occasion there has been a pronounced rejection of any proposition to change the existing law.

Of the Maine overture the same committee thus express the views of the grand lodge:

This subject was considered at our last grand annual communication in the report of the committee upon the correspondence of the grand master with the grand masters of Illinois and Pennsylvania. In that correspondence our grand master assumed as the Masonic law of Virginia, that our lodges did not claim for themselves or recognize in lodges of different jurisdiction any right of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected profanes. The report of the committee approved his action as in full conformity to the established Masonic law of Virginia, and that report was adopted by the grand lodge. In view of this recent and well-considered action—with all fraternal deference to the differing opinion of our brethren in Maine—we see no occasion for any reconsideration of this question.

And of the Wisconsin proposition:

In regard to the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, that "it is the duty of each lodge to take care of its own members in distress wherever they may be. In case of its inability to do so, this duty devolves upon the grand lodge from which it holds its charter, it being understood that in no case is the grand lodge furnishing relief and asking reimbursement, to go beyond actual necessities without express authority from the reimbursing lodge." Your committee cannot assent to its wisdom or propriety. This is a large subject, and for its intelligent consideration much time and discussion would be necessary. For any practical difficulty, in the absence of further legislation, we would suggest the resort of our brethren of all sister jurisdictions to the aid of the General Relief Association of the United States.

The committee on jurisprudence reported adversely on a proposition to amend at this time the digest to add an additional twenty-five cents per capita for the benefit of the Masonic Home. They say, with grand lodge approval.

Your committee is in full and thorough sympathy with all that can be said or done looking toward the advancement of the interest of this splendid Masonic charity, but at the same time we realize the fact that the real supporters of this institution are to be found in the ranks of the brotherhood of the Masons of Virginia, and in our judgment the grand lodge should be very careful to take no step, not imperatively necessary, which might in any way tend to weaken the hold of the Masonic Home on the affections of the brethren, for the craft very justly regards every increase of the dues of the grand lodge as a Masonic tax, levied by the grand lodge on the resources of the individual Mason, and the exercise of this power by the grand lodge should always be carefully guarded, and at all times limited to actually existing demands.

Charters were granted to five new lodges, and two were continued under dispensation.

A proposition to dispense with the banquet given each night in the grand lodge, or in some way to curtail expenses so as to pay mileage to at least one delegate, was negatived by the committee on propositions, and the following reported by the same committee was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the M.W. grand master appoint a special committee consisting of five members of this grand lodge, who shall take into consideration the general subject of the relation of the Knights Templar and Masonic Indemnity Company, of Chicago, to the Masons of Virginia, and also of such special cases of Masonic insurance in said company as may be brought to their attention, and report to the grand lodge at its next annual communication, what action, if any, should be taken by the grand lodge on the subject.

ALFRED RANSOM COURTNEY was elected grand master; GEORGE WILLIAM CARRINGTON reelected grand secretary, both of Richmond.

The report on correspondence (67 pp.) is by the old, beloved hand of Past Grand Master WILLIAM F. DRINKARD, to whose continued ill-health the absence of these reports for several years has been due. His conclusion explains the peculiarities of the report:

In the first place several questions are discussed more than once under the head of different grand lodges. This is done first to let our Virginia brethren know the general attitude of the Masonic world toward each of these questions, and secondly, to prevent the matter being overlooked by a reporter who will certainly read our review of his own proceedings. In addition to this, some of these questions come up under such different aspects as to require different comment. Some of the prominent questions are those we in Virginia consider fundamental, and we must treat opposing views as vigorously as we think will plainly show our attitude, hoping to influence others to come to our position, but in no degree meaning to criticise them for holding views different from ours. For example, the constitutional form of government we consider totally out of place, and an innovation calculated to pull us down from our high position as a unique society, the oldest, noblest, and most perfect of human organizations, autocratic in the extreme, and at the same time democratic in the extreme, and thus typifying the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Essential to this is the grand master's prerogative to rule and govern absolutely, make Masons individually, as well as to do so collectively by dispensations to form lodges.

It has been thought best to pay attention to giving each grand lodge reviewed equal notice, or to go into details and statistical statements. This report is intended to put Virginia as nearly as may be up to date on Masonic questions, as she would have been could our former reports have been continued to date. The committee has aimed to show to our brethren and to the Masonic world just what we conceive to be right on each subject treated, not from any desire to be captious, but to do good, and if wrong to be brought to see it.

Illinois proceedings for 1892 and 1895 receive notice. Of the remark we quoted from Brother DRUMMOND reflecting his opinion that the Eastern Star has come to stay, and that the best method of treating it is a question of serious importance, Brother DRINKARD says: "Hardly. Ignoring will do capitally."

We greatly rejoice at Brother DRINKARD'S restoration to health and activity.



## WASHINGTON, 1897.

40TH ANNUAL.

SEATTLE.

JUNE 8.

Twelve past grand masters were present.

The grand master (YANCEY CRAWFORD BLALOCK) whose fine Italian face looks out from a half-tone on the fly-leaf, reports that the grand lodge had been twice convened for the burial of past grand officers: At Walla Walla, September 27, 1896, for the burial of Past Deputy Grand Master LEWIS P. BERRY, the grand master conducting the services, and again May 4, 1897, for the burial of Past Grand Master GRANVILLE O. HALLER, when by telegraphic authority from him Past Grand Master JAMES R. HAYDEN opened the grand lodge at Seattle and invited Past Grand Master LOUIS ZIEGLER to conduct the funeral services. The record of this funeral communication shows that the Masonic burial service was supplemented by the service of the Scottish Rite. This order of exercises elicited no comment.

Past Grand Master HALLER must have been of the best type of men to have inspired the feeling reflected in his eulogy by Past Grand Master DAVID E. BAILY:

To the memory of M.W. Past Grand Master Haller more than this should be said, but we feel inadequate to the task of doing full justice to one whose life was spent in the service of his country, to the craft, and to the whole human race. A larger and warmer heart beat not than his. Courteous in his demeanor to all, with a sense of right and justice that knew "no variation or shadow of turning;" with intellectual qualities which placed him in the rank of the highest in the land, we could but point to him and say, "There was a man." And as we pay this tribute to the memory of one so high, yet so blameless; so rich in intellectual gifts, yet so modest; so distinguished, yet so unassuming; so exalted in station, yet so kind and loving in his daily walk and conversation, we can only say, with dimmed eyes and sorrowing hearts, Farewell, Oh friend and brother! Peace and farewell!

The grand master gave a lodge permission to appear in public to attend church on St. John's day. He submitted six decisions; all were properly approved. Following are some of them:

1. Among the names of those declared dropped from the roll for N.P.D. one brother was present at election and was appointed and acted as teller. Is the election legal?

Yes.

3. Does a Master Mason, traveling and meeting with a stranger whom he recognizes by any of the means known to the craft as being a Mason, have a right to proceed by strict trial, etc., to satisfy him-

self that he is a Mason, and being so satisfied, hold Masonic conversation with him, only the two being present?

Yes.

4. Can past masters of other jurisdictions and past masters from the Royal Arch assist in conferring the degree upon one who is to be installed as W.M. of the lodge?

Any past master, having been elected and installed W.M. of a regularly constituted lodge, and having received the P.M. degree in a lodge specially called for that purpose, can assist, but one who has only received the P.M. degree in the chapter cannot officiate nor be present.

6. What is the status of a Mason in this state who has been suspended for N.P.D. by a lodge in another jurisdiction? Can he visit a lodge, or is he entitled to Masonic benefits in this state?

His status in this state is the same as in the state where suspended. Some jurisdictions suspend from all rights and benefits of Masonry, others from lodge privileges only.

The jurisprudence committee, enlarging on No. 3 and speaking of due examination by a committee, say:

This committee should consist of three or more Master Masons, so that when the brother has been proven by due examination, each member of the committee—a symbolic lodge—can say he has sat in lodge with the brother.

We think in practice an examining committee rarely consists of more than two, and that when of more the idea of a symbolic lodge is not involved. We should not feel warranted in saying that we had sat in a lodge with a brother unless we had met him within a tiled lodge with a master at its head.

We fraternally request to be counted in—symbolically—any way in the following:

After the reading of the grand secretary's report, the R.W. senior grand warden reminded the M.W. grand master that on last evening (June 7) the M.W. grand secretary, Thomas Milburne Reed, completed his fiftieth year as a Master Mason. Whereupon, the senior grand warden offered the following resolution:

*"Resolved, That as a grand lodge we congratulate M.W. Bro. Reed upon the completion of his first half-century as a Master Mason; we recognize his inestimable services to Masonry throughout the whole history of this grand lodge; and we tender him our most hearty good wishes for his happiness and prosperity in the years to come."*

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, amidst many warm expressions of congratulations and fraternal regard.

The report of the "code commissioner," Senior Grand Warden WILLIAM HENRY UPTON, signaling the completion of the annotated Masonic Code of Washington, closes as follows:

In conclusion, I desire to most earnestly and sincerely express my appreciation of the extraordinary—perhaps unique—compliment paid

me by the grand lodge in authorizing the printing of my work without previous approval or examination. Appreciation of the confidence reposed has carried with it a heavy sense of corresponding responsibility; and it will be a great relief to me to learn that my earnest endeavors to meet the expectations of my brethren have been in some degree successful.

Through his kind thoughtfulness we have been favored with a bound copy of the code, and partly from such hasty examination as we could give it and still more from our impressions of it as reflected in practice, we think his claim for it is warranted:

But, even as they are, I believe no grand lodge in the world has a body of statutes more nearly perfect than ours, or one which adheres more closely to the original plan and spirit of Masonry.

His annotations represent a mountain of well directed labor of a kind that reflects both ability and study, and whoever familiarizes himself with the completed whole will possess a liberal Masonic education.

The jurisprudence committee being called upon to interpret a section of the code relating to dropping from the roll for non-payment of dues, considered them self-operating and offered the following:

“*Resolved*, That all members in this jurisdiction who were in arrears in the sums specified on said day, be considered as dropped from the roll on that day, unless the lodge had theretofore otherwise provided by by-law, duly approved.

Discussion on an amendment of the verbiage of the resolution was followed by a motion to indefinitely postpone, pending which the committee got unanimous consent to withdraw their report.

The same committee reported in an actual case as follows:

Your committee are of the opinion that the provision of our law requiring one year's residence of a petitioner for the degrees cannot be dispensed with by the grand master, and that is not within the power of the grand master to authorize by dispensation, or otherwise, a lodge of this jurisdiction to receive the petition of one, who is not a resident of the state of Washington, and, therefore, a waiver of jurisdiction by the grand master of Idaho could not give a lodge of this state jurisdiction to receive the petition of said person.

After much discussion the report was, properly, we think, re-committed for report next year.

The grand orator (JOHN ARTHUR) made a very interesting address to consist of a synopsis of a *Blackwood's Magazine* article of about seven years ago on “The Druses of the Holy Land,” which says the origin of Masonry is to be traced to the ancestors of the Druses, the Phœnician mountaineers of Lebanon; and a synopsis of a lecture delivered seventeen years ago before Ionic Lodge No. 178, at Amoy, China, aiming to show the existence of Masonry in China antedating Solomon's time.

Consideration of the "liquor traffic" coming over from last year, finally ended in the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter it shall be a Masonic offence for a Mason in this jurisdiction to enter into the business of selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage: *Provided*, This shall not apply to Masons now in the business.

A special committee—T. M. REED, W. H. UPTON, and J. E. EDMISTON—will consider and report next year on the following:

A communication was presented to the grand lodge, and read by the grand secretary, from Con. A. Rideout and others, claiming to be "Free and Accepted Masons of African Descent," and appealing to this grand lodge to "devise some ways whereby" they "as true, tried, and trusty Masons can be brought in communication with and enjoy the fraternal confidence of the members of the craft in this state."

No new lodges were established during the year.

The grand lodge and visiting brethren were banqueted on the evening of the first day of the session by the craft of Seattle, and later a proposition from the corporation owning the Masonic Temple building in which the grand lodge holds its meetings, to have the grand lodge own the property, was entertained, and will be reported on next year.

ARCHIBALD W. FRATER (puns barred), of Snohomish, was elected grand master; THOMAS MILBURNE REED, Olympia, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (107 pp.) is by WILLIAM H. UPTON, who indicates the plan of the report and the reasons for it in fewer words than we can tell it:

Having accepted the very courteous invitation of the committee on correspondence, M.W. Thomas Milburne Reed, to prepare this report, it seemed to me desirable, on account of the expense incurred by the grand lodge this year in printing the code, and the general hard times, that the report should be made much shorter than usual. After ascertaining that this idea met with Brother Reed's approval, I determined to carry it into effect, notwithstanding the fact that it requires much more time and labor to prepare a satisfactory short report than one the length of which is not limited.

Having adopted the idea, how to carry it out became a question of some difficulty. Grand lodges have become so numerous and their proceedings so voluminous and interesting, that writers are few who can give any adequate account of the latter, in the ordinary form of a review, in less than two or three hundred pages. Many correspondence committees, impelled by a desire to economize, have attempted to materially condense their reports, but with the result, almost without exception, of being compelled to refrain from quoting wise and thoughtful words of leading Masons which are of untold value to the readers of such reports, and to abstain from discussing important questions which are before the Masonic world; while in some instances, it has seemed to me, the use of fifty or an hundred pages necessary to



record matters of mere routine has compelled them to almost wholly omit matters of far greater interest and importance. It has appeared to me, knowing my own inability as a condenser, that it would not be wise for me to attempt to follow in a path where abler writers have met with but moderate success, and that I might do better service by adopting almost the opposite course, namely, by omitting mere matters of routine and devoting more space to matters of general importance. However ill I may have succeeded in this experiment, the brethren need not fear a permanent abandonment of the form of report which has proved so satisfactory in the past; for while it may not be unprofitable, once in ten years or so, to pause and take a bird's-eye view of the field of Masonry, undoubtedly next year—the need of excessive brevity being removed—the usual form of report will be resumed by the committee. And that there may be no break in our reports as an historical record of the American Grand Lodges, the historical details usually embodied in reviews is tabulated at the latter end of this report.

The matter in the following pages is arranged under five heads:

1. Criticisms of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge.
2. Masonic News.
3. Selected Decisions.
4. Quotations and Discussions.
5. Tabulated Data.

He makes a most interesting report—he could not fail to do that, whatever its form—a report that is all pie and no crust.

Illinois gets into it in many ways—in some that we should like to notice, but necessity knows no law and the printer is like unto it—and so we must pass them all this time.

His work as a reviewer fully justifies this from his conclusion:

To the brethren of the guild, we hardly know how to word our farewell. We have visited your charmed circle now a third time, hardly as a member, rather as a proxy; and you have treated us most kindly. Some of you have hinted that, dropping down among you from nowhere, unknown and unheralded, we have sometimes disturbed peaceful slumbers, and perhaps ignored traditional conventionalities of the guild. Well, we don't blame you for disliking our faults. We dislike them ourselves. If we took our Masonry less seriously, if it were to us a thing of no great consequence, you would never find us harsh or pugnacious or sarcastic. We could roar you gently as a sucking dove, and could scatter compliments on every side. And we know there are men among you, as earnest as we, who never utter a harsh word or awaken antagonism. But that is simply their advantage. They are above us. We can admire, but cannot imitate or approach them. The choice before us was to do our work in our own poor way or not at all; and we can only hope that it was better so done than not done at all. Yet, in all our pleasant jousts, we have never struck the weak or the defenseless. We came to our tourney, a young esquire with untried



targe, and it was with mighty knights of standing and renown, armed cap-a-pie, that we crossed swords,

“All for that Maiden fair,  
Men clepen Masonrie.”

“Why blame us, then, that we have fought our best  
And never cried ‘Enough.’”

We decline to accept his farewell as final. After he shall have concluded his service in the grand east—from which he is now but one remove, we shall hope to see if not to meet him again among the guild. We may expect—perhaps fear—that his pen will be a little less free, for no one writes again with the same abandon who has been compelled by responsibility to weigh every word for two or three years.

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## WEST VIRGINIA, 1896.

31ST ANNUAL.

WHEELING.

NOVEMBER 12.

Half-tone portraits of the incoming grand master and Past Grand Master GEORGE E. THORNBURG embellish this volume.

The representative of Illinois (S. D. ENGLE) was absent.

The grand master (JOHN M. COLLINS) submitted two decisions, one to the effect that no lodge can for any cause abridge the rights and privileges of its members without due notice and fair trial (which ought to be good law anywhere), called out by a question whether a by-law forfeiting the right to ballot or vote of any member in arrears to the amount of \$1.50 could be enforced, and the other as follows:

Who has the right to convene a past master's lodge? Is that power not vested in the master of the lodge under which the same is holden?

The worshipful master of the lodge should convene the past master's lodge, and in case of his absence the senior warden. In case of the absence of the worshipful master and senior warden, then the junior warden.

This shows that the “ancient impostor,” the past master's “degree,” is not only still cherished in West Virginia, but is fenced in with barbed wire.

The grand master has the following sagacious remarks respecting the projected orphans' home:

It is undoubtedly true that we ought to do more good with the funds in our hands, and be able to render a better account of our stewardship. But would we be any more entitled to commendation if we expended in the purchase of large grounds, the erection of a stately building, and the employment of a corps of officers and assistants, all duly equipped for the support of indigent orphans, a sum which when applied through agencies already existing, would support ten times the number of those who could avail themselves of our charity? Out of every ten dollars in charity thus bestowed, only one dollar would reach the true aim, only one dollar would be expended for the personal good of the orphan.

If I may be permitted to offer advice to the grand lodge upon this question, I would urge the expenditure of greater sums by the several lodges for the relief of the orphans of indigent brethren; but that these moneys be expended through the already organized agencies to that end in numerous localities in the state, rather than in the attempt to build and maintain an exclusively Masonic home.

A report embodying resolutions for the creating of a sinking fund for building purposes and for a committee to consider locations for a home was finally recommitted and afterward sent to the lodges for action.

The grand master refers briefly to the cypher question, approving the action of his predecessor in opposition to them and expressing his gratification that one or more grand lodges that had authorized them had called them in.

The overtures from Maine and Wisconsin, respectively, referring to jurisdiction over rejected candidates and to the subject of Masonic relief, were formally presented and read by the representatives of those jurisdictions at the reception of the diplomatic corps. The grand lodge approved the suggestion of the jurisprudence committee to agree to adopt the Maine proposition, and agreed to the following respecting that from Wisconsin:

In this jurisdiction it has always been considered to be the duty of each lodge to provide for the necessities of its members, wheresoever dispersed, but it has never been obligatory on this grand body to reimburse any lodge in another jurisdiction which may have contributed to the relief of a worthy brother, and your committee deem it inexpedient now to so legislate.

The committee on doings of grand officers, reviewing the report of the grand lecturer, recommended the reestablishment of a school of instruction, to remain in session two days after the closing of the grand lodge, but this was negatived.

A pope's bull against the comet was adopted in the following:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this grand lodge that no person should be elected to preside over any Masonic lodge in the state of West Virginia except he be able to confer the three several degrees and deliver the lectures pertaining to the same in an efficient manner.

The grand lodge listened to a half-hour exposition of the history and symbolism of the apron we wear, by Past Grand Master ODELL S. LONG; chartered four new lodges, and agreed to meet next year at Charlestown.

BRAXTON D. GIBSON, of Charlestown, was elected grand master; GEORGE W. ATKINSON, Charlestown, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (202 pp.) is as usual from the busy hand of the grand secretary, Past Grand Master GEORGE W. ATKINSON, the governor of the commonwealth. He must be of tough fiber to stand up under so much labor and responsibility. We wish that as commander-in-chief he would order his printer to set up his quotations "solid;" it would be so much easier and pleasanter for his reviewers. He gives five pages to our proceedings for 1896, epitomizing Grand Master SCOTT'S "entertaining and very readable" address, and agreeing with him that "no peripatetic man should be made a Mason." He lays Brother STEVENSON'S oration under contribution for liberal space, and does us the honor to copy from our introduction our remarks relating to the Gran Dieta of Mexico. He says:

I agree with my learned brother that there have been too many conflicting statements by prominent officials of the dieta to justify any American Mason to believe that there are no female Masons in Mexico, and that the Holy Bible is not ignored by a large majority of Mexican lodges.

In his conclusion he makes this confession, in the line of our reflection:

My work has been done in *media res* and under the greatest possible embarrassments. The past six months have been the busiest of my life. I have simply been overwhelmed with duties and responsibilities, public and private, and in the midst of them all I have written this report. It is therefore necessarily incomplete, but under existing circumstances it is the best that I could do.

Here also he touches very briefly the Maine and Wisconsin propositions. Mexican Masonry and cyphers, saying of the latter that "the best sentiment of Masonry all over this continent is against their use, and they will soon be a thing of the past."

## WISCONSIN, 1897.

53RD ANNUAL.

MILWAUKEE.

JUNE 8.

The representative of Illinois, JOHN W. LAFLIN, was at his accustomed post in the southeast.

The grand master (ALDRO JENKS) announced the death of two past senior grand wardens, ROBERT WOOTTON and JOHN C. HEIT-BAHN; of GEORGE B. WORTH, who was deputy grand master in 1859, and of Gen. GEO. W. JONES, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, of whom he says:

Brother Jones had led an eventful life. He was a drummer-boy in the war of 1812, and won distinction in the Black Hawk war. He was the last delegate to congress from the territory of Michigan, the first delegate from Wisconsin, and the first United States senator from the state of Iowa, and selected the names Wisconsin and Iowa. He had known every president since Monroe, was a business partner of Daniel Webster, was the colleague in congress of Thomas H. Benton, Charles Sumner, Stephen A. Douglas, William H. Seward, and James Buchanan, and was the intimate friend of John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, John C. Fremont, Jefferson Davis, and Franklin Pierce. In December, 1843, he attended the first annual session of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and was appointed its first grand pursuivant by Benjamin T. Kavanaugh, our first grand master.

From the grand master's decisions (all of which were approved, although the committee on jurisprudence held that a master appointing an officer has the right to remove him, and recommended that No. 6 be so modified,) we select the following:

4. Lodges A and B are two lodges in this grand jurisdiction. A profane who has never presented a petition to any lodge, and who has been a resident for many years of the territorial jurisdiction of lodge A, removed from the territory of that lodge and took up his permanent residence in the territorial jurisdiction of lodge B. He now desires to present his petition to lodge B before he has resided one year in its jurisdiction.

What is the proper procedure?

Lodge B can act upon this petition upon procuring a dispensation from the grand master. Lodge A should not be asked for consent, for it has no jurisdiction whatever over him.

6. Has the master power to summarily remove an appointive officer, such as a deacon, during his term of office, without charges and a trial?

No. "A vacancy can only happen by death, dimit, or final judgment of suspension or expulsion," Constitution page 27.

8. It is unmasonic for a Mason to send out cards or circulars calling attention to the fact that he is a candidate for a civil office, and that he is also a Mason.

15. A lodge has no right either as a lodge or in a body, to join in the funeral procession of a deceased Mason who is being buried by the Knights Templar, in accordance with their ritual. Under our constitution, the grand master has no power, by dispensation or otherwise, to authorize the same.

16. Where a master of a lodge removes to and becomes the resident of another state, but still remains affiliated with the lodge of which he is master, his office does not thereby become vacant.

All of these are to be commended on general principles, although it may be said of No. 6 that even in Wisconsin, if for contumacious disobedience within the lodge the master should assume to remove an appointed officer the grand lodge would probably find itself constrained to sustain his action. Many Masons get muddled on the subject of No. 4; the grand master did not.

Another decision—on physical qualifications—denied the validity of the proviso implied in the following edict, adopted in 1895:

“The landmark as to physical qualifications to be strictly construed. The candidate must be hale, sound, of entire limb, un mutilated, not deformed, dismembered, lame, maimed, stiffened, or defective in body, limb, or member of the body, that will in any wise prevent or impair a perfect conformity to and performance of all the requirements of the ritual and obligations.

The grand master, after discussing the matter at some length, for reasons which we deem inconclusive, reached the following conclusion, which the grand lodge sustained:

Believing this edict to be void, I have accordingly, uniformly held, that where a candidate was maimed, mutilated, or deformed, he was ineligible for initiation, notwithstanding he might be capable of conforming to all the requirements of the ritual and obligation.

We regard the proviso as fully warranted by the Charges of a Freemason.

The following query was referred to the committee on jurisprudence:

If a lodge of Master Masons is opened, the officers installed, and the lodge closed; immediately following the close of the lodge a chapter of Eastern Star is opened in the same room, many of the same persons being present, the officers of the chapter then installed, after which the parties to both installations partake of a banquet together; is this a joint installation in the meaning of that term as used in the ruling of the grand master upon this subject, made in 1893.

The committee answer “yes” and add the following:

That a joint installation may be defined to be that two or more installations constituting one event, held consecutively at the same time in the same place, and practically before the same assemblage.



The committee on Masonic relief reported progress, submitting as the main portion of their report the argumentative circular sent to the grand lodges, in defence and explanation of the original overture, and adding:

We are pleased to report that our proposition is gaining ground, though slowly. It has been formally adopted by the jurisdictions of California, Arizona, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Wisconsin; while Connecticut, Missouri, and South Carolina have practically the same system.

We are of opinion that other jurisdictions, as soon as they can disabuse their minds of the erroneous impression that it is intended to relieve Masons of their individual obligations, and that it is an innovation in Masonry, will fall into line. In nearly all the grand lodges the subject is under discussion, and we hope the principal will ultimately prevail, as the only method yet proposed that will ensure relief at a minimum of cost.

As we overlook the field we see no evidence that the process of disabusing the minds of most jurisdictions of the impression that the effect of the proposition, if adopted, would be to relieve Masons (in their own minds) of their individual obligations, and that it is an innovation in Masonry, is becoming any more active than at first.

The committee was continued.

In offering the following, which was adopted, the distinguished chairman of the committee on relief, Past Grand Master SWAIN, has struck a chord that will be everywhere responsive:

WHEREAS, It is a well-settled principle in Masonry that every applicant for its mysteries must come in of his own free will and accord; and

WHEREAS, It is expressly made a Masonic offence to ask or solicit a profane to become a Mason; and

WHEREAS, There are indications that some of our younger brethren, in their zeal, have either forgotten, or have not learned this well-settled Masonic principle; therefore

*Resolved*, That this grand lodge hereby reaffirms its condemnation of this unmasonic practice, and strictly enjoins all Masons of its obedience, from even the slightest hint to a profane, that his membership in the fraternity is desirable.

*Resolved*, That the grand secretary be directed to send a copy of the above to every lodge in the jurisdiction, with instructions that they be read in the lodge at least four times in each year.

The following, offered by the representative of Illinois, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That all the members of Masonic fraternity in attendance upon the Supreme Council of the Ancient Order of United Workmen now in session in this city, be extended the fraternal courtesies of the grand lodge, and invited to attend its deliberations, should they find it convenient to do so.

As we do not see the proceedings of the Workmen, we are unable to say whether similar action was had by that industrious body.

A revised constitution was adopted; two charters were granted, and the grand secretary of Missouri, Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL, was welcomed as a visitor, making an eloquent response.

NATHAN C. GIFFIN, of Fon du Lac, was elected grand master; JOHN W. LAFLIN, Milwaukee, reelected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

## WYOMING, 1897.

22ND ANNUAL.

SHERIDAN.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Excellent phototype portraits of three past grand masters—FRANK M. FOOTE (1880), LEROY S. BARNES (1889), E. A. ABRY (1890), and of Grand Secretary WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL adorn this volume, the latter appropriately forming the frontispiece.

The grand master (FENIMORE CHATTERTON) called the roll of the dead of the year, and found among them ORLANDO NORTH, the first grand master of Wyoming, of whom he says:

He was a pioneer of the west, and a man who had won honors, political and Masonic, by merit, and the esteem and love of his neighbors by his honorable private life.

Following is one of the three special dispensations granted:

December 19, 1895, to Sundance Lodge No. 9, to wear regalia at the public installation of the Eastern Star chapter on December 27, 1895.

Favors to the fair come readily in the regions where the women are in a minority.

The grand master submitted no decisions, but called attention to a question received and his answer thereto, which we give below. We think he is mistaken in saying that there is statutory law on the subject in most jurisdictions, but of this we are not sure:

Is there any Masonic law prohibiting a lodge from conferring degrees upon one who is engaged in a general saloon business?

My answer to that question was as follows: There is no statutory law upon this subject in this jurisdiction, as there is in most jurisdic-

tions. But in section 89 of the by-laws of the grand lodge we find that it is "made the imperative duty of lodges in this jurisdiction, as far as possible, to restrain the crime of intemperance," and in section 70 it is provided that "No lodge shall, on any pretense, introduce intoxicating liquors, or permit their use as a beverage, in any room used by such lodge."

If intemperance is a Masonic crime, how much more so is the offering for sale that which not only produces the crime, but drags men bodily, mentally, and spiritually down to the lower levels of sin? If the introduction of liquor into our lodge rooms is and should be prohibited, how much more so should the vendor of intoxicating iniquity be excluded from the high privileges of Masonic rights? In the light cast by the spirit of these two sections referred to, I can not see how a committee can favorably report upon the application of a liquor dealer, if they have the good of the order at heart.

As a result of very close observation, I am firmly convinced that the extension of Masonic rights to this class of applicants, sooner or later, brings discredit upon the order, and places not only the individual lodge and its members, but the fraternity at large, in a position of deserved adverse criticism and often of censure, and I trust that the Masons of Wyoming will not brave that possibility.

His earnest recommendation that some direct legislation be enacted on the subject bore fruit in the adoption of the following by-law:

It shall be and is hereby made the imperative duty of lodges in this jurisdiction to restrain as far as possible the crime of intemperance; and hereafter no subordinate lodge shall admit by initiation or affiliation any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicants. Engaging in such business hereafter by any brother shall be considered a Masonic offence, and if after trial he be found guilty of the charges he shall be suspended or expelled, as the case may require; and for the faithful performance of this duty each lodge shall be held accountable to the grand lodge. Provided, That the above provisions shall not be deemed to apply to persons who are regularly engaged in the business of druggist, and inn keepers, nor to dealers in liquors used exclusively in the arts and sciences.

A resolution that proxies should not be recognized unless signed by the officer entitled to the seat, and attested by the seal of the lodge, went into the hopper of the law committee and came out as a by-law properly framed, which was adopted as follows:

Whenever the master or wardens of a lodge can not attend any communication of the grand lodge in person they may appoint some member or members to act in his or their stead and represent the lodge. Such appointment shall be in writing and shall be signed by the officer making such appointment.

The grand secretary's salary was fixed at \$500, and the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the amount of railroad and stage fare by the most practicable route and actually expended be paid by the grand lodge

to one representative from each subordinate lodge and each grand officer to the next annual communication of the grand lodge.

The record of the election of grand officers reflects the more than doubtful practice of instructing some brother to cast the unanimous ballot of the grand lodge for a named candidate.

DEFOREST RICHARDS, of Douglas, was elected grand master; WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, Saratoga, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (59 pp.) is as usual by the grand secretary, WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, who because of a change in the time of meeting of his grand lodge last year, covered a longer period than usual in his report for 1895, and now evens the thing up by compressing this one into narrower limits than usual.

Illinois for 1895 is included in his review. He commends the remarks of Grand Master GODDARD on the perpetual jurisdiction "dogma," and finds that we two are in accord in holding that the loss of a charter by fire entails no disability on the lodge.

Some reviewers have been much inclined to regard Brother KUYKENDALL as something of an iconoclast. We having said that we shared the generally prevalent suspicion that his hoofs and tail were not so long as he "let on," he says:

We construe this to mean that our brother reads what we write sufficiently to understand our position upon questions treated, and does not jump at conclusions. On the other hand, if he thinks the hoofs, etc., are not so long when it comes to writing what we honestly believe and standing thereby faithfully, then he is mistaken.

His construction is correct; but if we had ever suspected that his hoofs were not long enough and broad enough to hold him to a steadfast expression of his convictions, one glance at the portrait which an appreciative grand lodge ordered published in the proceedings before us would cause the suspicion to vanish.

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## ENGLAND, 1897.

Our last notice of the mother grand jurisdiction was of a special grand lodge held July 29, 1896.

At the quarterly communication of September 2, 1896, the proceedings were of purely local interest. At the quarterly of December 2, WILLIAM WITHER BRAMSTON BEACH, M.P., provincial grand

master for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, in the chair, a question was asked of the president of the board of general purposes, Sir RICHARD LOVELAND LOVELAND, designed to elicit information respecting matters in New Zealand, but it turned out that the president had not, as the inquirer supposed, received an important letter known to have been sent by the District Grand Lodge of Otago and Southland, but instead it had gone to the grand master. The president could therefore give no information, but said the precedent set by the Earl of Zetland in the Canadian case, might be carried out in this matter, and then it would be laid before grand lodge to ratify and confirm what the grand master might do.

At the quarterly of March 3, 1897, the EARL OF LATHOM on the throne, a motion which stood in the name of the grand master to vote one thousand guineas to the Indian Famine Relief Fund, was carried unanimously.

W. Bro. GEORGE LANCELOT EYLES, P.M. 197, P.G.S., proposed His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for re-election as grand master, this being seconded by W. Bro. MALCOM ALEXANDER MORRIS, P.G.S., the motion was put and carried unanimously. The Prince of Wales was then proclaimed grand master.

The following addition was made to the book of constitutions:

Every brother who has been initiated into Masonry in a regular lodge not under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England shall, previously to his becoming a member of any lodge, declare in open lodge his adhesion to the book of constitutions, and promise due obedience to the grand master and the rules and regulations of grand lodge, and the fact shall be recorded on the lodge minutes.

In this country the point to which this was directed is considered sufficiently covered by every brother's primary engagements.

Judge PHILBRICK, Q.C., grand registrar (law officer of the grand lodge) offered the following additions to the book of constitutions:

218a. In a colony or foreign part in which a district grand lodge exists, if the district grand master shall think proper to grant a dispensation for that purpose, it shall be lawful for any lodge to hold a special meeting, or meetings, to discuss and resolve on the question of the formation of a sovereign grand lodge for or including the district or part thereof, or any neighboring district or part thereof, or any lodges not in a district.

4. Immediately after such meeting, a full copy of the minutes and a list from the signature book of all members attending, together with the numbers voting for and against, shall be sent to the grand secretary, verified under the hand of the presiding master, and countersigned by the secretary of the lodge.

5. No second meeting shall be called to discuss the above questions without the special leave of the grand master.



It being urged that these additions should go to the board of general purposes for due consideration, a colloquy took place between the grand registrar and others, evoked by the question put to him: "Are you including New Zealand by the addition that is now proposed to be made to the book of constitutions? It has not been recognized." He replied thas it had. This being denied, he said:

I stand here with full knowledge that I am the responsible adviser of grand lodge. I said the Grand Lodge of New Zealand has been recognized lawfully, and that it has been *entrusted* to the grand master in New Zealand.

A division on a proposed amendment sending the matter to the board of general purposes showed a majority against the reference, but opposition was withdrawn and the whole matter went to a special committee.

At the annual grand festival, on the 28th of April, the EARL OF LATHOM presiding, after the Prince of Wales had been formally proclaimed grand master, the EARL OF LATHOM, having been reappointed, was proclaimed pro grand master, and the EARL OF AMHERST deputy grand master. In the evening the officers and members dined at Freemasons' Hall.

At a special meeting summoned by the grand master for June 14, to move an address to the Queen on completing the sixtieth year of her reign, the grand master of Ireland, the DUKE OF ABERCORN, with his deputy grand master, senior grand warden, and senior grand deacon, were visitors. The Prince of Wales presided.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, proposed the address, which was seconded by the EARL OF AMHERST, and put by the grand master and carried enthusiastically.

At the quarterly of June 2, 1897, the additions to the book of constitutions at the March quarterly, were reported back in the following amended form, and adopted as follows:

218A. In a colony or foreign part in which a district grand lodge exists, if the district grand master shall think proper to grant a dispensation for that purpose, it shall be lawful for any lodge to hold a special meeting or meetings, to discuss and resolve on the question of the formation of a sovereign grand lodge for or including the district or part thereof, or any neighboring district or part thereof, or any lodges not in a district. Such dispensation may be granted subject to any conditions that the district grand master may deem proper, and also to provisions enabling two or more lodges to unite in the special meeting; and if the district grand master or masters should refuse to grant a dispensation an appeal may be made to the grand master.

218B. Whenever grand lodge shall, with the assent of the grand master, recognize a grand lodge as a regular and independent sovereign body, having jurisdiction in any colony or foreign part where

a district grand lodge or lodges not in a district exist, and the grand master shall signify it is not his intention to grant for the future any warrant for a new lodge in that jurisdiction, the following rules shall apply:

1. Within six months after recognition the master of every lodge in such jurisdiction shall convene a special meeting of the lodge on not less than twenty-one days' notice to every member: failing the master, the district grand master or the acting deputy shall convene such meeting and preside thereat.

2. The brethren present at such meeting, whose names appear as subscribing members on the last return filed with the grand secretary shall decide whether they desire that the lodge shall continue under the Grand Lodge of England or not.

If the decision be to join the new grand lodge, the brethren shall at the same meeting decide in whom the property and effects of the lodge shall be vested, and the warrant shall be forthwith returned to the grand secretary to be delivered up to the grand master. A majority of two-thirds of the members present shall be required to carry such resolution.

3. No question shall be discussed or put at such meeting other than those above prescribed.

4. Immediately after such meeting, a full copy of the minutes and a list from the signature book of all members attending, together with the numbers voting for or against, shall be sent to the grand secretary, verified under the hand of the presiding master, and countersigned by the secretary of the lodge.

5. No second meeting shall be called to discuss the above questions without the special leave of the grand master.

These provisions will render impossible, in the future, the wrangling and bad blood which have sometimes attended the transfer of allegiance by English lodges when independent grand lodges have been formed in outlying British possessions.

Want of time forbids our noticing other matters of interest. EDWARD LETCHWORTH, London, (Freemasons' Hall) remains grand secretary.

# APPENDIX.

## PART II.

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LODGE DIRECTORY.

TABULATED STATEMENTS.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND

MASTERS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

# LODGE DIRECTORY,

Showing alphabetical lis of Lodges and Postoffice, name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

\*And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Wm. G. Purnance	John R. Smith	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	T. N. Boue	J. A. Thome	First and third Mondays of each month.
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	J. P. Davidson	J. E. Willett	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
67	Acacia	LaSalle	George W. Randall	Thomas Young, Jr.	Third Wednesday of each month.
277	Accordia	Chicago	John Brockman	Richard Funk	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
529	Adams	Plainville	Roscoe E. Stewart	J. J. Carter	Saturday on or before each full moon.
749	Akin	Thompsonville	E. T. Rainey	S. McFarland	*Friday on or before each full moon.
566	Albany	Albany	Amos Fletcher	D. S. Efner	*Friday on or before each full moon.
292	Aledo	Aledo	John W. Edwards	T. W. Bassett	Second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
702	Alexandria	Alexis	James R. McCall	Isaac Marks	Friday on or before each full moon.
752	Allendale	Allendale	J. Wesley Smith	W. F. Courter	*Monday on or before each full moon.
497	Alma	Steeleville	Arch. Stewart	A. T. Levick	Saturday on or before each full moon.
155	Alpha	Galesburg	R. R. Strickler	Wm. D. McConnell	First and third Fridays of each month.
748	Alta	Alta	William D. Holmes	C. J. Halle	Thursday on or before full moon.
533	Altamont	Altamont	George W. Grant	D. F. Piper	Second Saturday of each month.
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	J. F. Blessing	J. C. Lewis	Wednesday before full moon.
330	Altona	Altona	R. C. Sellon	W. M. Stockdale	First and third Mondays of each month.
142	Ames	Sheffield	C. C. Pervier	B. S. Williams	First Tuesday of each month.
472	Amity	Turner	John E. Norris	Albert H. Hills	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
261	Amon	DeWitt	E. M. Taylor	W. S. Watt	Tuesday on or after full moon.
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	John D. Walton	James G. Britton	Tuesday on or before full moon.
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	P. N. Hearn	Geo. W. Willard	Saturday on or before full moon.
520	Anna	Anna	F. W. Willard	J. F. Willford	Tuesday on or before full moon.
433	Annapaw	Atkinson	John Staley	D. Griffin	Friday on or before full moon.
127	Antioch	Millburn	David Murrie	R. Pantall	*Thursday on or before full moon.
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Louis O. Van Riper	Frank M. Ingalls	First and third Mondays of each month.
642	Apollu	Chicago	Herbert J. Gilmore	Standish Acres	First and third Fridays of each month.
548	Apple River	Apple River	James Charlton	J. Stewart Lamont	Tuesday of each week.
717	Arcana	Chicago	Henry Wunnicke	John Strenig	Tuesday on or before full moon.
366	Arcola	Arcola	T. I. Vradenburg	C. I. Kagey	Friday on or before each full moon.
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	A. P. Lorton	M. G. Wadsworth	Wednesday on or before full moon.
378	Aroma	Waldron	J. C. Danforth	Geo. L. Hoke	First and third Thursday of each month.
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	A. G. Barnes	H. B. Maurice	Thursday on or before each full moon.
823	Arthur	Chicago	Charles F. Jenne	S. H. Baker	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Johnston R. Bowman	Geo. M. Darling	Saturday on or before full moon.
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	O. J. Loser	W. R. Comstock	

531 Ashton.....	M. M. Billmire.....	Wm. Vaughan.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
100 Astoria.....	Thomas W. Price.....	W. H. Emerson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
793 A. T. Darrah.....	S. G. Jarvis.....	H. V. Harpman.....	First and second Wednesdays of each month.....
Atlanta.....	W. T. Horrom.....	B. I. Pumpelly.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
651 Atwood.....	J. T. A. Edmonson.....	E. F. Crammer.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
789 Auburn Park.....	Oliver Hangehey.....	P. H. Peck.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
Austin.....	Robert R. Jampolis.....	Robert B. Wilson.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
254 Aurora.....	James A. Raymond.....	A. L. Holt.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
253 Avon Harmony.....	John A. Peterson.....	F. M. Nance.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
145 A. W. Rawson.....	W. E. Winchester.....	A. W. Day.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
572 Catonica.....	Lewis Wilson.....	H. A. Maxwell.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
Barrough.....	W. W. Watson.....	O. K. Garrett.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
34 Barry.....	W. W. Watson.....	M. G. Mott.....	Saturday before full moon.....
618 Basco.....	Albert Naegelin.....	C. A. Palmer.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
404 Batavia.....	E. E. Whitehorne.....	Wm. Davison.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
771 Bay City.....	Hickman M. Golden.....	Chester A. Baird.....	First and Third Friday of each month.....
824 Beacon Light.....	Albert C. Firleke.....	S. H. Rees.....	Thursday on or before each full moon.....
822 Belknap.....	O. M. Fram.....	J. S. Cook.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
696 Belle River.....	William K. Ross.....	Edward J. Munn.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
60 Belvidere.....	Frank E. Gilbert.....	T. R. Pettit.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
365 Bement.....	C. F. Tenney.....	Richard Linder.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
52 Benevolent.....	Peter Banjan.....	Herman H. Schlee.....	Thursday evening of each week.....
818 Ben Hur.....	Karl A. Lantau.....	George E. Fletcher.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
297 Benjamin.....	Isaac Cutter.....	W. E. Phipps.....	First and Third Saturdays of each month.....
64 Benton.....	Jake Kirsch.....	P. H. Shelton.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
619 Berwick.....	William Mills.....	William B. Porter.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
839 Berwyn.....	Charles W. Morris.....	Wm. Montgomery.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
406 Bethalto.....	William A. Green.....	Albert W. Collins.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
359 Blackberry.....	John W. Mowatt.....	Robert S. Gordon.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
238 Black Hawk.....	Wesley C. Bridges.....	M. H. Buzzell.....	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month.....
393 Blair.....	George S. Haskells.....	George S. Fuhr.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
223 Blandinsville.....	Caleb J. Sanders.....	Henry F. Kett.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
271 Blaney.....	Charles R. Groul.....	A. H. Wilson.....	Saturday on or after full moon.....
458 Blazing Star.....	J. C. Campbell.....	Newton Y. Nelson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
148 Bloomfield.....	William T. Watson.....	H. R. Benson.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
43 Bloomington.....	Frank H. Blöse.....	J. F. Ellis.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
682 Blue Mound.....	Henry Hofer.....	L. C. Carlin.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
647 Blueville.....	J. J. Davis.....	Herman C. Finney.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
846 Bluffs.....	F. C. Funk.....	Albert Demaree.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
1 Quincy.....	Charles A. Bowen.....	Geo. W. Timmerman.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
412 Bollen.....	John C. Meyer.....	C. W. Brunson.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
486 Bowen.....	James R. Sterrett.....	Cyrus Bocock.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
514 Bradford.....	William Weeks.....	Benjamin F. Bosta.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
704 Braidwood.....	Arthur G. Perry.....	C. A. Schmalhausen.....	*Saturday after full moon.....
386 Bridgeport.....	John Gillespie.....	J. M. Cooley.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
451 Broadlands.....	W. H. Towne.....	S. N. Haverfield.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
282 Brooklyn.....	Edward C. Watson.....	Willis N. Hills.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
634 Buckley.....	Aid Bradshaw.....	John A. Koplin.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
	W. L. R. Johnson.....		



*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
399	Buda.....	Buda	Frank D. Webb	Nemiah J. Kniple.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
151	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill	H. R. Budd	F. J. Stehlin.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
112	Bureau.....	Princeton	Abram C. Vedder	Charles Prouty	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
683	Burnside.....	Burnside	M. R. Kelley	M. C. Howd	Saturday on or before full moon.
668	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie	C. W. Hunsinger	S. W. Cash	*Saturday on or before full moon.
274	Byron.....	Byron	John H. Helm	J. C. Woodburn	Third Thursday of each month.
237	Cairo.....	Cairo	W. F. Gibson	Norton Renfro.....	Second Monday of each month.
47	Caledonia.....	Olmsted	Hall Whiteaker	R. G. Creclius	Thursday on or before full moon.
792	Calhoun.....	Hardin	John T. Linkogle	W. E. Barber	First and third Saturdays of each month.
716	Calumet.....	Blue Island	Daniel A. Murphy	H. B. Robinson	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
440	Camargo.....	Camargo	George A. Haines	Harry Blake	Wednesday on or before full moon.
49	Cambridge.....	Cambridge	A. J. Newell	James McManus	First and third Thursdays of each month.
648	Camden.....	Camden	A. A. Cavins	S. R. Callison	Saturday on or before full moon.
573	Capron.....	Capron	Henry L. Fufer	C. E. Hillyer	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
732	Carman.....	Carman	James Edmunds	G. W. Howell	Saturday on or before full moon.
272	Carmi.....	Carmi	William P. Tuley	T. G. Hick	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
50	Carrollton.....	Carrollton	Frank A. Whiteside	J. B. Nulton	*Monday on or before full moon.
442	Casey.....	Casey	Roy J. Howe	John W. Dixon	First and third Mondays of each month.
23	Cass.....	Beardstown	Frank M. Fuls	F. L. Angier	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
285	Catlin.....	Catlin	Wm. S. Duff	Albert Church	Saturday on or before full moon.
444	Cave in Rock.....	Cave in Rock	Henry Frayser	James M. Carr	First, third, and fifth Tuesdays of each month.
124	Cedar.....	Morris	Claude S. Wagner	Edward L. Lott	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
747	Centennial.....	Philo.....	Thomas M. Wimmer	C. C. Parkman	Second Monday of each month.
201	Centralia.....	Springfield	Richard Beet	Arthur Huntington	First and third Fridays of each month.
300	Cerro Gordo.....	Centralia	Jacob Peifer	D. B. Robertson	Friday on or before full moon.
373	Chambersburg.....	Cerro Gordo	Aaron C. Doyle	Melvin Welty	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
724	Chandlerville.....	Chambersburg	Joseph W. Smith	E. E. Steele	Saturday on or after full moon.
262	Channahon.....	Chandlerville	Herman Rethorn	E. Spink	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
719	Chapel Hill.....	Channahon	Charles W. Smith	Ephraim West	Tuesday on or before full moon.
838	Charity.....	Wolf Creek	John Jack	L. N. Lentz	Saturday on or after full moon.
35	Charleston.....	Seaton	W. F. Spence	T. R. Wright	*Wednesday on or before full moon.
236	Charter Oak.....	Charleston	T. T. Shoemaker	G. W. Rosebraugh	Tuesday on or before full moon.
523	Chatham.....	Litchfield	Hugh A. Snell	Jno. W. Rose	First and third Thursdays of each month.
539	Chatsworth.....	Chatham	Japha Knotts	R. M. Foster	Saturday on or before full moon.
429	Chebanse.....	Chatsworth	Rudolph Fox	W. W. Sears	First and third Fridays of each month.
468	Cheney's Grove.....	Chebanse	John Burrill	J. P. H. Trescott	Wednesday on or before full moon.
292	Chenoy.....	Saybrook	David Hurley	James M. Rugless, Jr	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
173	Cherry Valley.....	Chenoy	William G. Abbott	Geo. W. Abbott	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
72	Chester.....	Cherry Valley	C. W. Buck	W. P. Woodard	First and third Fridays of each month.
445	Chesterfield.....	Chester	Wm. Hartzell	C. E. Kingsbury	Monday on or before full moon.
437	Chicago.....	Chesterfield	S. L. Berryman	F. B. Leach	First and third Mondays of each month.
		Chicago	David Birkenstein	Nathan Heiter	

UD Chicago Heights.	Chicago Heights.	Geo. A. Haskins.	E. Walter.	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
603 Clark	Martinsville	C. M. Howard	Harry Gamble	Saturday on or before full moon.
153 Clay	Ashley	William H. Selbert.	Alex. H. Brown	First and third Mondays of each month.
488 Clay City	Clay City	Theo. F. Shannon.	Charles D. Duff	Tuesday on or before full moon.
147 Clayton	Clayton	Frederick Kuntz	J. W. Dickson	First and third Mondays of each month.
680 Clement	Colono	Richard D. Jones	B. L. Shuey	Tuesday on or before full moon.
211 Cleveland	Chicago	Nicholas A. Sievers.	John F. Binse	First and third Thursdays of each month.
688 Clifton	Clifton	Peter Wright	H. R. Bennett	Tuesday on or before full moon.
19 Clinton	Petersburg	Frank E. Blane	D. L. Bennett	Third Monday of each month.
466 Cobden	Cobden	A. J. Hardin.	L. M. Linnell	Thursday on or before full moon.
781 Colchester	Colchester	James Parnall	Charles P. Whitten.	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
799 Colfax	Colfax	E. H. Corpe	D. T. Mitchell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
712 Collinsville	Collinsville	W. E. Hadley	Max Zucher	Tuesday on or before full moon.
474 Columbia	Columbia	Jos. M. Arnin.	H. C. Schneider	Friday on or before full moon.
819 Columbian	Chicago	Charles H. McAfee.	F. E. Myers	First and third Fridays of each month.
227 Columbus	Columbus	R. E. McNeall	G. E. Glennon	Wednesday on or before full moon.
641 Comet	Minier	R. C. Orihfield	B. N. Ewing	Second Monday of each month.
783 Conant	Chicago	William Schmidt	Rudolph Wendt.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
489 Cooper	Willow Hill	Lewis C. Stewart	Harry Wiseman	Saturday on or before full moon.
543 Cordova	Cordova	Isaac Cool	D. Zimmermann	Friday on or before full moon.
205 Corinthian	Paw Paw	T. H. Stetler.	E. T. Searcy	First and third Fridays of each month.
808 Cornland	Cornland	H. H. Curphy	C. F. Lanham	Saturday after full moon.
526 Covenant	Chicago	William J. Turner	Geo. L. Ward	First and third Fridays of each month.
666 Crawford	Eaton	E. E. Price	T. G. Athey	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
817 Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Elbert McInturf.	A. J. Kimmel	First and third Fridays of each month.
320 Creston	Creston	J. V. Reese	A. G. Blanchard	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
763 Crete	Crete	W. C. Trowbridge	Henry Cole	Third Saturday of each month.
534 Cuba	Cuba	George M. Heller	L. W. Snively	Monday on or before full moon.
188 Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	John S. Grove.	Wm. B. Sipes	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
235 Dallas City	Dallas City	Geo. M. Cummings.	Chas. A. Schultz	Saturday on or before full moon.
742 Danvers	Danvers	Milam B. Munsell	John S. Popple	Saturday on or before full moon.
556 Dawson	Dawson	Oliver P. Redding	William W. Judd	Saturday on or before full moon.
643 D. C. Criegier	Chicago	William Crede	Fred F. Handrup	Wednesday of each week.
833 Dean	Ava	Albert Martin	George O. Dean	Saturday on or after full moon.
310 Dearborn	Chicago	George Andrew Katz	Wm. M. Thexton	First and third Thursdays of each month.
144 Dekalb	Dekalb	Thomas J. Adams	Chas. W. Garner	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
812 Deland	DeLand	R. B. Moody	J. H. Rinehart	Tuesday on or before full moon.
156 Delavan	Delavan	Arch I. MacLay	Henry M. Gillmore.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
525 Della	Elliottstown	Foster J. Davis	J. T. Merry	Saturday on or before full moon.
464 Denver	Denver	C. M. McMillan	W. L. Clark	Saturday on or before full moon.
287 DeSoto	DeSoto	Frank Freidline	Jas. A. Helm	Saturday on or before full moon.
84 DeWitt	Clinton	James M. Kirk	D. MacArthur	Friday on or before full moon.
293 Dills	Hickory Ridge	O. J. Reese	Alvey Hodges	Saturday on or before full moon.
581 Dongola	Dongola	Jasper A. Dillow	R. T. Rives	First and third Thursdays of each month.
255 Donnellson	Donnellson	W. H. Young	Chas. J. Davis	Tuesday on or before each full moon.
319 Doric	Moline	John F. Lindvall	H. H. Parks	First Thursday of each month.
361 Douglas	Mascontah	Charles Rembe	John Fackl	First Saturday in each month.
190 Dundee	Dundee	J. F. Schuknecht	W. G. Sutin	First and third Fridays of each month.

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Alex. McKay	John Grierson	First and third Mondays of each month.
324	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Thos. H. Humphrey	H. E. Housel	Second Thursday of each month.
302	Durand	Durand	E. A. Hill	H. E. Harris	First and third Thursdays of each month.
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	Alfred Holloway	R. A. Paschal	First and third Thursdays of each month.
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	G. W. Fowler	J. N. Maynor	Saturday on or before full moon.
829	Edgar	Hume	W. Brock Jones	J. C. Leist	Tuesday on or before full moon.
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Joseph Danks	A. H. Stetson	Saturday on or before full moon.
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	George D. Rader	Carl Busse	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	William H. Glass	T. M. Crossman	First and third Thursdays of each month.
149	Effingham	Effingham	David L. Wright	Joseph B. Jones	First Friday of each month.
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Geo. W. Billings	James H. Carson	Second and Fourth Fridays of each month.
338	El Dara	El Dara	H. J. Strubinger	W. R. Landrum	Saturday on or before full moon.
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	W. E. Webber	C. M. Westbrook	Saturday on or before full moon.
117	Elgin	Elgin	Ole Hanson	F. S. Burt	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Elisha L. Robinson	H. M. Winders	First Thursday after full moon.
246	El Paso	El Paso	John A. Schofield	L. J. Jenkins	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	L. E. Caldwell	Hiram Jagersoll	Tuesday on or before full moon.
706	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	O. O. Hodges	Harry Welty	Second Monday of each month.
120	Empire	Pekin	H. W. Toennings	H. P. Weyrich	First and third Thursdays of each month.
677	Enfield	Enfield	Edwin C. Robinson	William K. Miller	First and third Saturdays of each month.
690	Englewood	Chicago	E. W. Brundage	Frank Sheffield	Monday of each week.
2	Equality	Equality	Jo. G. Bunker	G. A. Bourland	*Wednesday on or before full moon.
667	Erie	Erie	Seward A. Eddy	R. T. James	Monday on or before full moon.
315	Erwin	Alton	Andrew Schnorr	C. Julius Koenig	First Thursday of each month.
65	Euclid	Naperville	Earle E. Sargent	Geo. E. Royce	Tuesday before and after full moon.
69	Eureka	Milan	C. H. Brandenburg	R. B. Olmsted	Friday on or before full moon.
524	Evans	Evanston	Fred E. Trotter	Charles Raymond	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
414	Evening Star	Davis	T. H. Briggs	Thurston Stabeck	First and third Saturdays of each month.
170	Evergreen	Freeport	W. C. Milner	W. N. Cronkrite	First and third Mondays of each month.
705	Ewing	Ewing	John M. Darr	Wm. D. Patterson	Saturday on or before full moon.
97	Excelsior	Freeport	H. B. Lichtenberger	S. H. Blosser	First and third Fridays of each month.
424	Exeter	Exeter	Rutus Funk	S. H. Funk	Thursday on or before full moon.
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Henry Sessel	L. D. Bennett	First and third Mondays of each month.
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Jacob F. Stadler	David R. Turpin	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
350	Fairview	Fairview	Jno. H. Suydam	John W. Gaddis	Thursday on or before full moon.
601	Farina	Farina	J. W. McClure, Sr.	A. C. Schaeffer	First and third Thursdays of each month.
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	George H. Mittan	John A. Lindsay	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
232	Farmers	Pellonia	F. M. Jones	Alonzo Gollightly	Monday on or before full moon.
192	Farmington	Farmington	Wm. M. Anderson	Wm. T. Robertson	Friday on or before full moon.
58	Fellowship	Marion	J. C. B. Smith	Jas. W. Keeler	Tuesday before full moon.
152	Fidelity	Medora	Viley J. Ruff	Geo. E. Johnson	Wednesday on or before full moon.
842	Fides	Chicago	G. H. Hovnanian	H. W. McDonald	First and third Wednesdays of each month.



592	Fieldon	Elias F. Brown	Frank F. Loellke	Saturday on or before full moon.
670	Fillmore	George W. Miller	E. H. Richmond	Monday on or before full moon.
831	Findlay	E. E. Earp	H. W. Wright	Friday on or before full moon.
585	Fisher	C. W. Coe	R. G. Stephenson	Friday on or before full moon.
204	Flora	I. H. Southwick	C. S. Mitchell	First Wednesday of each month.
614	Forrest	John Sawyer	B. M. Bullard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
567	Frankfort	J. A. Baker	S. L. Jones	Saturday on or before full moon.
25	Franklin	W. J. Genney	S. B. Gillham	Saturday on or before full moon.
264	Franklin Grove	Albert W. Crawford	H. W. Dysart	Second and fourth Saturday of each month.
58	Fraternal	B. F. Craig	Jos. M. Woollington	Wednesday on or after full moon.
418	Freeburg	Christ Heiligenstein	Fred Moeser	Saturday on or before full moon.
194	Freedom	Marion A. Warren	S. U. Lawry	Saturday on or before full moon.
7	Friendship	Thomas Cheate	O. B. Anderson	Thursday on or before full moon.
341	Full Moon	I. C. Duncan	Chas. Brainerd	Saturday on or before full moon.
189	Fulton City	Edward M. Clark	Oscar Park	Monday on or before full moon.
684	Gallatia	J. C. D. Carr	J. C. Mace	Saturday on or before full moon.
243	Galva	S. Thompson	Clark Aby	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
141	Garden City	William C. Rood	Gil. W. Barnard	Wednesday of each week.
573	Gardner	T. S. Green	A. L. Booth	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
686	Garfield	John H. Nair	Charles W. Walduck	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
139	Geneva	Charles A. Brown	J. J. Howard	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
288	Genoa	Floris McFarland	J. M. Harvey	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
222	Geo. Washington	William Zellmann	F. M. Ridenour	First and third Mondays of each month.
182	Germania	Amos Ball	August Peters	First and third Thursdays of each month.
733	Gibson	Richard Boston	P. C. McKay	First and third Mondays of each month.
382	Gill	Lewis M. Crusen	Wm. Henry Angelo	Tuesday on or before full moon.
214	Gillespie	Geo. W. Kimbro	Edward F. Schmidt	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
809	Gillham	D. W. Miller	W. E. Brown	Thursday on or before full moon.
591	Gilman	Philip Flood	E. G. Collins	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
171	Girard	David G. Thompson	E. E. Littlepage	Monday on or before full moon.
131	Goconda	George W. Hamilton	Samuel L. Morse	Saturday on or before full moon.
248	Golden Gate	Wm. I. Cruikshank	W. L. Kreider	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
726	Golden Rule	Arthur C. Sweeney	Lee H. Wilson	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
617	Good Hope	J. D. Bellamy	G. A. Lacksen	Thursday on or before full moon.
744	Goode	D. R. Wilkins	D. C. Ward	Saturday on or before full moon.
473	Gordon	John B. Kelley	W. W. Smith	Friday on or before each full moon.
UD	Gothic	W. P. Copeland	William A. West	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
660	Grand Chain	Oliver Appar	J. M. Jones	Monday on or before full moon.
776	Grand Crossing	R. L. Metcalf	L. A. Pierce	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
129	Greenfield	Samuel D. Larrimore	J. T. Callaway	Friday on or before full moon.
665	Greenland	H. J. Trent	David T. DeViney	Friday on or before full moon.
125	Greenup	H. J. Tice	Ed. E. Elstun	*Thursday on or before full moon.
653	Greenvew	Ned C. Sherbourne	Wm. R. Tripp	Tuesday on or before full moon.
245	Greenville	Fred H. Farrand	C. F. Thraner	First Wednesday of each month.
45	Griggsville	Charles Mochel	Stephen Oliver	Tuesday on or before full moon.
824	Grove	F. M. Gragg	Bert C. White	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.
352	Groveland	W. H. Eskew	M. Kutnewsky	Saturday on or before full moon.
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	Frank Simmons	Saturday before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued,*

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443	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	Frank Channing.....	J. F. Janecke, Jr.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
30	Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Joseph E. Helfrich.....	J. C. Ferris.....	Monday before full moon.....
731	Harbor.....	Chicago.....	George Carter.....	J. S. Willard.....	Wednesday of each week.....
44	Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling.....	Elmer A. Perry.....	Wm. P. Croxton.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
756	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	James Shipman.....	John Mulveane.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
540	Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	W. H. Herrick.....	L. M. Lovett.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
3	Harmony.....	Jacksonville.....	F. C. Macomber.....	Wm. L. Alexander.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
325	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	William M. Gregg.....	Richard R. Boker.....	First Tuesday of each month.....
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	W. C. Wellington.....	F. S. Brainerd.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
88	Havana.....	Havana.....	George H. Schwing.....	H. Z. Borgelt.....	First Monday of each month.....
580	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	D. H. Sanford.....	John N. Kelly.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	W. M. Miller.....	Frank Rowe.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
820	Henderson.....	Kenney.....	Perry Weene.....	W. W. Johnston.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
119	Henry.....	Kenney.....	Oscar C. White.....	J. H. Adkinson.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
669	Herder.....	Chicago.....	David J. Braun.....	Magnus Kettner.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
39	Herman.....	Quincy.....	J. H. Wemhoener.....	E. T. Behrensmeier.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
356	Hermilage.....	Albion.....	Charles A. Pace.....	William Runcie.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
193	Herrick.....	Pontoosuc.....	John Jackson.....	Alex. Abernethy.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
693	Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	T. J. Sanson.....	A. A. McMurray.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
411	Hesperia.....	Chicago.....	Bradley M. Miller.....	H. B. Chandler.....	Thursday of each week.....
251	Heyworth.....	Heyworth.....	Geo. W. Pumphry.....	S. T. Thery.....	First and third Tuesdays in each month.....
249	Hibbard.....	Brighton.....	J. R. Ash.....	H. G. Stall.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	F. B. Suppliger.....	J. A. Keith.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	A. J. Caster.....	Melvin J. Foster.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
837	Hindsboro.....	Hindsboro.....	C. L. Watson.....	J. C. Barnes.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
26	Hiram.....	Henderson.....	Frank Condra.....	Geo. D. Shannon.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
508	Horne.....	Chicago.....	E. K. Daniels.....	J. L. D. Westervelt.....	Friday of each week.....
199	Homer.....	Homer.....	W. W. Mudge.....	J. H. Craven.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
162	Hope.....	Sparta.....	H. T. McKee.....	James A. Skelly.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
622	Hopedale.....	Hopedale.....	B. H. Schulte.....	Robert D. Koelofson.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
844	Howell.....	Hope.....	M. S. Campbell.....	John E. Smith.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
363	Horeb.....	Elmwood.....	M. H. Spence.....	H. E. DuMars.....	Tuesday of each week.....
244	Horicon.....	Rochelle.....	E. A. Ward.....	B. W. McHenry.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
555	Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	Henry Bestmann.....	Henry G. Werner.....	Second and fourth Fridays of each month.....
813	Humboldt Park.....	Chicago.....	Charles W. Peck.....	Frank Coffinberry.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays.....
136	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	C. H. Phelps.....	G. W. Harris.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
465	Hutsonville.....	Hutsonville.....	William L. Bishop.....	Charles A. Riggs.....	Monday on or before full and new moon.....
698	Hutton.....	Diona.....	J. V. Hosency.....	A. N. Rosecrans.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
263	Illinois.....	Peoria.....	William T. Abbott.....	Chas. T. Tapping.....	Fourth Tuesday of each month.....
178	Illinois Central.....	Amboy.....	W. A. Green.....	W. L. Kelly.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
679	Illinois City.....	Buffalo Prairie.....	Ernest L. Marston.....	William Drury.....	Saturday before full moon.....
521	Illipollis.....	Illipollis.....	L. G. Metcalf.....	David Johnston.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....



327	Industry	A. A. Adkisson	W. G. Evans	Saturday on or before full moon
328	Iola	C. W. Reley	G. H. Allen	Wednesday on or before full moon
329	Ionic	Wm. I. Lowry	J. S. McClelland	Second Monday of each month
330	Ipava	George W. Marshall	S. L. Marshall	Saturday on or before full moon
331	Irving	C. B. McKinney	I. L. Gregory	Saturday on or before full moon
332	Irving	E. J. Scarborough	W. S. Amin	Wednesday on or before full moon
333	Jackson	Walter L. Simpson	T. J. Bronson	First and third Thursdays of each month
334	Jacksonville	J. A. Irwin	T. J. Bronson	Friday on or before full moon
335	Jacksonville	H. Cornelius	J. C. Tucker	Wednesday on or before full moon
336	Jacksonville	T. J. Hilliard	W. m. B. Whitacre	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
337	Jefferson	Charles E. Miner	J. C. G. Marston	Monday on or before full moon
338	Jeffersonville	H. Felsenheld	C. C. Nicholls	First and third Tuesdays of each month
339	Jerseyville	Fred R. Gridson	G. H. Slingerland	Thursday on or before full moon
340	Jerusalem Temple	Chas. E. Norton	John H. Thornton	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
341	J. L. Anderson	John W. Leathers	William M. Alvis	First and third Saturdays of each month
342	Jo Davies	Thomas Rixleben	Ed. Lee	Thursday on or before full moon
343	Johnsonville	J. W. Fritts	C. R. Torrence	Wednesday on or before full moon
344	Jonesboro	Fayette S. Hatch	J. B. McCance	Saturday on or before full moon
345	Jopka	W. S. Brown	C. F. Whitmore	First and third Tuesdays of each month
346	Kankakee	Abram Brown	J. W. Winn	*Wednesday on or before full moon
347	Kankakee	Bernard Dittmer	William N. Beare	*Saturday after first quarter of each month
348	Kankakee	John W. Augur	W. J. Davey	Saturday on or before full moon
349	Kaskaskia	John Fitzgerald	R. Kimball	Wednesday on or before full moon
350	Kavanaugh	C. C. Whiteside	C. E. Moore	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
351	Kedron	Alexander Cruden	John T. May	Saturday on or before full moon
352	Kendall	Milton E. Robinson	H. A. Wray	Monday of each week
353	Kendall	A. T. Boyle	Wm. H. Cheshire	Thursday of each week
354	Kensington	Wm. C. Clausen	E. S. Good	First and third Fridays of each month
355	Kenwood	John Smith	John L. Weyhe	First and third Wednesdays of each month
356	Kewanee	Geo. W. Lawrence	A. R. Pollock	First and third Thursdays of each month
357	Keystone	Robert W. Greene	A. W. Farnsworth	Wednesday on or before full moon
358	Kinderhook	Wm. Marcus Huffman	T. F. Williams	Saturday on or before full moon
359	Kinderhook	Warren W. Lowe	Wm. D. Gamble	Saturday on or before full moon
360	King	J. S. Brown	Ellis Wolfe	First and third Tuesdays in each month
361	King	Elijah D. Richmond	M. W. Cole	Thursday on or before full moon
362	Kingdom	H. B. McLeod	H. E. Rowley	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
363	Kishwaukee	Howard E. Patterson	Ralph S. Coats	Thursday on or before full moon
364	Lacon	George W. Soule	James A. Hicks	First and third Tuesdays of each month
365	La Fayette	W. P. Armes	R. W. Jones	Saturday before full moon
366	La Grange	John M. Finley	John M. Parker	Thursday on or nearest full moon
367	La Grange	Wm. R. Bruce	Geo. H. Frizzell	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
368	La Harpe	Frank S. Wood	Louis F. Schaefer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
369	Lake Creek	John Igon	Joseph Rambo	*Friday on or before full moon
370	Lake View	Charles E. Olmsted	Edwin C. Franck	First and third Thursdays of each month
371	Lakeview	George M. Saylor	Abe Hornbaker	Friday on or before full moon
372	Lambert	Fred F. Danks	John Hosbury	Friday of each week
373	Lamar	J. B. Thomas	B. F. Talbot	Third Monday of each month
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*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
UD	Latham.....	Latham.....	M. M. Vaughn.....	B. F. Markland.....	Fourth Saturday of each month.
203	Lavelly.....	Williamsville.....	C. C. VanMeter.....	S. T. Jones.....	Saturday on or after full moon.
815	Lawn.....	Chicago.....	James R. Hayden.....	H. L. Whitaker.....	Monday of each week.
415	Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	W. J. Burns.....	Morris Perkins.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
110	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	C. J. Reuter.....	Fred Pesold.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
146	Lee Center.....	Lee Center.....	James E. Gray.....	P. L. Berry.....	Friday on or before full moon.
558	Leland.....	Leland.....	Ab. A. Clapsaddle.....	W. H. Miller.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
174	Lena.....	Lena.....	William G. Barnes.....	Bert S. Kaufman.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
788	Lerna.....	Lerna.....	Ralph Jeffris.....	N. S. McDonald.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
221	Leroy.....	Leroy.....	John A. Tutuill.....	T. F. Hamand.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
587	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	Anton B. Kostoch.....	Chas. Mattison.....	First and third Tuesdays in each month.
270	Levi Lusk.....	Arlington.....	Zimri Smith.....	S. P. Prescott.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
104	Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	R. B. Maguire.....	C. W. Belts.....	Friday on or before full moon.
483	Lexington.....	Lexington.....	A. B. Davidson.....	M. F. Bray.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
380	Liberty.....	Liberty.....	Zenos Winget.....	A. H. D. Buttz.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	R. W. Buckley.....	J. G. Lee.....	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
135	Lima.....	Lima.....	F. M. Jacobs.....	H. B. Whitney.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Charles T. Neiglick.....	Charles J. Roe.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
517	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	Henry Tinkiepaugh.....	John H. McManus.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
765	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	J. W. Lambert.....	H. L. Ritchie.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
371	Livingston.....	Dwight.....	George Z. Flagler.....	Frank W. Ford.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
450	Loami.....	Loami.....	James Greer.....	Lee R. Graham.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
538	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	Henry M. Stalm.....	Wm. C. Fisher.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
625	Locust.....	Owaneco.....	E. E. Mull.....	M. L. Danford.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
210	Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Fred G. Hudson.....	Wm. Harper.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
UD	London.....	London Mills.....	John H. Wagner.....	D. A. Swegle.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.
532	Long Point.....	Long Point.....	B. F. Colchower.....	J. C. Huetson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
196	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	Ben Hagie.....	C. S. Erwin.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
751	Lounsbury.....	Barrington.....	C. H. Kendall.....	A. T. Ultsch.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
228	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	Emory Foster.....	J. W. Foster.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
750	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	William H. Shaw.....	William Allen.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
132	Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	L. H. Rogers.....	H. W. Hill.....	Saturday on before full moon.
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	James W. Bailey.....	S. P. Brewster.....	First Friday of each month.
8	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	Martin C. Herman.....	Guy P. Lewis.....	First Friday of each month.
560	Madison.....	Decatur.....	Henry Scharf.....	L. F. Alsop.....	Friday on or before full moon.
832	Magic City.....	New Douglas.....	C. E. Phelps.....	John A. Stout.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
103	Magnolia.....	Harvey.....	F. A. Turner.....	S. B. Mitchell.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
220	Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	Fred O. Jahr.....	F. E. Bryan.....	Monday on or before full moon.
434	Makanda.....	Makanda.....	John A. Wiley.....	J. S. Hartman.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
229	Manchester.....	Manchester.....	J. R. Brown.....	E. L. Maine.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
476	Manito.....	Manito.....	J. A. McComas.....	W. H. Hodgkinson.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
773	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	H. F. D. Spilver.....	Wm. Clemans.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.

530	Maquon	George K. Walker	James Hobkirk	First and third Saturdays of each month
114	Marcelline	John B. Miller	Joseph Welleng	Saturday on or before full moon
358	Marengo	H. W. Richardson	E. F. McKinney	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
135	Marine	Oscar H. Gehrs	Harry R. Stevenson	Wednesday on or before full moon
130	Marion	W. H. Johnson	F. L. Merritt	First and third Wednesdays of each month
437	Maroa	James Sterling	W. H. Makeever	Tuesday on or before full moon
414	Marshall	John M. Ferrell	C. H. Makeever	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
133	Marshall	Thomas W. Clark	Walker Bartlett	Wednesday on or before full moon
491	Martin	Merritt J. Platt	E. R. Paul	First Saturday of each month
845	Martinton	C. H. Edgison	S. S. Peebles	First and third Thursdays of each month
217	Mason	J. A. Gladson	I. S. Reed	Wednesday on or before full moon
403	Mason City	Charles E. Walsh	J. F. Culp	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
173	Matteson	Frederick W. Werner	John B. Fithian	First and third Tuesdays of each month
260	Mattoon	Joseph Withington	James L. Scott	First and third Mondays of each month
618	May	A. H. Story	J. A. Smith	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
704	Mayo	John Z. Lewis	E. L. Richards	Saturday on or after full moon
826	Mazon	George P. Thomas	Frank E. Hewitt	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
158	McHenry	W. A. Crisly	John Evanson	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
489	McLean	James D. Haise	Chas. W. Welch	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
811	Melvin	E. B. Perry	J. D. Carroll	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
449	Mendon	Jacob Funk	C. F. Burnham	Saturday on or before full moon
176	Mendota	Jacob Scheidenhelm	Robert N. Crawford	Second Tuesday of each month
183	Meridian	James McCredie	D. S. Barnard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
505	Meridian Sun	Joseph C. Sheaff	R. L. Heydacker	Saturday on or before full moon
283	Meteor	John B. Castle	Geo. H. Whitcomb	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
91	Metropolis	James L. Elliott	Lewis C. Flanagan	First Monday of each month
595	Miles Hart	Jacob S. Hortensine	W. C. Abell	Wednesday on or before full moon
108	Milford	William H. Mogg	C. H. Dawson	First and third Thursdays of each month
345	Milledgeville	T. P. Ruth	S. M. Kalsinger	First and third Tuesdays of each month
275	Milton	J. A. Miller	C. E. Thurman	Saturday before each full moon
273	Milton	F. P. Stillman	J. C. Spare	First and third Fridays of each month
528	Minoka	W. A. Thayer	E. N. Weese	First and second Thursdays of each month
385	Mississippi	Charles D. Crouse	Franc H. Jenks	First and third Thursdays of each month
85	Michell	J. D. Strait	F. S. L. Kugler	Tuesday on or before full moon
410	Milbra	F. H. Roessler	August Koblitz	First and third Wednesdays of each month
768	Mizpah	Thomas Hicks	Syvester Gaunt	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
481	Momence	B. L. Tabler	W. D. Lane	First and third Thursdays of each month
522	Monitor	John T. Bullard	Louis L. Stevens	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
37	Monmouth	Daniel Q. Webster	D. D. Dunkle	First and third Tuesdays of each month
734	Morning Star	H. B. Heald	C. W. Hollandsworth	First and third Tuesdays of each month
787	Morris	A. J. Weinel	C. M. Fike	Saturday on or after full moon
681	Morrisonville	James M. Pence	H. C. Bohn	Saturday on or before full moon
457	Moscow	W. Y. Davis	F. S. Smith	Wednesday on or before full moon
122	Mound	Elmer A. Fish	Fred H. Bly	First Tuesday of each month
180	Moweaqua	B. F. Ribelin	James H. Kirkman	Tuesday on or before full moon
656	Mozart	Julius Griesheim	Herman Hoffman	Second Tuesday of each month
239	Mt. Carmel	William P. Orland	Wm. Birkett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
331	Mt. Erie	Alex. S. Jessup	F. A. Travers	First and third Saturdays of each month



*LOGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
42	Mt. Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Ferdinand Munch.....	Albert E. Hoadley.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
51	Mt. Moriah.....	Hillsboro.....	M. W. Miller.....	W. C. Woodward.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
76	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlinville.....	Silas W. Tappin.....	Geo. J. Castie.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
87	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	P. H. Oyler.....	J. H. Evans.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
81	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	A. D. Webb.....	Joe V. Baugh.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
336	Muddy Point.....	Trilla.....	Lewis A. White.....	H. McPherson.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
498	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	James A. Brown.....	E. B. Pellett.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
432	Murrayville.....	Murrayville.....	Walter Hanback.....	Dan. G. Smith.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
795	Myrtle.....	Chicago.....	Mark A. Foote.....	Arthur G. Goodridge.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
758	Mystic Star.....	Chicago.....	A. E. Hermes.....	F. M. Bishop.....	First and third Fridays of each month.....
187	Mystic Tie.....	Polo.....	James H. Donaldson.....	Robert M. Walker.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
346	N. D. Morse.....	Concord.....	Adam Wenger.....	S. Newton.....	Monday on or before full moon.....
806	Nebo.....	Nebo.....	John R. Gant.....	J. V. Pinkerton.....	Saturday on or before full moon of each month.....
279	Neoga.....	Neoga.....	James F. Jarvis.....	Cyrus D. Greene.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
803	Neponset.....	Neponset.....	J. L. Priestman.....	C. M. Carpenter.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
59	New Boston.....	New Boston.....	Frank Ives.....	Ed. L. Willis.....	*Saturday before full moon.....
772	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	J. A. Smith.....	G. W. Smoot.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
821	New Canton.....	New Canton.....	Melville D. Massie.....	Henry B. Atkinson.....	Saturday on or before full moon of each month.....
336	New Columbia.....	Ganntown.....	I. N. Cummins.....	J. L. Marberry.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
433	New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	George H. Ellis.....	Martin Camp.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
230	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	Isaac A. Foster.....	Charles A. Dale.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.....
741	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	Theodore Evans.....	T. B. Williams.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
630	New Hope.....	Cohn.....	James G. Snyder.....	Daniel M. Ball.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
369	Newman.....	Newman.....	L. E. Root.....	J. M. Wagner.....	*Saturday on or before full moon.....
218	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	B. O. Manker.....	W. R. Hooper.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
216	Newton.....	Newton.....	D. R. Love.....	H. D. Yelvington.....	*Saturday on or before full moon.....
714	Newton.....	Pilot.....	J. W. Johnston.....	Wm. Graigmyle.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
302	Noble.....	Noble.....	C. E. Palmer.....	C. N. Pickett.....	*Thursday on or before full moon.....
456	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	D. H. Lipp.....	J. L. Manning.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
673	Normal.....	Normal.....	R. L. Fleming.....	George Champion.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
797	Normal Park.....	Normal Park.....	Henry F. Sawtell.....	B. S. Wilson.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.....
631	Norton.....	Caberry.....	W. A. Colton.....	R. C. Brencisa.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.....
169	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	D. M. Brown.....	W. B. Fitch.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.....
219	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	M. J. Napbew.....	Albert Harvey.....	Friday on or before full moon.....
644	Oblong City.....	Oblong.....	William S. Brown.....	Zach Wirt.....	Saturday on or before new and full moons.....
40	Occidental.....	Ottawa.....	A. J. Newell.....	James McManus.....	First and third Mondays of each month.....
332	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	B. F. Roberts.....	C. A. Price.....	*Wednesday on or before full moon.....
401	Odell.....	Odell.....	J. M. Beck.....	Chas. E. Axt.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....
503	Odin.....	Odin.....	B. F. Norris Sr.....	Charles E. Sloan.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.....
576	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	Andrew Moore.....	F. W. Wade.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.....
754	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	Simeon Holmes.....	J. H. Freeman.....	Saturday on or before full moon.....
814	Ohio.....	Ohio.....	M. E. Cadwalader.....	Hart E. Walter.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.....

38	Olive Branch	Danville	M. W. Thompson	W. H. Paul	First and third Saturdays of each month
140	Oney	Oney	Jacob S. Freeman	Jacob McNemar	First and third Tuesdays of each month
723	Omaha	Omaha	J. W. Bowling	W. E. Ferrell	Third Saturday of each month
305	Onarga	Onarga	J. Fred Bostwick	D. F. Ward	Wednesday on or before full moon
337	Oneida	Oneida	F. Murdock	A. J. Miller	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Robt. B. Trimble	Harry N. Patterson	First and third Fridays of each month
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	G. I. Cadwell	J. C. Barnes	Tuesday on or before full moon
420	Oregon	Oregon	H. E. Wade	Wm. L. Middlekauff	First and third Thursdays of each month
759	Orel	Wayne City	A. G. Scudamore	William A. Gaddis	Wednesday on or before full moon
323	Orient	Lisbon	James Stewart	Robert Leach	First and third Wednesdays of each month
33	Oriental	Chicago	Charles D. Hoard	Charles Catlin	First and third Saturdays of each month
358	Orion	Union	D. A. Hewit	Homer Darling	First and third Fridays of each month
367	Oxford	New Windsor	H. G. Shinn	C. J. Carlson	First and third Wednesdays of each month
66	Pacific	Knoxville	J. B. Randleson	E. Coddling	Tuesday on or before full moon
765	Palace	Pullman	George W. Loreuz	L. H. Wilson	First and third Thursdays of each month
314	Palatine	Palatine	Peter Knowe, Jr.	F. J. Filbert	Thursday of each week
UD	Palatine	Palestine	M. H. Perrin	J. S. Thompson	First and third Saturdays of each month
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	T. J. Young	M. McMahon	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
226	Pana	Pana	John P. Moyer	C. B. Tracy	Saturday on or before full moon
268	Paris	Paris	Edwin L. Wieder	Edwin E. Lodge	First and third Thursdays of each month
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	F. M. Rash	Harry Griffin	First Thursday of each month
843	Park	Chicago	Robert F. Thorogood	Jos. H. Servatius	Saturday on or before full moon
613	Patoka	Patoka	J. R. Quayle	T. N. Livesay	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	T. J. Underwood	W. J. Roberts	First and third Mondays of each month
416	Paxton	Paxton	H. B. Henderson	J. M. Robinson	Saturday on or before full moon
379	Payson	Payson	Charles E. Gabriel	John W. Hollembeck	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
823	Pearl	Pearl City	John V. Snow	William E. Sprague	Tuesday on or before full moon
29	Pekin	Pekin	Fred W. Soady	John Wildhack	First and third Tuesdays of each month
15	Peoria	Peoria	Samuel Coffinberry	William J. Steube	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
636	Peotone	Peotone	William Yung	J. J. McMahon	Last Monday of each month
574	Pera	Ludlow	William S. Watson	E. A. Ekstrand	First and third Thursdays of each month
95	Perry	Perry	John E. Morton	F. C. Moore	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month
363	Phoenix	Mapleton	James Jones	Geo. B. Slack	Saturday on or before full moon
436	Philo	Port Byron	John Schafer, Jr.	A. G. Brewster	Saturday on or before full moon
27	Piassa	Alton	Adam W. Reed	John T. McClure	Wednesday on or before full moon
608	Piper	Piper City	Myron Sherman	Will O. McKinney	Second Tuesday of each month
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Jacob Strauss	Carson J. Hesley	First and third Thursdays of each month
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	A. E. Mottinger	John I. Everts	Second Monday of each month
461	Plainview	Plainview	Harris Thomas	Leander Lemay	First and third Tuesdays of each month
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	W. E. Bybee	L. D. Webster	Saturday on or before full moon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	L. P. Smith	C. Becker	Saturday on or before full moon
478	Plelades	Chicago	Alexander C. King	B. L. Anderson	Wednesday on or before full moon
554	Plum River	Stockton	G. E. Schroeder	Robert W. Austin	Thursday of each week
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Oscar Holmes	L. G. Radkey	Thursday on or before full moon
137	Polk	McLeansboro	William D. Sharp	John Judd	Saturday on or before full moon
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Chas. R. Tombaugh	James H. Gaff	First and third Thursdays of each month
782	Potomac	Potomac	J. A. Littler	M. L. Flanigan	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month



*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
77	Prairie City.....	Paris.....	John J. Stevenson.	Daniel G. Burr.	Saturday on or before full moon.
578	Prairie City.....	Montrose.....	D. T. Wisner.....	G. B. Willan.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
785	Pre-emption.....	Fre-emption.....	J. H. Seyler.....	H. H. Tomlinson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
587	Princeton.....	Princeton.....	Edwin A. Vaughan.	T. P. Streeter.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
360	Princetonville.....	Princetonville.....	H. J. Chesman.....	James F. Carman.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
293	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	H. A. Sturtevant.....	G. L. Cleaveland.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
711	Providence.....	Jefferson.....	S. A. Reynolds.....	P. L. Gerlicher.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
296	Quincy.....	Quincy.....	J. W. Wall.....	James Beckwith.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
128	Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	S. M. Horn.....	H. L. Burnett.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
405	Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	Sam. C. Morrison.....	J. E. Reed.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
725	Rankin.....	Rankin.....	C. E. Groves.....	W. C. Franklin.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
470	Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	B. F. Yates.....	F. M. Avey.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
727	Raritan.....	Raritan.....	John K. Livermore.	F. I. Wells.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
303	Raven.....	Oswego.....	L. P. Voss.....	Geo. D. Wormley.....	Second and fourth Mondays in each month.
777	Ravenswood.....	Ravenswood.....	George N. Ackley.....	Geo. W. Cope.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
692	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Edw. Grimes.....	J. W. Easley.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
427	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	John W. Law.....	Aries M. Owen.....	Wednesdays on or before full moon.
419	Reynoldsburg.....	Tunnel Hill.....	Thomas H. Taylor.....	W. J. Fern.....	First, third, and fifth Thursdays of each month.
697	Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	Robert H. Sloan.....	William Brew.....	First and third Mondays of each month.
143	Richmond.....	Richmond.....	Richard W. Overton.	J. T. Bower.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
632	Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	James Watson.....	Chas. M. Harrold.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
816	Ridgway.....	Ridgway.....	B. G. Brooks.....	A. P. Lauderbaugh.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
685	Rio.....	Rio.....	M. Dickerson.....	J. P. Epperson.....	Saturday on or before full moon.
115	Rising Sun.....	Grays Lake.....	Samuel Litwiler.....	John J. Longabaugh.....	Thursday on or before full moon.
786	Riverton Union.....	Riverton.....	George Fetter.....	A. M. Fidler.....	Friday on or before full moon.
113	Robert Burns.....	Keithsburg.....	Waymouth Hadley.....	E. J. Glancey.....	*First Wednesday on or before full moon.
250	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Edwin Rosenbaum.....	Thos. N. Browning.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month.
247	Rob Morris.....	Minnonk.....	Edwin Harris.....	H. C. Forney.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
635	Rockester.....	Rockester.....	C. B. McClelland.....	H. D. Parker.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.
102	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	John Barker.....	Robt. A. Shepherd.....	First Friday of each month.
658	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	Frank E. Jenkinson.....	H. S. Bollman.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
830	Rockport.....	Rockport.....	W. T. Barton.....	C. R. Wright.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
612	Rock River.....	Sterling.....	E. E. Brennenman.....	John W. Niles.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
74	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	John Walts.....	S. P. Jenison.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	John S. March.....	J. R. Fields.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
75	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	Jabez Love.....	E. H. Randall.....	First and third Fridays of each month.
519	Roseville.....	Roseville.....	H. S. Calvin.....	W. H. Carr.....	First and third Saturdays of each month.
527	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	Thos. A. Habel.....	Chas. A. Shumate.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
807	Royal.....	Macedonia.....	John B. McGayor.....	John T. Hunt.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	David H. Glass.....	Geo. T. Whitson.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month.
154	Russell.....	Georgetown.....	A. Stansbury.....	Alex. C. Reid.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.
348	Russellville.....	Flat Rock.....	John P. Weger.....	H. L. Nichols.....	Wednesday on or before full moon.

477 Rutland.....	Wm. O. Eusling.....	L. A. Record.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
339 Rutland.....	Robert Jenkins.....	T. J. McCormack.....	Saturday on or before full moon
96 Mt. Morris.....	D. F. Stevens.....	T. C. Williams.....	First and third Mondays of each month
801 Sangamon.....	Fisher.....	L. B. Safer.....	First and third Mondays of each month
645 San Jose.....	John F. Fryer.....	S. C. Linbarger.....	First and third Thursdays of each month
738 Saunemin.....	Charles F. Ross.....	W. B. Chesebro.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
335 Schiller.....	Christian Klingel.....	R. L. Pasquay.....	Last Friday of each month
79 Scott.....	Fred P. Bacon.....	Darius Kingsbury.....	First Monday of each month
743 Scotland.....	A. N. Workman.....	Warren Newcomb.....	Saturday on or before full moon
426 Scottville.....	Pete F. Clark.....	J. A. Turner.....	Saturday on or before full moon
447 S. D. Monroe.....	Richard Conover.....	J. W. Helphingstine.....	Friday on or before full moon of each month
532 Seneca.....	Christopher J. Byrne.....	R. L. Wiley.....	First and third Fridays of each month
827 Sequoit.....	John Welch.....	Frank L. Boutwell.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month
374 Shabbona.....	M. Bloomingdale.....	William Husk.....	*Tuesday on or before full moon
490 Shabbona.....	W. Booth.....	W. H. Barnes.....	First and third Mondays of each month
550 Sharon.....	John B. Mackie.....	A. B. Blake.....	First and third Fridays of each month
200 Sheba.....	T. W. Gibson.....	L. A. Gibson.....	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
241 Shekinah.....	T. J. Elder.....	Wm. R. Ledbetter.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
609 Sheldon.....	R. B. Myers.....	Geo. S. Hummer.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month
735 Sheridan.....	Peter H. Miller.....	Delos Robinson.....	Saturday on or before full moon
535 Sherman.....	J. S. Burns.....	P. N. Clark.....	Wednesday on or before full moon
397 Shiloh.....	John C. Schempp.....	Otto Schempp.....	Thursday on or before full moon
695 Shiloh Hill.....	Hans Shaw.....	W. C. Rogers.....	Saturday on or before full moon
212 Shipman.....	Ernest Brantegam.....	Joseph Dodson.....	Monday on or before full moon
582 Shirley.....	Jas. L. Douglas.....	Charles Dunk.....	Third Saturday of each month
761 Sibley.....	A. Vorhis.....	Sven Anderson.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
798 Sidell.....	R. G. Shobe.....	C. E. Cross.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
347 Sidney.....	Frank Thompson.....	W. M. Hanson.....	Thursday on or before full moon
541 Sigel.....	T. P. Mautz.....	A. L. Seward.....	Wednesday on or before full moon
780 Siloam.....	Henry S. Albin.....	S. M. Farrar.....	First and third Fridays of each month
805 S. M. Dalzell.....	Will. E. Dudley.....	C. E. Dalzell.....	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
646 Somoiauk.....	J. C. Seaton.....	J. F. Poplin.....	First and third Mondays of each month
467 South Macon.....	H. R. Woodcock.....	J. I. Lebo.....	Tuesday on or before full moon
662 South Park.....	John Jacob Zoller.....	James Boyd.....	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
441 Sparland.....	T. Van Antwerp.....	C. W. Buckley.....	First and third Wednesdays of each month
4 Springfield.....	Richard Lathrop.....	W. D. Crowell.....	First Monday of each month
785 Stanford.....	Marcus Gerbrick.....	G. B. Larison.....	Thursday on or before full moon
709 Star.....	R. C. Smalley.....	John Rock.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
166 Star in the East.....	L. S. Montgomery.....	John C. Winans.....	First and third Fridays of each month
501 Stark.....	Edward G. Hill.....	Thomas W. Ross.....	Saturday on or before full moon
177 Staunton.....	C. W. Lillie.....	C. Godfrey.....	*Tuesday on or before full moon
24 St. Clair.....	James A. Farmer.....	W. A. Hough.....	First Monday of each month
769 St. Elmo.....	Warren C. Bayles.....	Edward D. Hart.....	Saturday on or before full moon
92 Stewart.....	Constant Brown.....	F. E. Richmond.....	Second Friday of each month
13 St. John.....	Herman Grossman.....	F. E. Hoberg.....	First and third Thursdays of each month
63 St. Marks.....	George B. Richards.....	Theodore Hamer.....	First and third Tuesdays of each month
493 Stone Fort.....	Marshall Ozment.....	W. E. Chitwood.....	Saturday on or before full moon
500 St. Paul.....	Joseph M. Grout.....	Wm. E. Riggins.....	First Wednesday of each month

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
408	Stratton	Vermilion	W. A. Tweedy	John McDaniel	Saturday on or before full moon.
607	Streator	Streator	J. A. Curry	James Morris	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	George T. Chant	L. M. Loomis	Fourth Tuesdays in each month
349	Sublette	Sublette	J. H. Ayers	Chas. H. Ingals	Tuesday on or before full moon.
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	S. W. Johnson	O. L. Todd	Wednesday on or before full moon.
332	Summerfield	Summerfield	H. L. Padfield	J. H. Hewitt	Wednesday on or before full moon.
431	Summit	Harristown	P. J. Barry	R. O. Vangilder	Saturday on or before full moon.
334	Sumner	Sumner	M. J. Seed	Frank S. Westall	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
438	Sunbeam	Plano	D. M. Baird	J. C. Harwood	First and third Wednesdays of each month
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	J. D. Waterman	N. J. Johnson	Friday on or before full moon.
794	Tadmore	Karber's Ridge	Nichelson Pyle	J. H. Shipp	Wednesday on or before full moon.
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Walter R. Kunzey	Ezra Woods	Friday on or before full moon
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Emery Gregg	Jno. Zimmerman	First and third Thursdays of each month
98	Taylor	Washington	Harry L. Zinser	John Watson	Friday on or before full moon
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Eugene Stapp	Arthur H. Robbins	Third Monday of each month
46	Temple	Peoria	Thos. I. Ballentine	F. E. Richmond	Last Wednesday of each month
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Henry C. Green	William C. Holmes	Saturday on or after full moon.
496	Tennessee	Tennessee	J. G. Dixon	A. D. Williams	Saturday on or before full moon.
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Joseph B. Burt	Wm. H. Schmidt	First and third Thursdays of each month.
559	Thomson	Thompson	William Livingston	W. D. M. Cone	*Tuesday on or before full moon
569	Time	Time	C. E. Bagby	James Henry	Saturday before full moon.
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	Ira Applegate	Geo. S. Doughty	First Friday of each month.
834	Toledo	Toledo	Rufus H. Smith	Levi B. Ross	First and third Mondays of each month.
391	Tolono	Tolono	G. W. Manley	Alonzo H. Smith	First and third Tuesdays of each month
384	Tonica	Tonica	Geo. A. McFerson	J. E. Hartenbower	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
93	Toulon	Toulon	Urban J. Overman	Robert Fell	Saturday on or before full moon
542	Towanda	Towanda	B. F. McAfferty	Samuel Marsh	*Friday on or before full moon.
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	George Corley	S. W. Dutton	Tuesday on or before full moon.
810	Tracy	Tracy	Wm. H. Roberts	H. F. Shaner	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
462	Tremont	Tremont	D. B. McLean	L. S. Rollings	Tuesday on or before full moon
109	Trenton	Trenton	Alex. McDonald	J. C. Padfield	First and third Fridays of each month.
767	Trilummar	Chicago	E. M. Webster	Edward T. Webster	Friday of each week.
562	Trinity	Mound City	John A. Waugh	C. V. Newton	Thursdays on or before full moon.
57	Trio	Rock Island	David J. Sears	Wm. B. Pettit	First Thursday of each month.
835	Triple	Venice	Fred Kohl	C. L. Gibbs	First and third Saturdays of each month.
588	Troy	Troy	Geo. J. Miller	Elias C. Burk	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Samuel M. Burnett	Thomas F. Clark	Thursday on or before full moon.
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	John W. Kagey	Oscar H. Sloan	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
333	Tyrian	Springfield	M. Ashton Jones	S. H. Claspill	Third Monday of each month.
627	Union	Lick Creek	Thomas J. Rich	John T. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
610	Union Park	Chicago	John B. Marples	Edward E. Rath	Monday of each week.
481	Unity	St. Charles	W. P. Lillibridge	E. P. Phillips	First and third Mondays of each month.



157	Urbana	Charles A. Besore.	Thred Hess	First and third Tuesdays of each month
547	Valley	Thomas R. Lees.	Thomas Corns	Friday on or before full moon
762	Van Meter	Isaac M. Taylor	T. C. Ford	Saturday on or before full moon
265	Vermilion	Frank V. Barnett	H. L. Williams	First and third Thursdays of each month
116	Vermont	J. P. Marshall	P. R. Johnston	Saturday on or after full moon
707	Verona	W. A. Small	E. F. Hyslop	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
158	Versailles	S. J. Wilson	J. W. Wilkerson	Saturday on or before full moon
584	Vesper	William Howard	E. B. Rhodes	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
150	Vienna	James C. Chapman	Lewis C. Oliver	Tuesday on or before full moon
577	Viola	A. M. Pinkerton	R. C. Pinkerton	Thursday on or before full moon
161	Virden	R. F. Morrow	L. F. Becker	Wednesday on or before full moon
544	Virginia	R. H. Mann	J. A. Thornborrow	First and third Fridays of each month
81	Vitruvius	Thomas Keates	L. J. Fischer	Saturday on or before full moon
179	Wabash	J. P. Deckard	B. D. Hamblen	Friday on or before full moon
512	Wade-Barney	J. B. Holmes	Arthur Heifer	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
616	Wadley	Charles H. Teitsort	H. G. Keplinger	*Wednesday on or before full moon
674	Wadock	Julius Ewert	W. C. Polzin	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
722	Wadum	John Landers	S. M. Oakford	First and third Wednesdays of each month
475	Washville	A. T. Strange	Geo. D. Taylor	Thursday on or before full moon
384	Waltham	E. L. Watts	Wm. Mitchell	Monday on or before full moon
14	Warren	J. C. Hart	Wm. J. Rosselot	Tuesday on or before full moon
257	Warsaw	John B. Worthen	John M. Cherry	Tuesday on or before full moon
421	Washington	Chas. H. Ireland	Walter E. Johnston	Mon. on or before full moon and two weeks bef'r
55	Washington	Jas. R. Aspley	W. M. Nesbitt	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
291	Wataga	C. W. Mertell	J. M. Churchill	First and third Wednesdays of each month
728	Waterman	Geo. W. Wakefield	W. M. McFarlane	First and third Thursdays of each month
446	Watseka	Jasper N. Purce	A. H. South	Saturday on or before full moon
602	Watson	James F. Henderson	W. C. Bradley	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
160	Waubansa	Frederick Schultz	C. B. Forrest	First and third Thursdays of each month
298	Wauconda	C. R. Wells	John Golding	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
718	Waukegan	Dewey Hamilton	Jay L. Brewster	First and third Fridays of each month
178	Waverly	Geo. L. Kimber	W. A. Jones	Saturday on or before full moon
172	Waynesville	Elmer E. Cantrell	John D. Slack	Saturday on or before full moon
746	Weldon	Thomas C. Byland	J. S. Blacker	First and third Tuesdays of each month
344	Wenona	H. G. Martin	T. D. Judd	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
240	Western Star	Thomas J. Baddley	Edwin A. Kratz	First and third Wednesdays of each month
269	Wheaton	J. O. Clifford	S. G. Patrick	Thursday on or before full moon
80	White Hall	Charles Richert	F. A. Worcester	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
802	Williamson	Eli D. Roach	A. K. Elles	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
208	Wilmington	R. VanDer Bogart	D. E. O'Heron	Monday on or before full moon
105	Winchester	M. L. McDonough	Ernest Grunert	Tuesday on or before full moon
322	Windsor	G. A. Edwards	Hugh S. Lilly	Tuesday of each week
836	Windsor Park	Seymour S. Borden	M. L. Weighman	First and third Thursdays of each month
745	Winnebago	James L. McLain	John H. Morris	Monday on or before full moon
564	Winslow	J. N. Fuller	G. H. Lloyd	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
209	Wm. B. Warren	Lewis Ridgeway	Danl. S. O'Connell	Tuesday on or before full moon
306	William C. Hobbs	Charles F. Banta	Frank B. Stumpf	Friday on or before full moon
502	Woodhull	Benj. F. Woolums	A. A. Mackey	

*LODGE DIRECTORY—Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
841	Woodlawn Park..	Chicago.....	James F. Pershing..	H. L. Miller. . . . .	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.....
779	Wright's Grove..	Chicago.....	James Beaumont...	Fred D. Porter.....	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
231	Wyandot... ..	Wyandot.....	P. A. Millard.....	Frank Ewers.....	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.....
479	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	J. H. Wrigley.....	Albert W. King.....	Thursday on or before full moon.....
485	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	T. W. Kepley.....	George B. Boswell..	Thursday on or before full moon.....
448	Yates City.. . .	Yates City.....	Peter Garrison.....	Frank E. Wilson. . .	First and third Thursdays of each month.....
313	York.....	York.....	J. A. Keller.....	H. G. Hodge.....	Tuesday on or before full moon.....
655	Yorktown .....	Tampico.....	W. C. Stilson.....	J. H. Cain.....	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month...



# Alphabetical List of Postoffices.

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	185	Bloomington....	Mozart.....	656
Albany.....	Albany.....	566	Blue Island.....	Calumet.....	716
Albion.....	Hermitage.....	356	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	682
Aledo.....	Aledo.....	252	Bluffs.....	Bluffs.....	846
Alexis.....	Alexandria.....	702	Bowen.....	Bowen.....	486
Allendale.....	Allendale.....	752	Bradford.....	Bradford.....	514
Allen's Springs..	Gurney.....	778	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	704
Alta.....	Alta.....	748	Brayfield.....	Goode.....	744
Altamont.....	Altamont.....	533	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	386
Alton.....	Piasa.....	27	Brighton.....	Hibbard.....	249
Alton.....	Erwin.....	315	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....	791
Altona.....	Altona.....	330	Buckley.....	Buckley.....	634
Alto Pass.....	Alto Pass.....	840	Buda.....	Buda.....	399
Amboy.....	Illinois Central..	178	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	151
Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	516	Burnside.....	Burnside.....	683
Anna.....	Anna.....	520	Burnt Prairie....	Burnt Prairie....	668
Antioch.....	Sequoia.....	827	Bushnell.....	T. J. Pickett....	307
Apple River.....	Apple River.....	548	Byron.....	Byron.....	274
Arcola.....	Arcola.....	366	Cabery.....	Norton.....	631
Arlington.....	Levi Lusk.....	270	Cairo.....	Cairo.....	237
Arrowsmith.....	Arrowsmith.....	737	Camargo.....	Camargo.....	440
Arthur.....	Arthur.....	825	Cambridge.....	Cambridge.....	49
Ashley.....	Clay.....	153	Camden.....	Camden.....	648
Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	390	Cameron.....	Berwick.....	619
Ashton.....	Ashton.....	531	Camp Point.....	Benjamin.....	297
Assumption.....	Bromwell.....	451	Campbell Hill....	Shiloh Hill.....	695
Astoria.....	Astoria.....	100	Canton.....	Morning Star....	734
Atkinson.....	Annawan.....	433	Capron.....	Capron.....	575
Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	165	Cantrall.....	Van Meter.....	762
Atwood.....	Atwood.....	651	Carbondale.....	Shekinah.....	241
Auburn.....	Ark & Anchor....	354	Carlinville.....	Mt. Nebo.....	76
Augusta.....	J. L. Anderson... 318	318	Carlyle.....	Scott.....	79
Aurora.....	Jerusalem Temp.. 90	90	Carman.....	Carman.....	732
Aurora.....	Aurora.....	254	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	272
Austin.....	Austin..... U. D.		Carrollton.....	Carrollton.....	50
Ava.....	Dean.....	833	Carterville.....	Williamson.....	802
Avon.....	Avon Harmony... 253	253	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	20
Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	572	Casey.....	Casey.....	442
Barrington.....	Lounsbury.....	751	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	285
Barry.....	Barry.....	34	Cave-in-Rock.....	Cave-in-Rock.....	444
Basco.....	Basco.....	618	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	201
Batavia.....	Batavia.....	404	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	600
Bay City.....	Bay City.....	771	Chambersburg....	Chambersburg....	373
Beardstown.....	Cass.....	23	Champaign.....	Western Star....	240
Beecher City....	Greenland.....	665	Chandlerville....	Chandlerville....	724
Belknap.....	Belknap.....	822	Channahon.....	Channahon.....	262
Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	696	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	35
Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	24	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	523
Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	60	Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	539
Bement.....	Bement.....	365	Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	429
Benton.....	Benton.....	64	Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	292
Birds.....	S. D. Monroe.... 447	447	Cherry Valley....	Cherry Valley....	173
Berwyn.....	Berwyn.....	839	Chester.....	Chester.....	72
Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	406	Chesterfield.....	Chesterfield.....	445
Blandinsville..	Blandinsville.. 233	233	Chicago.....	Accordia.....	277
Bloomington....	Bloomington.... 43	43	Chicago.....	Apollo.....	642
Bloomington....	Wade-Barney.... 512	512	Chicago.....	Arcana.....	717

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago.....	Ashlar.....	308	Chicago.....	Triluminar.....	767
Chicago.....	(Auburn Park).....	789	Chicago.....	Union Park.....	610
Chicago.....	Ben Hur.....	818	Chicago.....	Waldeck.....	674
Chicago.....	Blair.....	393	Chicago.....	Waubansia.....	160
Chicago.....	Blaney.....	271	Chicago.....	Windsor Park...	836
Chicago.....	Chicago.....	437	Chicago.....	Wm. B. Warren..	209
Chicago.....	Cleveland.....	211	Chicago.....	Woodlawn Park..	841
Chicago.....	(Lawndale).....	819	Chicago.....	(Woodlawn Pk).....	
Chicago.....	Columbian.....	783	Chicago.....	(Wright's Gro.).....	779
Chicago.....	Constantia.....	526	Chicago Heights.....	Chicago Hts U. D.	222
Chicago.....	Covenant.....	643	Chillicothe.....	Geo. Washington	148
Chicago.....	D. C. Cregier.....	310	Chrisman.....	Bloomfield.....	148
Chicago.....	Dearborn.....	690	Clay City.....	Clay City.....	488
Chicago.....	Englewood.....	842	Clayton.....	Clayton.....	688
Chicago.....	(West Pullman).....	141	Clinton.....	Clifton.....	84
Chicago.....	Fides.....	686	Coal Valley.....	De Witt.....	547
Chicago.....	Garden City.....	182	Cobden.....	Valley.....	466
Chicago.....	Garfield.....	726	Cobden.....	Cobden.....	620
Chicago.....	Germania.....	776	Cohn.....	New Hope.....	781
Chicago.....	Golden Rule.....	731	Colchester.....	Colchester.....	799
Chicago.....	(G'nd Crossing).....	669	Colfax.....	Colfax.....	712
Chicago.....	Grand Crossing..	411	Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	680
Chicago.....	Harbor.....	508	Colono.....	Clement.....	474
Chicago.....	(So. Chicago).....	813	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	227
Chicago.....	Herder.....	804	Columbus.....	Columbus.....	282
Chicago.....	Hesperia.....	800	Compton.....	Brooklyn.....	346
Chicago.....	Home.....	804	Concord.....	N. D. Morse.....	543
Chicago.....	Humboldt Park..	800	Cordova.....	Cordova.....	487
Chicago.....	(Kensington) ..	800	Corinth.....	Andrew Jackson..	808
Chicago.....	Kensington.....	639	Cornland.....	Cornland.....	706
Chicago.....	Kenwood.....	311	Cowden.....	Joppa.....	458
Chicago.....	Keystone.....	739	Crab Orchard.....	Blazing Star.....	817
Chicago.....	Kilwinning.....	774	Creal Springs.....	Creal Springs.....	320
Chicago.....	Lakeside.....	422	Creston.....	Creston.....	763
Chicago.....	Lake View.....	815	Crete.....	Crete.....	534
Chicago.....	Landmark.....	557	Cuba.....	Cuba.....	235
Chicago.....	(Chicago Lawn).....	611	Dallas City.....	Dallas City.....	742
Chicago.....	Lawn.....	410	Danvers.....	Danvers.....	38
Chicago.....	Lessing.....	768	Danville.....	Olive Branch.....	414
Chicago.....	Lincoln Park.....	795	Davis.....	Evening Star.....	556
Chicago.....	Mithra.....	758	Dawson.....	Dawson.....	8
Chicago.....	Mizpah.....	797	Decatur.....	Macon.....	312
Chicago.....	(Irving Park)...	784	Decatur.....	Ionic.....	144
Chicago.....	Myrtle.....	33	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	812
Chicago.....	Mystic Star.....	797	De Land.....	De Land.....	156
Chicago.....	(Englewood)....	784	Delavan.....	Delavan.....	464
Chicago.....	Normal Park.....	33	Denver.....	Denver.....	287
Chicago.....	(Norwood Park).....	765	De Soto.....	De Soto.....	261
Chicago.....	Beacon Light....	843	De Witt.....	Amon.....	698
Chicago.....	Oriental.....	478	Diona.....	Hutton.....	721
Chicago.....	(Pullman).....	711	Dix.....	Rome.....	7
Chicago.....	Palace.....	777	Dixon.....	Friendship.....	581
Chicago.....	(Rodgers Park).....	697	Dongola.....	Dongola.....	255
Chicago.....	Park.....	780	Donnellson.....	Donnellson.....	824
Chicago.....	Pleiades.....	662	Downers Grove.....	Grove.....	190
Chicago.....	(Jefferson).....	409	Dundee.....	Dundee.....	234
Chicago.....	Providence.....	777	Durand.....	Durand.....	302
Chicago.....	(Ravenswood) ..	697	Dwight.....	Livingston.....	371
Chicago.....	Ravenswood.....	780	Earlville.....	Meridian.....	183
Chicago.....	Richard Cole.....	662	East Dubuque.....	Martin.....	491
Chicago.....	Siloam.....	409	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis....	504
Chicago.....	South Park.....	810	East St. Louis.....	Gothic..... U.D.	666
Chicago.....	Thos. J. Turner..		Eaton.....	Crawford.....	672
Chicago.....	(Tracy).....		Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—Continued.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO
Edgewood .....	Edgewood .....	484	Grafton .....	Full Moon .....	341
Edinburg .....	Blueville .....	647	Grand Tower .....	Lafayette .....	657
Edwardsville .....	Edwardsville .....	99	Gray's Lake .....	Rising Sun .....	115
Effingham .....	Effingham .....	149	Grayville .....	Sheba .....	200
Elburn .....	Blackberry .....	359	Greenfield .....	Greenfield .....	129
El Dara .....	El Dara .....	388	Greenup .....	Greenup .....	125
Eldorado .....	Eldorado .....	730	Greenview .....	Greenview .....	653
Elgin .....	Elgin .....	117	Greenville .....	Greenville .....	245
Elgin .....	Monitor .....	522	Griggsville .....	Griggsville .....	45
Elizabeth .....	Kavanaugh .....	36	Grove City .....	Fisher .....	585
Elizabethtown .....	Elizabeth .....	276	Groveland .....	Groveland .....	352
Elliotstown .....	Delia .....	525	Hamilton .....	Black Hawk .....	238
Ellis Grove .....	Kaskaskia .....	86	Hamlettsburg .....	Bay City .....	771
Elmwood .....	Horeb .....	363	Hampshire .....	Hampshire .....	443
El Paso .....	El Paso .....	246	Hardinsville .....	Hardinsville .....	756
Elvaston .....	Elvaston .....	715	Hardin .....	Calhoun .....	792
Enfield .....	Enfield .....	677	Harrisburg .....	Harrisburg .....	325
Equality .....	Equality .....	2	Harristown .....	Summit .....	431
Erie .....	Erie .....	667	Harvard .....	Harvard .....	309
Etna .....	Wabash .....	179	Harvey .....	Magic City .....	832
Eureka .....	W. C. Hobbs .....	306	Havana .....	Havana .....	88
Evanston .....	Evans .....	524	Hazel Dell .....	Hazel Dell .....	580
Ewing .....	Ewing .....	705	Hebron .....	Hebron .....	604
Exeter .....	Exeter .....	424	Henderson .....	Hiram .....	26
Fairbury .....	Tarbolton .....	351	Henry .....	Henry .....	119
Fairfield .....	Fairfield .....	206	Herrin's Prairie .....	Herrin's Prairie .....	693
Fairmount .....	Fairmount .....	590	Heyworth .....	Heyworth .....	251
Fairview .....	Fairview .....	350	Hickory Ridge .....	Dills .....	295
Fairweather .....	Kingston .....	266	Highland .....	Highland .....	583
Farina .....	Farina .....	601	Highland Park .....	A. O. Fay .....	676
Farmer City .....	Farmer City .....	710	Hillsboro .....	Mt. Moriah .....	51
Farmington .....	Farmington .....	192	Hinckley .....	Hinckley .....	301
Fieldon .....	Fieldon .....	592	Hindsboro .....	Hindsboro .....	837
Fillmore .....	Fillmore .....	670	Holcomb .....	Meridian Sun .....	505
Findlay .....	Findlay .....	831	Homer .....	Homer .....	199
Fisher .....	Sangamon .....	801	Hoopeston .....	Star .....	709
Flat Rock .....	Russellville .....	348	Hopedale .....	Hopedale .....	622
Flora .....	Flora .....	204	Hope .....	Hopewell .....	844
Forrest .....	Forrest .....	614	Hume .....	Edgar .....	829
Frankfort .....	Frankfort .....	567	Huntsville .....	Huntsville .....	465
Franklin .....	Wadley .....	616	Hutsonville .....	Hutsonville .....	136
Franklin Grove .....	Franklin Grove .....	264	Illinois City .....	Illinois City .....	679
Freeburg .....	Freeburg .....	418	Illioipolis .....	Illioipolis .....	521
Freedom .....	Freedom .....	194	Indianola .....	Vermilion .....	265
Freeport .....	Excelsior .....	97	Industry .....	Industry .....	327
Freeport .....	Evergreen .....	170	Iola .....	Iola .....	691
Fulton .....	Fulton City .....	189	Ipava .....	Ipava .....	213
Galena .....	Miners .....	273	Iroquois .....	O. H. Miner .....	506
Galesburg .....	Alpha .....	155	Irving .....	Irving .....	455
Galesburg .....	Vesper .....	584	Iuka .....	J. D. Moody .....	510
Gallatia .....	Gallatia .....	684	Jacksonville .....	Harmony .....	3
Galva .....	Galva .....	243	Jacksonville .....	Jacksonville .....	570
Ganntown .....	New Columbia .....	336	Jeffersonville .....	Jeffersonville .....	460
Gays .....	Miles Hart .....	595	Jerseyville .....	Jerseyville .....	394
Gardner .....	Gardner .....	573	Johnsonville .....	Johnsonville .....	713
Geneseo .....	Stewart .....	92	Johnston City .....	Lake Creek .....	729
Geneva .....	Geneva .....	139	Joliet .....	Mt. Joliet .....	42
Genoa .....	Genoa .....	288	Joliet .....	Matteson .....	175
Georgetown .....	Russell .....	154	Jonesboro .....	Jonesboro .....	111
Gibson City .....	Gibson .....	733	Kane .....	King Solomon .....	197
Gillespie .....	Gillespie .....	214	Kankakee .....	Kankakee .....	389
Gilman .....	Gilman .....	591	Kansas .....	Kansas .....	280
Girard .....	Girard .....	171	Karber's Ridge .....	Tadmor .....	794
Glasford .....	Lancaster .....	106	Kenney .....	Henderson .....	820
Golconda .....	Golconda .....	131	Kewanee .....	Kewanee .....	159
Golden .....	LaPrairie .....	267	Keithsburg .....	Robert Burns .....	113
Good Hope .....	Good Hope .....	617	Kinderhook .....	Kinderhook .....	353
Goreville .....	Saline .....	339	Kingston .....	Kishwaukee .....	402

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES.—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Kinmundy.....	Kinmundy.....	398	Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	260
Kirkwood.....	Abraham Lincoln	518	Mazon.....	Mazon.....	826
Knoxville.....	Pacific.....	66	Medora.....	Fidelity.....	152
Lacon.....	Lacon.....	61	Melvin.....	Melvin.....	811
LaFayette.....	Stark.....	501	Mendon.....	Mendon.....	449
LaGrange.....	La Grange.....	770	Mendota.....	Mendota.....	176
LaHarpe.....	La Harpe.....	195	Meredosia.....	Benevolent.....	52
Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	729	Metropolis City	Metropolis.....	91
La Moille.....	La Moille.....	383	Milan.....	Eureka.....	69
Lanark.....	Lanark.....	423	Milford.....	Milford.....	168
LaSalle.....	Acacia.....	67	Millburn.....	Antioch.....	127
Latham.....	Latham..... U. D		Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	345
Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	415	Milton.....	Milton.....	275
Lawrenceville.....	Edward Dobbins.	164	Minier.....	Comet.....	641
Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	110	Minonk.....	Rob Morris.....	247
Lee Center.....	Lee Center.....	146	Minooka.....	Minooka.....	528
Leland.....	Leland.....	558	Moline.....	Doric.....	319
Lena.....	Lena.....	174	Momence.....	Momence.....	481
Lerna.....	Lerna.....	788	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	37
Le Roy.....	Le Roy.....	221	Monticello.....	Fraternal.....	58
Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	104	Montrose.....	Prairie City.....	578
Lexington.....	Lexington.....	482	Morris.....	Cedar.....	124
Liberty.....	Liberty.....	380	Morrison.....	Dunlap.....	321
Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	492	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	681
Lick Creek.....	Union.....	627	Moscow.....	Moscow.....	457
Lima.....	Lima.....	135	Mound City.....	Trinity.....	562
Lincoln.....	Logan.....	210	Mound Station.....	Kendrick.....	430
Lisbon.....	Orient.....	323	Mount Auburn.....	Kedron.....	340
Litchfield.....	Charter Oak.....	236	Mt. Carmel.....	Mt. Carmel.....	239
Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	517	Mt. Carroll.....	Cyrus.....	188
Littleton.....	Littleton.....	766	Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	331
Loami.....	Loami.....	450	Mt. Morris.....	Samuel H. Davis.	96
Lockport.....	Lockport.....	538	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	87
Loda.....	Abraham Jonas.	316	Mount Sterling.....	Hardin.....	44
London Mills.....	London..... U. D		Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	31
Long Point.....	Long Point.....	552	Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	180
Louisville.....	Louisville.....	196	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	498
Lovington.....	Lovington.....	228	Murrayville.....	Murrayville.....	432
Ludlow.....	Pera.....	574	Naperville.....	Euclid.....	65
Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	750	Nashville.....	Washington.....	55
Lynnville.....	Gill.....	382	Nebo.....	Nebo.....	806
McHenry.....	McHenry.....	158	Neoga.....	Neoga.....	279
McLean.....	McLean.....	469	Neponset.....	Neponset.....	803
McLeansboro.....	Polk.....	137	New Boston.....	New Boston.....	59
Macedonia.....	Royal.....	807	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	772
Mackinaw.....	Mackinaw.....	132	New Canton.....	New Canton.....	821
Macomb.....	Macomb.....	17	New Douglas.....	Madison.....	560
Macon.....	South Macon.....	467	New Grand Chain	Grand Chain.....	660
Magnolia.....	Magnolia.....	103	New Hartford.....	New Hartford.....	453
Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	220	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	230
Makanda.....	Makanda.....	434	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	741
Manchester.....	Manchester.....	229	Newman.....	Newman.....	369
Manito.....	Manito.....	476	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	218
Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	773	Newton.....	Newton.....	216
Mapleton.....	Phoenix.....	663	New Windsor.....	Oxford.....	367
Maquon.....	Maquon.....	530	Noble.....	Noble.....	362
Marcelline.....	Marcelline.....	114	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	456
Marengo.....	Marengo.....	138	Normal.....	Normal.....	673
Marine.....	Marine.....	355	Norris City.....	May.....	718
Marion.....	Fellowship.....	89	Norwood Park.....	Beacon Light.....	784
Maroa.....	Maroa.....	454	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	169
Marseilles.....	Marseilles.....	417	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	219
Marshall.....	Marshall.....	133	Oak Park.....	Harlem.....	540
Martinsville.....	Clark.....	603	Oblong.....	Oblong City.....	644
Martinton.....	Martinton.....	845	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	392
Mascoutah.....	Douglas.....	361	Odell.....	Odell.....	401
Mason.....	Mason.....	217	Odin.....	Odin.....	503
Mason City.....	Mason City.....	403	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	576



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Ogden.....	Ogden.....	754	Quincy.....	Lambert.....	659
Ohio.....	Ohio.....	814	Raleigh.....	Raleigh.....	128
Olmsted.....	Caledonia.....	47	Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	405
Olney.....	Olney.....	140	Rankin.....	Rankin.....	725
Omaha.....	Omaha.....	723	Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	470
Onarga.....	Onarga.....	305	Raritan.....	Raritan.....	727
Oneida.....	Oneida.....	337	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	692
Opdyke.....	Jefferson.....	368	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	427
Oquawka.....	Oquawka.....	123	Richmond.....	Richmond.....	143
Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	687	Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	632
Oregon.....	Oregon.....	420	Ridgway.....	Ridgway.....	816
Orion.....	Sherman.....	535	Rio.....	Rio.....	685
Oswego.....	Raven.....	303	Riverton.....	Riverton Union.....	786
Ottawa.....	Occidental.....	40	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	250
Ottawa.....	Humboldt.....	555	Rochelle.....	Horicon.....	244
Owaneco.....	Locust.....	623	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	635
Palatine.....	Palatine.....	314	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	102
Palestine.....	Palestine..... U.D.		Rockford.....	Star in the East.....	166
Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	463	Rockford.....	E. F. W. Ellis.....	633
Pana.....	Pana.....	226	Rock Island.....	Trio.....	57
Paris.....	Prairie.....	77	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	658
Paris.....	Paris.....	268	Rockport.....	Rockport.....	830
Parkersburg.....	Parkersburg.....	509	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	74
Patoka.....	Patoka.....	613	Roodhouse.....	E. M. Husted.....	796
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	675	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	75
Paw Paw.....	Corinthian.....	205	Rose Bud.....	Tempel Hill.....	701
Paxton.....	Paxton.....	416	Roseville.....	Roseville.....	519
Payson.....	Payson.....	379	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	527
Pearl City.....	Pearl.....	823	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	9
Pecatonica.....	A. W. Rawson.....	145	Rutland.....	Rutland.....	477
Pekin.....	Pekin.....	29	Sadorus.....	J. R. Gorin.....	537
Pekin.....	Empire.....	126	Saint Charles.....	Unity.....	48
Pellonia.....	Farmers.....	232	Saint Elmo.....	Saint Elmo.....	769
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	15	Salem.....	Marion.....	130
Peoria.....	Temple.....	46	Sandwich.....	Meteor.....	283
Peoria.....	Illinois.....	263	San Jose.....	San Jose.....	645
Peoria.....	Schiller.....	335	Saunemin.....	Saunemin.....	738
Peotone.....	Peotone.....	636	Savanna.....	Mississippi.....	385
Perry.....	Perry.....	95	Saybrook.....	Cheney's Grove.....	468
Peru.....	St. Johns.....	13	Scott Land.....	Scott Land.....	743
Petersburg.....	Clinton.....	19	Scottville.....	Scottville.....	426
Philo.....	Centennial.....	747	Seaton.....	Charity.....	838
Pilot.....	Newtown.....	714	Seneca.....	Seneca.....	532
Pinckneyville.....	Mitchell.....	85	Shabbona.....	Shabbona.....	374
Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	790	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	490
Piper City.....	Piper.....	608	Shawneetown.....	Warren.....	14
Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	536	Sheffield.....	Ames.....	142
Plainview.....	Plainview.....	461	Shelbyville.....	Jackson.....	53
Plainville.....	Adams.....	529	Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	609
Plano.....	Sunbeam.....	428	Sheridan.....	Sheridan.....	735
Pleasant Hill.....	Pleasant Hill.....	565	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	212
Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	700	Shirley.....	Shirley.....	582
Plymouth.....	Plymouth.....	286	Sibley.....	Sibley.....	761
Pocahontas.....	Gordon.....	473	Sidell.....	Sidell.....	798
Polo.....	Mystic Tie.....	187	Sidney.....	Sidney.....	347
Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	294	Somonauk.....	Somonauk.....	646
Pontoosuc.....	Herrick.....	193	Sparland.....	Sparland.....	441
Port Byron.....	Philo.....	436	Sparta.....	Hope.....	162
Potomac.....	Potomac.....	782	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	4
Prairie City.....	Golden Gate.....	248	Springfield.....	Central.....	71
Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	755	Springfield.....	Tyrian.....	333
Princeton.....	Bureau.....	112	Springfield.....	St. Paul.....	500
Princeton.....	Princeton.....	587	Spring Hill.....	Bollen.....	412
Princeville.....	Princeville.....	360	Spring Valley.....	S. M. Dazell.....	805
Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	293	Stanford.....	Stanford.....	785
Quincy.....	Bodley.....	1	Staunton.....	Staunton.....	177
Quincy.....	Herman.....	39	Steeleville.....	Alma.....	497
Quincy.....	Quincy.....	296	Sterling.....	Rock River.....	612



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Stewardson .....	Sigel.....	541	Viola.....	Viola.....	577
Stockton .....	Plum River.....	554	Viriden.....	Viriden.....	161
Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	495	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	544
Streator.....	Streator.....	607	Waldron.....	Aroma.....	378
Stronghurst.....	Stronghurst.....	847	Walnut.....	Walnut.....	722
Sublette.....	Sublette.....	349	Walpole.....	Tuscan.....	630
Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	764	Walshville.....	Walshville.....	475
Summerfield.....	Summerfield.....	342	Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....	278
Sumner.....	Sumner.....	334	Warsaw.....	Warsaw.....	257
Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	134	Washburn.....	Washburn.....	421
Tamaroa.....	Tamaroa.....	207	Washington.....	Taylor.....	98
Tampico.....	Yorktown.....	655	Wataga.....	Wataga.....	291
Taylorville.....	Mound.....	122	Waterman.....	Waterman.....	728
Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	496	Waterloo.....	Morris.....	787
Thompsonville.....	Akin.....	749	Watseka.....	Watseka.....	446
Thomson.....	Thomson.....	559	Watson.....	Watson.....	602
Time.....	Time.....	569	Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	298
Tiskilwa.....	Sharon.....	550	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	78
Toledo.....	Toledo.....	834	Waverly.....	Waverly.....	118
Tolona.....	Tolono.....	391	Wayne City.....	Orel.....	759
Tonica.....	Tonica.....	364	Waynesville.....	Wayne.....	172
Toulon.....	Toulon.....	93	Weldon.....	Weldon.....	746
Towanda.....	Towanda.....	542	Wenona.....	Wenona.....	344
Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	493	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	269
Tremont.....	Tremont.....	462	Wheeling.....	Vitruvius.....	81
Trenton.....	Trenton.....	109	White Hall.....	White Hall.....	80
Trilla.....	Muddy Point.....	396	Williamsville.....	Lavelly.....	203
Troy.....	Troy.....	588	Willow Hill.....	Cooper.....	489
Troy Grove.....	Shiloh.....	397	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	208
Tunnell Hill.....	Reynoldsburg.....	419	Winchester.....	Winchester.....	105
Turner.....	Amity.....	472	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	322
Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	332	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	745
Union.....	Orion.....	358	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	564
Upper Alton.....	Franklin.....	25	Winterrowd.....	Mayo.....	664
Urbana.....	Urbana.....	157	Woburn.....	Gilham.....	809
Utica.....	Waltham.....	384	Wolf Creek.....	Chapel Hill.....	719
Vandalia.....	Temperance.....	16	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	502
Venice.....	Triple.....	835	Woodstock.....	Saint Marks.....	63
Vermilion.....	Stratton.....	408	Wyandot.....	Wyandot.....	231
Vermont.....	Vermont.....	116	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	479
Verona.....	Verona.....	757	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	485
Versailles.....	Versailles.....	108	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	448
Victoria.....	A. T. Darrah.....	793	York.....	York.....	313
Vienna.....	Vienna.....	150	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	471

# List of Lodges by Districts.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
33	Oriental .....	Chicago.....	78 Monroe St.....
160	Waubansia.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
211	Cleveland .....	Chicago.....	Randolph and Halsted Sts.....
308	Ashlar .....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple .....
314	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	
410	Mithra.....	Chicago.....	257 N. Clark St.....
437	Chicago.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
524	Evans.....	Evanston.....	
557	Lessing .....	Chicago.....	62 N. Clark St .....
639	Keystone .....	Chicago.....	64 N. Clark St.....
662	South Park.....	Chicago.....	274-276 57th St.....
686	Garfield .....	Chicago.....	1250 West Madison St.....
711	Providence.....	Jefferson.....	
726	Golden Rule.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple .....
751	Lounsbury .....	Barrington.....	
767	Triluminar.....	Chicago.....	227 92d St.....
774	Lake View.....	Chicago.....	Lincoln, Racine & Diversy Aves
779	Wright's Grove.....	Chicago.....	1631 N. Clark St.....
784	Beacon Light.....	Chicago.....	Norwood Park.....
797	Normal Park .....	Chicago.....	69th St. and Stewart Ave..
810	Tracy.....	Chicago.....	
818	Ben Hur.....	Chicago.....	Milwaukee and North Aves.....
836	Windsor Park.....	Chicago.....	Windsor Park.....
842	Fides.....	Chicago.....	
	Chicago Heights .....	U. D. Chicago Heights.....	

## SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
81	Vitruvius.....	Wheeling.....	
182	Germania .....	Chicago.....	62 N. Clark St.....
271	Blaney .....	Chicago.....	78 Monroe St.....
310	Dearborn.....	Chicago.....	3118 Forest Ave.....
393	Blair .....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple .....
411	Hesperia .....	Chicago.....	78 Monroe St.....
478	Pleiades.....	Chicago.....	785 West Madison St.....
526	Covenant .....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple .....
610	Union Park.....	Chicago.....	Madison and Robey Sts.....
642	Apollo .....	Chicago.....	3118 Forest Ave.....
669	Herder .....	Chicago.....	358 Blue Island Ave.....
690	Englewood .....	Chicago.....	63d and Yale Sts .....
716	Calumet.....	Blue Island.....	
731	Harbor .....	Chicago.....	91st St. and Commercial Ave...
758	Mystic Star.....	Chicago.....	State and 44th Sts.....
768	Mizpah.....	Chicago.....	4341 South Halsted St.....
776	Grand Crossing.....	Chicago.....	76th St. near Dobson Ave. ....
780	Siloam .....	Chicago.....	1249 Madison St.....
789	Auburn Park.....	Chicago.....	79th and Sherman Sts.....
800	Kenwood .....	Chicago.....	4308 Cottage Grove Ave.....
813	Humboldt Park.....	Chicago.....	Armitage and Keeney Aves....
819	Columbian.....	Chicago.....	1812 W 23d St.....
839	Berwyn.....	Berwyn.....	
843	Park.....	Chicago.....	Clark St. and Greenleaf Ave. ..

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
141	Garden City.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
209	W. B. Warren.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
277	Accordia.....	Chicago.....	62 North Clark St.....
311	Kilwinning.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
409	T. J. Turner.....	Chicago.....	Masonic Temple.....
422	Landmark.....	Chicago.....	3636 Cottage Grove Ave.....
508	Home.....	Chicago.....	3118 Forest Ave.....
540	Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	.....
611	Lincoln Park.....	Chicago.....	Clark St. and Center Ave.....
643	D. C. Cregier.....	Chicago.....	406 and 408 Milwaukee Ave.....
674	Waldeck.....	Chicago.....	44th and State St.....
697	Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	2941 Archer Ave.....
717	Arcana.....	Chicago.....	Halsted and Randolph Sts.....
739	Lakeside.....	Chicago.....	3120 Forest Ave.....
765	Palace.....	Pullman.....	.....
770	LaGrange.....	LaGrange.....	.....
777	Ravenswood.....	Chicago.....	Wilson St. & E. Ravenswo'd Park
783	Constantia.....	Chicago.....	2701 South Park Ave.....
795	Myrtle.....	Chicago.....	Irving Park.....
804	Kensington.....	Chicago.....	Henderson's Hall.....
815	Lawn.....	Chicago.....	.....
832	Magic City.....	Harvey.....	.....
841	Woodlawn Park.....	Chicago.....	.....
	Austin..... U. D.	Austin.....	.....

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
48	Unity.....	St. Charles.....	Kane.....
90	Jerusalem Temple.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....
117	Elgin.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....
139	Geneva.....	Geneva.....	Kane.....
190	Dundee.....	Dundee.....	Kane.....
254	Aurora.....	Aurora.....	Kane.....
359	Blackberry.....	Elburn.....	Kane.....
404	Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Kane.....
443	Hampshire.....	Hampshire.....	Kane.....
522	Monitor.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....
63	St. Marks.....	Woodstock.....	McHenry.....
138	Marengo.....	Marengo.....	McHenry.....
143	Richmond.....	Richmond.....	McHenry.....
158	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....
169	Nunda.....	Nunda.....	McHenry.....
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	McHenry.....
358	Orion.....	Union.....	McHenry.....
604	Hebron.....	Hebron.....	McHenry.....
78	Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	Lake.....
115	Rising Sun.....	Gray's Lake.....	Lake.....
127	Antioch.....	Millburn.....	Lake.....
298	Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	Lake.....
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	Lake.....
676	A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	Lake.....
827	Sequoia.....	Antioch.....	Lake.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
60	Belvidere.....	Belvidere.....	Boone.....
575	Capron.....	Capron.....	Boone.....
74	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	Winnebago.....
75	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	Winnebago.....
102	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....
145	A. W. Rawson.....	Pecatonica.....	Winnebago.....
166	Star-in-the-East.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....
173	Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	Winnebago.....
302	Durand.....	Durand.....	Winnebago.....
633	E. F. W. Ellis.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....
745	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....
97	Excelsior.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....
170	Evergreen.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....
174	Lena.....	Lena.....	Stephenson.....
414	Evening Star.....	Davis.....	Stephenson.....
564	Winslow.....	Winslow.....	Stephenson.....
687	Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	Stephenson.....
823	Pearl.....	Pearl City.....	Stephenson.....

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
36	Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth.....	Jo Daviess.....
273	Miners.....	Galena.....	Jo Daviess.....
278	Jo Daviess.....	Warren.....	Jo Daviess.....
491	Martin.....	East Dubuque.....	Jo Daviess.....
548	Apple River.....	Apple River.....	Jo Daviess.....
554	Plum River.....	Stockton.....	Jo Daviess.....
188	Cyrus.....	Mt. Carroll.....	Carroll.....
345	Milledgeville.....	Milledgeville.....	Carroll.....
385	Mississippi.....	Savanna.....	Carroll.....
423	Lanark.....	Lanark.....	Carroll.....
490	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	Carroll.....
559	Thomson.....	Thomson.....	Carroll.....
189	Fulton City.....	Fulton.....	Whiteside.....
293	Prophetstown.....	Prophetstown.....	Whiteside.....
321	Dunlap.....	Morrison.....	Whiteside.....
412	Bollen.....	Spring Hill.....	Whiteside.....
566	Albany.....	Albany.....	Whiteside.....
612	Rock River.....	Sterling.....	Whiteside.....
655	Yorktown.....	Tampico.....	Whiteside.....
667	Erie.....	Erie.....	Whiteside.....
750	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	Whiteside.....

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
96	Samuel H. Davis.....	Mt. Morris.....	Ogle.....
187	Mystic Tie.....	Polo.....	Ogle.....
244	Horicon.....	Rochelle.....	Ogle.....
274	Byron.....	Byron.....	Ogle.....
320	Creston.....	Creston.....	Ogle.....
420	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	Ogle.....
505	Meridian Sun.....	Holcomb.....	Ogle.....
7	Friendship.....	Dixon.....	Lee.....
146	Lee Centre.....	Lee Centre.....	Lee.....
178	Illinois Central.....	Amboy.....	Lee.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## SEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
205	Corinthian.....	Paw Paw.....	Lee .....
264	Franklin Grove.....	Franklin Grove.....	Lee .....
282	Brooklyn.....	Compton.....	Lee .....
349	Sublette.....	Sublette.....	Lee .....
531	Ashton.....	Ashton.....	Lee .....
134	Sycamore.....	Sycamore.....	De Kalb.....
144	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....
283	Meteor.....	Sandwich.....	De Kalb.....
288	Genoa.....	Genoa.....	De Kalb.....
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	De Kalb.....
374	Shabbona.....	Shabbona.....	De Kalb.....
402	Kishwaukee.....	Kingston.....	De Kalb.....
646	Somonauk.....	Somonauk.....	De Kalb.....
728	Waterman.....	Waterman.....	De Kalb.....

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
303	Raven.....	Oswego.....	Kendall.....
323	Orient.....	Lisbon.....	Kendall.....
428	Sunbeam.....	Plano.....	Kendall.....
471	Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....
65	Euclid.....	Naperville.....	Du Page.....
269	Wheaton.....	Wheaton.....	Du Page.....
472	Amity.....	Turner.....	Du Page.....
824	Grove.....	Downers Grove.....	Du Page.....
42	Mt Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Will.....
175	Matteson.....	Joliet.....	Will.....
208	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	Will.....
262	Channahon.....	Channahon.....	Will.....
536	Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	Will.....
538	Lockport.....	Lockport.....	Will.....
636	Peotone.....	Peotone.....	Will.....
704	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	Will.....
763	Crete.....	Crete.....	Will.....
124	Cedar.....	Morris.....	Grundy.....
528	Minooka.....	Minooka.....	Grundy.....
573	Gardner.....	Gardner.....	Grundy.....
757	Verona.....	Verona.....	Grundy.....
826	Mazon.....	Mazon.....	Grundy.....

## NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
13	St. John's.....	Peru.....	La Salle.....
40	Occidental.....	Ottawa.....	La Salle.....
67	Acacia.....	La Salle.....	La Salle.....
176	Mendota.....	Mendota.....	La Salle.....
183	Meridian.....	Earlville.....	La Salle.....
194	Freedom.....	Freedom.....	La Salle.....
374	Tonica.....	Tonica.....	La Salle.....
384	Waltham.....	Utica.....	La Salle.....
397	Shiloh.....	Troy Grove.....	La Salle.....
417	Marseilles.....	Marseilles.....	La Salle.....
477	Rutland.....	Rutland.....	La Salle.....
532	Seneca.....	Seneca.....	La Salle.....
555	Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	La Salle.....



LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## NINTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
558	Leland .....	Leland .....	La Salle .....
607	Streator .....	Streator .....	La Salle .....
735	Sheridan .....	Sheridan .....	La Salle .....
294	Pontiac .....	Pontiac .....	Livingston .....
351	Tarbolton .....	Fairbury .....	Livingston .....
371	Livingston .....	Dwight .....	Livingston .....
401	Odell .....	Odell .....	Livingston .....
539	Chatsworth .....	Chatsworth .....	Livingston .....
552	Long Point .....	Long Point .....	Livingston .....
614	Forrest .....	Forrest .....	Livingston .....
738	Saunemin .....	Saunemin .....	Livingston .....

## TENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
112	Bureau .....	Princeton .....	Bureau .....
142	Ames .....	Sheffield .....	Bureau .....
231	Wyagnet .....	Wyagnet .....	Bureau .....
270	Levi Lusk .....	Arlington .....	Bureau .....
383	La Moille .....	La Moille .....	Bureau .....
399	Buda .....	Buda .....	Bureau .....
550	Sharon .....	Tiskilwa .....	Bureau .....
587	Princeton .....	Princeton .....	Bureau .....
722	Walnut .....	Walnut .....	Bureau .....
803	Neponset .....	Neponset .....	Bureau .....
805	S. M. Dalzell .....	Spring Valley .....	Bureau .....
814	Ohio .....	Ohio .....	Bureau .....
103	Magnolia .....	Magnolia .....	Putnam .....
61	Lacon .....	Lacon .....	Marshall .....
119	Henry .....	Henry .....	Marshall .....
344	Wenona .....	Wenona .....	Marshall .....
415	Lawn Ridge .....	Lawn Ridge .....	Marshall .....
441	Sparland .....	Sparland .....	Marshall .....
93	Toulon .....	Toulon .....	Stark .....
479	Wyoming .....	Wyoming .....	Stark .....
501	Stark .....	La Fayette .....	Stark .....
514	Bradford .....	Bradford .....	Stark .....

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
49	Cambridge .....	Cambridge .....	Henry .....
92	Stewart .....	Geneseo .....	Henry .....
159	Kewanee .....	Kewanee .....	Henry .....
243	Galva .....	Galva .....	Henry .....
433	Annawan .....	Atkinson .....	Henry .....
502	Woodhull .....	Woodhull .....	Henry .....
535	Sherman .....	Orion .....	Henry .....
680	Clement .....	Colono .....	Henry .....
57	Trio .....	Rock Island .....	Rock Island .....
69	Eureka .....	Milan .....	Rock Island .....
319	Doric .....	Moline .....	Rock Island .....
436	Philo .....	Port Byron .....	Rock Island .....
516	Andalusia .....	Andalusia .....	Rock Island .....
543	Cordova .....	Cordova .....	Rock Island .....
547	Valley .....	Coal Valley .....	Rock Island .....
658	Rock Island .....	Rock Island .....	Rock Island .....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
679	Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	Rock Island.....
59	New Boston.....	New Boston.....	Mercer.....
113	Robert Burns.....	Keithsburg.....	Mercer.....
252	Aledo.....	Aledo.....	Mercer.....
367	Oxford.....	New Windsor.....	Mercer.....
577	Viola.....	Viola.....	Mercer.....
755	Pre-emption.....	Pre-emption.....	Mercer.....
838	Charity.....	Seaton.....	Mercer.....

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	McDonough.....
233	Blandinsville.....	Bladinsville.....	McDonough.....
248	Golden Gate.....	Prairie City.....	McDonough.....
307	T. J. Pickett.....	Bushnell.....	McDonough.....
327	Industry.....	Industry.....	McDonough.....
496	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	McDonough.....
572	Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	McDonough.....
617	Good Hope.....	Good Hope.....	McDonough.....
781	Colchester.....	Colchester.....	McDonough.....
100	Astoria.....	Astoria.....	Fulton.....
104	Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....	Fulton.....
116	Vermont.....	Vermont.....	Fulton.....
192	Farmington.....	Farmington.....	Fulton.....
213	Ipava.....	Ipava.....	Fulton.....
253	Avon Harmony.....	Avon.....	Fulton.....
350	Fairview.....	Fairview.....	Fulton.....
534	Cuba.....	Cuba.....	Fulton.....
734	Morning Star.....	Canton.....	Fulton.....
	London..... U. D.	London Mills.....	Fulton.....
9	Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Schuyler.....
465	Huntsville.....	Huntsville.....	Schuyler.....
648	Camden.....	Camden.....	Schuyler.....
766	Littleton.....	Littleton.....	Schuyler.....

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
26	Hiram.....	Henderson.....	Knox.....
66	Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....
155	Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....
185	Abingdon.....	Abingdon.....	Knox.....
291	Wataga.....	Wataga.....	Knox.....
330	Altona.....	Altona.....	Knox.....
337	Oneida.....	Oneida.....	Knox.....
448	Yates City.....	Yates City.....	Knox.....
530	Maquon.....	Maquon.....	Knox.....
584	Vesper.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....
685	Rio.....	Rio.....	Knox.....
793	A. T. Darrah.....	Victoria.....	Knox.....
37	Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	Warren.....
518	Abraham Lincoln.....	Kirkwood.....	Warren.....
519	Roseville.....	Roseville.....	Warren.....
619	Berwick.....	Cameron.....	Warren.....
702	Alexandria.....	Alexis.....	Warren.....
123	Oquawka.....	Oquawka.....	Henderson.....
727	Raritan.....	Raritan.....	Henderson.....
732	Carman.....	Carman.....	Henderson.....
847	Stronghurst.....	Stronghurst.....	Henderson.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
15	Peoria .....	Peoria .....	Peoria .....
46	Temple .....	Peoria .....	Peoria .....
106	Lancaster .....	Glasford .....	Peoria .....
222	George Washington .....	Chillicothe .....	Peoria .....
263	Illinois .....	Peoria .....	Peoria .....
335	Schiller .....	Peoria .....	Peoria .....
360	Princeville .....	Princeville .....	Peoria .....
363	Horeb .....	Elmwood .....	Peoria .....
663	Phoenix .....	Mapleton .....	Peoria .....
748	Alta .....	Alta .....	Peoria .....
246	El Paso .....	El Paso .....	Woodford .....
247	Rob Morris .....	Minonk .....	Woodford .....
306	Wm. C. Hobbs .....	Eureka .....	Woodford .....
421	Washburn .....	Washburn .....	Woodford .....
29	Pekin .....	Pekin .....	Tazewell .....
98	Taylor .....	Washington .....	Tazewell .....
126	Empire .....	Pekin .....	Tazewell .....
132	Mackinaw .....	Mackinaw .....	Tazewell .....
156	Delavan .....	Delavan .....	Tazewell .....
352	Groveland .....	Groveland .....	Tazewell .....
462	Tremont .....	Tremont .....	Tazewell .....
622	Hopedale .....	Hopedale .....	Tazewell .....
641	Comet .....	Minier .....	Tazewell .....

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
43	Bloomington .....	Bloomington .....	McLean .....
221	Le Roy .....	Le Roy .....	McLean .....
251	Heyworth .....	Heyworth .....	McLean .....
292	Chenoa .....	Chenoa .....	McLean .....
468	Cheney's Grove .....	Saybrook .....	McLean .....
469	McLean .....	McLean .....	McLean .....
482	Lexington .....	Lexington .....	McLean .....
512	Wade Barney .....	Bloomington .....	McLean .....
542	Towanda .....	Towanda .....	McLean .....
582	Shirley .....	Shirley .....	McLean .....
656	Mozart .....	Bloomington .....	McLean .....
673	Normal .....	Normal .....	McLean .....
737	Arrowsmith .....	Arrowsmith .....	McLean .....
742	Danvers .....	Danvers .....	McLean .....
785	Stanford .....	Stanford .....	McLean .....
799	Colfax .....	Colfax .....	McLean .....
84	De Witt .....	Clinton .....	De Witt .....
172	Wayne .....	Waynesville .....	De Witt .....
261	Amon .....	De Witt .....	De Witt .....
710	Farmer City .....	Farmer City .....	De Witt .....
746	Weldon .....	Weldon .....	De Witt .....
820	Henderson .....	Kenney .....	De Witt .....
416	Paxton .....	Paxton .....	Ford .....
608	Piper .....	Piper City .....	Ford .....
631	Norton .....	Cabery .....	Ford .....
733	Gibson .....	Gibson City .....	Ford .....
761	Sibley .....	Sibley .....	Ford .....
811	Melvin .....	Melvin .....	Ford .....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
378	Aroma.....	Waldron.....	Kankakee.....
389	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....
481	Momence.....	Momence.....	Kankakee.....
168	Milford.....	Milford.....	Iroquois.....
305	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	Iroquois.....
316	Abraham Jonas.....	Loda.....	Iroquois.....
429	Chebanse.....	Chebanse.....	Iroquois.....
446	Watseka.....	Watseka.....	Iroquois.....
506	O. H. Miner.....	Iroquois.....	Iroquois.....
591	Gilman.....	Gilman.....	Iroquois.....
609	Sheldon.....	Sheldon.....	Iroquois.....
634	Buckley.....	Buckley.....	Iroquois.....
688	Clifton.....	Clifton.....	Iroquois.....
845	Martinton.....	Martinton.....	Iroquois.....
38	Olive Branch.....	Danville.....	Vermilion.....
154	Russell.....	Georgetown.....	Vermilion.....
265	Vermilion.....	Indianola.....	Vermilion.....
285	Catlin.....	Catlin.....	Vermilion.....
527	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	Vermilion.....
590	Fairmount.....	Fairmount.....	Vermilion.....
632	Ridge Farm.....	Ridge Farm.....	Vermilion.....
709	Star.....	Hoopeston.....	Vermilion.....
714	Newtown.....	Pilot.....	Vermilion.....
725	Rankin.....	Rankin.....	Vermilion.....
782	Potomac.....	Potomac.....	Vermilion.....
798	Sidell.....	Sidell.....	Vermilion.....
841	Hopewell.....	Hope.....	Vermilion.....

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
157	Urbana.....	Urbana.....	Champaign.....
199	Homer.....	Homer.....	Champaign.....
220	Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	Champaign.....
240	Western Star.....	Champaign.....	Champaign.....
347	Sidney.....	Sidney.....	Champaign.....
391	Tolono.....	Tolono.....	Champaign.....
470	Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	Champaign.....
537	J. R. Gorin.....	Sadorous.....	Champaign.....
574	Pera.....	Ludlow.....	Champaign.....
747	Centennial.....	Philo.....	Champaign.....
754	Ogden.....	Ogden.....	Champaign.....
791	Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....	Champaign.....
801	Sangamon.....	Fisher.....	Champaign.....
332	Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	Douglas.....
366	Arcola.....	Arcola.....	Douglas.....
369	Newman.....	Newman.....	Douglas.....
440	Camargo.....	Camargo.....	Douglas.....
825	Arthur.....	Arthur.....	Douglas.....
837	Hindsboro.....	Hindsboro.....	Douglas.....
77	Prairie.....	Paris.....	Edgar.....
148	Bloomfield.....	Chrisman.....	Edgar.....
268	Paris.....	Paris.....	Edgar.....
280	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	Edgar.....
408	Stratton.....	Vermilion.....	Edgar.....
743	Scott Land.....	Scott Land.....	Edgar.....
829	Edgar.....	Hume.....	Edgar.....
35	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	Coles.....
179	Wabash.....	Etna.....	Coles.....
219	Oakland.....	Oakland.....	Coles.....
260	Mattoon.....	Mattoon.....	Coles.....
390	Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	Coles.....
396	Muddy Point.....	Trilla.....	Coles.....
788	Lerna.....	Lerna.....	Coles.....
698	Hutton.....	Diona.....	Coles.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
58	Fraternal.....	Monticello.....	Piatt.....
365	Bement.....	Bement.....	Piatt.....
600	Cerro Gordo.....	Cerro Gordo.....	Piatt.....
651	Atwood.....	Atwood.....	Piatt.....
773	Mansfield.....	Mansfield.....	Piatt.....
812	De Land.....	De Land.....	Piatt.....
228	Lovington.....	Lovington.....	Moultrie.....
595	Miles Hart.....	Gays.....	Moultrie.....
764	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.....	Moultrie.....
8	Macon.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....
312	Ionic.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....
431	Summit.....	Harristown.....	Macon.....
454	Maroa.....	Maroa.....	Macon.....
467	South Macon.....	Macon.....	Macon.....
682	Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon.....
87	Mt. Pulaski.....	Mt. Pulaski.....	Logan.....
165	Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	Logan.....
210	Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Logan.....
741	New Holland.....	New Holland.....	Logan.....
808	Cornland.....	Cornland.....	Logan.....
	Latham..... U. D.	Latham.....	Logan.....

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
88	Havana.....	Havana.....	Mason.....
403	Mason City.....	Mason City.....	Mason.....
476	Manito.....	Manito.....	Mason.....
645	San Jose.....	San Jose.....	Mason.....
19	Clinton.....	Petersburg.....	Menard.....
653	Greenview.....	Greenview.....	Menard.....
4	Springfield.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
71	Central.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
203	Lavelly.....	Williamsville.....	Sangamon.....
333	Tyrian.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
354	Ark & Arbor.....	Auburn.....	Sangamon.....
450	Loami.....	Loami.....	Sangamon.....
500	St. Paul.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....
521	Illiopolis.....	Illiopolis.....	Sangamon.....
523	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	Sangamon.....
556	Dawson.....	Dawson.....	Sangamon.....
635	Rochester.....	Rochester.....	Sangamon.....
675	Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	Sangamon.....
700	Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plains.....	Sangamon.....
762	Van Meter.....	Cantrall.....	Sangamon.....
786	Riverton Union.....	Riverton.....	Sangamon.....
23	Cass.....	Beardstown.....	Cass.....
544	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Cass.....
724	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	Cass.....



LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
44	Hardin .....	Mt. Sterling .....	Brown .....
108	Versailles .....	Versailles .....	Brown .....
430	Kendrick .....	Mound Station .....	Brown .....
3	Harmony .....	Jacksonville .....	Morgan .....
52	Benevolent .....	Meredosia .....	Morgan .....
118	Waverly .....	Waverly .....	Morgan .....
346	N. D. Morse .....	Concord .....	Morgan .....
382	Gill .....	Lynnville .....	Morgan .....
432	Murrayville .....	Murrayville .....	Morgan .....
570	Jacksonville .....	Jacksonville .....	Morgan .....
616	Wadley .....	Franklin .....	Morgan .....
105	Winchester .....	Winchester .....	Scott .....
229	Manchester .....	Manchester .....	Scott .....
424	Exeter .....	Exeter .....	Scott .....
846	Bluffs .....	Bluffs .....	Scott .....
34	Barry .....	Barry .....	Pike .....
45	Griggsville .....	Griggsville .....	Pike .....
95	Perry .....	Perry .....	Pike .....
218	New Salem .....	New Salem .....	Pike .....
275	Milton .....	Milton .....	Pike .....
353	Kinderhook .....	Kinderhook .....	Pike .....
373	Chambersburg .....	Chambersburg .....	Pike .....
388	El Dara .....	El Dara .....	Pike .....
453	New Hartford .....	New Hartford .....	Pike .....
565	Pleasant Hill .....	Pleasant Hill .....	Pike .....
569	Time .....	Time .....	Pike .....
790	Pittsfield .....	Pittsfield .....	Pike .....
806	Nebo .....	Nebo .....	Pike .....
821	New Canton .....	New Canton .....	Pike .....
830	Rockport .....	Rockport .....	Pike .....

## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
1	Bodley .....	Quincy .....	Adams .....
39	Herman .....	Quincy .....	Adams .....
114	Marcelline .....	Marcelline .....	Adams .....
135	Lima .....	Lima .....	Adams .....
147	Clayton .....	Clayton .....	Adams .....
227	Columbus .....	Columbus .....	Adams .....
266	Kingston .....	Fairweather .....	Adams .....
267	La Prairie .....	Golden .....	Adams .....
296	Quincy .....	Quincy .....	Adams .....
297	Benjamin .....	Camp Point .....	Adams .....
379	Payson .....	Payson .....	Adams .....
380	Liberty .....	Liberty .....	Adams .....
449	Mendon .....	Mendon .....	Adams .....
529	Adams .....	Plainville .....	Adams .....
659	Lambert .....	Quincy .....	Adams .....
20	Hancock .....	Carthage .....	Hancock .....
193	Herrick .....	Pontoosuc .....	Hancock .....
195	La Harpe .....	La Harpe .....	Hancock .....
235	Dallas City .....	Dallas City .....	Hancock .....
238	Black Hawk .....	Hamilton .....	Hancock .....
257	Warsaw .....	Warsaw .....	Hancock .....
286	Plymouth .....	Plymouth .....	Hancock .....
295	Dills .....	Hickory Ridge .....	Hancock .....
318	J. L. Anderson .....	Augusta .....	Hancock .....
464	Denver .....	Denver .....	Hancock .....
486	Bowen .....	Bowen .....	Hancock .....
618	Basco .....	Basco .....	Hancock .....
683	Burnside .....	Burnside .....	Hancock .....
715	Elvaston .....	Elvaston .....	Hancock .....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
792	Calhoun.....	Hardin.....	Calhoun.....
50	Carrollton.....	Carrollton ..	Greene.....
80	Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	Greene.....
129	Greenfield.....	Greenfield.....	Greene.....
197	King Solomon.....	Kane.....	Greene.....
796	E. M. Husted.....	Roodhouse.....	Greene.....
341	Full Moon.....	Grafton.....	Jersey.....
394	Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....
592	Fieldon.....	Fieldon.....	Jersey.....
76	Mt. Nebo.....	Carlinsville ..	Macoupin ..
151	Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin ..
152	Fidelity.....	Medora.....	Macoupin ..
161	Viriden.....	Viriden.....	Macoupin ..
171	Girard.....	Girard.....	Macoupin ..
177	Staunton.....	Staunton.....	Macoupin ..
212	Shipman.....	Shipman.....	Macoupin ..
214	Gillespie.....	Gillespie.....	Macoupin ..
249	Hibbard.....	Brighton.....	Macoupin ..
426	Scottville.....	Scottville.....	Macoupin ..
445	Chesterfield ..	Chesterfield ..	Macoupin ..
461	Plainview.....	Plainview.....	Macoupin ..
463	Palmyra.....	Palmyra.....	Macoupin ..

## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
51	Mount Moriah.....	Hillsboro .....	Montgomery .....
236	Charter Oak.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery .....
255	Donnellson.....	Donnellson.....	Montgomery .....
455	Irving.....	Irving.....	Montgomery .....
456	Nokomis.....	Nokomis.....	Montgomery .....
475	Walshville.....	Walshville.....	Montgomery .....
517	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery .....
670	Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	Montgomery .....
692	Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Montgomery .....
122	Mound.....	Taylorville.....	Christian.....
226	Pana.....	Pana.....	Christian.....
340	Kedron.....	Mount Auburn.....	Christian.....
451	Bromwell .....	Assumption .....	Christian.....
585	Fisher.....	Grove City.....	Christian.....
623	Locust.....	Owaneco.....	Christian.....
647	Blueville.....	Edinburg.....	Christian.....
681	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville ..	Christian.....
53	Jackson.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.....
180	Moweaqua.....	Moweaqua.....	Shelby.....
322	Windsor.....	Windsor.....	Shelby.....
392	Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Shelby.....
493	Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	Shelby.....
541	Sigel.....	Stewardson.....	Shelby.....
706	Joppa.....	Cowden.....	Shelby.....
831	Findlay.....	Findlay.....	Shelby.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
125	Greenup.....	Greenup.....	Cumberland.....
279	Neoga.....	Neoga.....	Cumberland.....
580	Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	Cumberland.....
834	Toledo.....	Toledo.....	Cumberland.....
133	Marshall.....	Marshall.....	Clark.....
313	York.....	York.....	Clark.....
442	Casey.....	Casey.....	Clark.....
603	Clark.....	Martinsville.....	Clark.....
620	Newhope.....	Cohn.....	Clark.....
136	Hutsonville.....	Hutsonville.....	Crawford.....
250	Robinson.....	Robinson.....	Crawford.....
348	Russellville.....	Flat Rock.....	Crawford.....
644	Oblong City.....	Oblong.....	Crawford.....
666	Crawford.....	Eaton.....	Crawford.....
756	Hardinsville.....	Hardinsville.....	Crawford.....
	Palestine..... U. D.	Palestine.....	Crawford.....
216	Newton.....	Newton.....	Jasper.....
489	Cooper.....	Willow Hill.....	Jasper.....
140	Olney.....	Olney.....	Richland.....
362	Noble.....	Noble.....	Richland.....
509	Parkersburg.....	Parkersburg.....	Richland.....
164	Edward Dobbins.....	Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....
334	Sumner.....	Sumner.....	Lawrence.....
386	Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	Lawrence.....
447	S. D. Monroe.....	Birds.....	Lawrence.....

## TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
196	Louisville.....	Louisville.....	Clay.....
204	Flora.....	Flora.....	Clay.....
485	Xenia.....	Xenia.....	Clay.....
488	Clay City.....	Clay City.....	Clay.....
691	Iola.....	Iola.....	Clay.....
149	Effingham.....	Effingham.....	Effingham.....
217	Mason.....	Mason.....	Effingham.....
484	Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	Effingham.....
525	Delia.....	Elliotstown.....	Effingham.....
533	Altamont.....	Altamont.....	Effingham.....
578	Prairie City.....	Montrose.....	Effingham.....
602	Watson.....	Watson.....	Effingham.....
664	Mayo.....	Winterrowd.....	Effingham.....
665	Greenland.....	Beecher City.....	Effingham.....
16	Temperance.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....
405	Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	Fayette.....
601	Farina.....	Farina.....	Fayette.....
769	St. Elmo.....	St. Elmo.....	Fayette.....
130	Marion.....	Salem.....	Marion.....
201	Centralia.....	Centralia.....	Marion.....
398	Kinmundy.....	Kinmundy.....	Marion.....
503	Odin.....	Odin.....	Marion.....
510	J. D. Moody.....	Iuka.....	Marion.....
613	Patoka.....	Patoka.....	Marion.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
245	Greenville.....	Greenville.....	Bond .....
473	Gordon .....	Pocahontas.....	Bond .....
809	Gillham .....	Woburn.....	Bond .....
79	Scott.....	Carlyle.....	Clinton.....
109	Trenton.....	Trenton.....	Clinton.....
25	Franklin.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison.....
27	Piasa .....	Alton.....	Madison.....
99	Edwardsville.....	Edwardsville.....	Madison.....
315	Erwin.....	Alton.....	Madison.....
355	Marine.....	Marine.....	Madison .....
406	Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Madison.....
560	Madison.....	New Douglas.....	Madison.....
583	Highland.....	Highland.....	Madison.....
588	Troy.....	Troy.....	Madison.....
712	Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	Madison.....
835	Triple.....	Venice.....	Madison.....

## TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
24	St. Clair .....	Belleville .....	St. Clair .....
110	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	St. Clair .....
342	Summerfield.....	Summerfield.....	St. Clair .....
361	Douglas.....	Muscutah.....	St. Clair .....
418	Freeburg.....	Freeburg.....	St. Clair .....
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair .....
576	O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair .....
	Gothic..... U. D.	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair .....
474	Columbia.....	Columbia.....	Monroe.....
787	Morris.....	Waterloo.....	Monroe.....
72	Chester.....	Chester.....	Randolph.....
86	Kaskaskia.....	Ellis Grove.....	Randolph.....
162	Hope.....	Sparta.....	Randolph.....
427	Red Bud.....	Red Bud.....	Randolph.....
497	Alma.....	Steeleville.....	Randolph.....

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
55	Washington.....	Nashville.....	Washington.....
153	Clay.....	Ashley.....	Washington.....
31	Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....
368	Jefferson.....	Opdyke.....	Jefferson.....
696	Belle Rive.....	Belle Rive.....	Jefferson.....
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	Jefferson.....
64	Benton.....	Benton.....	Franklin.....
567	Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	Franklin.....
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Franklin.....
744	Goode.....	Brayfield.....	Franklin.....
749	Akin.....	Thompsonville.....	Franklin.....
85	Mitchell.....	Pinckneyville.....	Perry.....
207	Tamaroa.....	Tamaroa.....	Perry.....
234	Du Quoin.....	Du Quoin.....	Perry.....

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
241	Shekinah.....	Carbondale .....	Jackson.....
287	De Soto.....	De Soto.....	Jackson.....
434	Makanda.....	Makanda.....	Jackson.....
498	Murphysboro .....	Murphysboro .....	Jackson.....
657	La Fayette.....	Grand Tower.....	Jackson .....
695	Shiloh Hill .....	Campbell Hill.....	Jackson .....
833	Dean.....	Ava .....	Jackson .....
89	Fellowship.....	Marion.....	Williamson.....
458	Blazing Star.....	Crab Orchard.....	Williamson.....
487	Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth .....	Williamson.....
693	Herrins Prairie.....	Herrins Prairie.....	Williamson.....
719	Chapel Hill .....	Wolf Creek.....	Williamson.....
729	Lake Creek.....	Johnston City.....	Williamson.....
802	Williamson.....	Cartersville.....	Williamson.....
817	Creal Springs.....	Creal Springs.....	Williamson.....

## TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
206	Fairfield.....	Fairfield .....	Wayne.....
331	Mount Erie.....	Mt. Erie .....	Wayne.....
460	Jeffersonville .....	Jeffersonville.....	Wayne.....
713	Johnsonville .....	Johnsonville.....	Wayne.....
759	Orel.....	Wayne City .....	Wayne.....
356	Hermitage .....	Albion .....	Edwards.....
239	Mount Carmel.....	Mount Carmel.....	Wabash.....
752	Allendale.....	Allendale.....	Wabash.....
200	Sheba.....	Grayville .....	White.....
272	Carmi.....	Carmi.....	White.....
668	Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	White.....
677	Enfield.....	Enfield.....	White.....
718	May.....	Norris City .....	White.....
137	Polk.....	McLeansboro .....	Hamilton .....
630	Tuscan.....	Walpole .....	Hamilton .....
807	Royal.....	Macedonia.....	Hamilton .....
128	Raleigh.....	Raleigh .....	Saline.....
325	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	Saline.....
495	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort .....	Saline.....
684	Gallatia.....	Gallatia.....	Saline.....
730	Eldorado.....	Eldorado .....	Saline.....
2	Equality.....	Equality.....	Gallatin.....
14	Warren.....	Shawneetown.....	Gallatin.....
230	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	Gallatin.....
723	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	Gallatin.....
816	Ridgway.....	Ridgway.....	Gallatin.....



LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

## THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
276	Elizabeth.....	Elizabethtown.....	Hardin.....
444	Cave-in-Rock.....	Cave-in-Rock.....	Hardin.....
794	Tadmor.....	Karber's Ridge.....	Hardin.....
131	Golconda.....	Golconda.....	Pope.....
672	Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	Pope.....
701	Temple Hill.....	Rose Bud.....	Pope.....
771	Bay City.....	Hamletsburg.....	Pope.....
91	Metropolis.....	Metropolis.....	Massac.....
231	Farmers.....	Pellonia.....	Massac.....
336	New Columbia.....	New Columbia.....	Massac.....
150	Vienna.....	Vienna.....	Johnson.....
339	Saline.....	Goreville.....	Johnson.....
419	Reynoldsburg.....	Tunnel Hill.....	Johnson.....
772	New Burnside.....	New Burnside.....	Johnson.....
778	Gurney.....	New County Line.....	Johnson.....
822	Belknap.....	Belknap.....	Johnson.....
111	Jonesboro.....	Jonesboro.....	Union.....
457	Moscow.....	Moscow.....	Union.....
466	Cobden.....	Cobden.....	Union.....
520	Anna.....	Anna.....	Union.....
581	Dongola.....	Dongola.....	Union.....
627	Union.....	Lick Creek.....	Union.....
47	Caledonia.....	Olmsted.....	Pulaski.....
660	Grand Chain.....	New Grand Chain.....	Pulaski.....
562	Trinity.....	Mound City.....	Pulaski.....
237	Cairo.....	Cairo.....	Alexander.....
840	Alto Pass.....	Alto Pass.....	Union.....

## DEFUNCT LODGES.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
5	Far West...	Galena...	Jo Daviess...	April 29, 1840.	1846-6.	Charter was never issued.
6	Columbus	Columbus.	Adams.	April 29, 1840.	1846-6.	Surrendered.
10	Joliet	Joliet.	Will.	Oct. 5, 1841.	Oct. 15, 1845.	Revoked.
11	Cass.	Virginia.	Iowa*	Oct. 4, 1842.	Oct. 3, 1843.	Rescinded and continued U. D.
12	Rising Sun.	Montrose.	Cook	Oct. 4, 1842.	Oct. 3, 1843.	Suspended.
18	La Fayette	Chicago.	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1843.	Oct. 1864.	Arrested.
21	Warsaw	Warsaw	Wisconsin*	Oct. 2, 1843.	May 9, 1847	Surrendered
22	Milwaukee.	Milwaukee	Monroe	Oct. 2, 1843.	1874-5	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin.
28	Monroe.	Waterloo.	Fulton.	Oct. 7, 1844.	July, 1875.	Arrested.
30	Morning Star	Canton.	Cook	Oct. 6, 1845.	Oct. 1848.	Surrendered
32	Apollo	Chicago.	Jo Daviess.	Oct. 6, 1845.	Oct. 6, 1852.	Forfeited.
41	Far West.	Galena.	Hancock	Oct. 8, 1846.	July 5, 1882.	Surrendered.
54	Reclamation	Nauvoo	Pike	Oct. 2, 1848.	Oct. 27, 1886.	Forfeited.
56	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Ogle	Oct. 3, 1848.	Oct. 4, 1853.	Forfeited.
62	Jerusalem	Oregon	Scott	Oct. 2, 1849.	Sept. 16, 1892.	Arrested.
68	Napies	Napies	Putnam.	Oct. 1849.	Jan. 23, 1889	Surrendered
70	Social.	Hennepin.	Kane	Oct. 1849.	1859†	Surrendered
73	Batavia.	Batavia.	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1850.	1884-85.	Surrendered
82	Metamora	Metamora	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1850.	1856†	No record.
83	Iroquois.	Middleport.	Jersey	Oct. 8, 1850.	1862-63.	Surrendered
94	Morning Sun.	Jerseyville.	Madison	Oct. 6, 1851.	1861-62.	Surrendered
101	Madison	Upper Alton.	Greene.	Oct. 6, 1851.	Aug. 16, 1875.	Arrested.
107	Fayette	Fayette	Morgan.	Oct. 4, 1852.	1854†	No record.
120	Jacksonville.	Jacksonville.	Minnesota	Oct. 4, 1852.	Dec. 20, 1894.	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota.
121	Catact.	St. Anthony's Falls	Clark.	Oct. 3, 1855.	Surrendered	Surrendered
163	Westfield	Westfield	Kendall.	Oct. 3, 1855.	Feb. 7, 1859	Surrendered
167	Oswego.	Oswego.	Moultrie.	Oct. 2, 1855.	May 5, 1879	Arrested.
181	Moultrie	Sullivan.	Nebraska*	Oct. 2, 1855.	March 9, 1863.	Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska
184	Nebraska.	Bellevue.	Rock Island	Oct. 3, 1855.	July 27, 1871.	Consolidated with Trio No. 57.
186	Fort Armstrong	Rock Island.	Clay	Oct. 6, 1856.	Surrendered	Surrendered
191	Xenia.	Xenia.	Edgar	Oct. 9, 1856.	Feb. 9, 1889.	Surrendered.
198	Grand View.	Grand View.	Dudley	Oct. 6, 1856.	1861-2.	Annulled.
202	Sterling	Sterling	Whiteside.	Oct. 6, 1856.	1861-2.	Surrendered
215	Weir	Six Mile.	Madison	Oct. 7, 1856.	Jan. 12, 1889.	Arrested.
223	Keeney	Edgington	Rock Island	Oct. 8, 1856.	1870-71.	No record.
224	Mt. Pleasant.	St. Anna.	De Witt.	Oct. 8, 1856.		
		Farmer City.				
225	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee.	Oct. 8, 1856.	1862-63.	Surrendered

242) Aegis.....	Annawan.....	Henry.....	Oct. 8, 1857.....	May 13, 1859.....	Arrested.....
256 Algonquin...*	Algonquin.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	Jan. 21, 1860.....	Surrendered.....
258 } Bonus.....	Boone.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 6, 1865.....	Aug. 26, 1885.....	Surrendered.....
259 } Chemung.....	Chemung.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	..... 1874.....	No record.....
259 New Berlin.....	New Berlin.....	Sangamon.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	..... 1865.....	No record.....
261 Martinsville.....	Martinsville.....	Clark.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	May 4, 1874.....	Consolidated with Piasa No. 27.....
284 Alton.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	Oct. 6, 1858.....	..... 1860.....	No record.....
289 Iroquois.....	Iroquois.....	Pulaski.....	Oct. 7, 1858.....	..... 1875.....	No record.....
290 Cache.....	Middleport.....	Sangamon.....	Oct. 7, 1858.....	March 20, 1897.....	Arrested.....
299 Mechanicsburg.....	Mechanicsburg.....	Jo Daviess.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Jan. 7, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
300 Hanover.....	Hanover.....	La Salle.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	..... 1883.....	Surrendered.....
304 Cement.....	Utica.....	Pope.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Sept. 10, 1879.....	Arrested.....
317 New Liberty.....	New Liberty.....	Lake.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Feb. 5, 1864.....	Consolidated with Union No. 78 as Waukegan No. 78.....
324 Waukegan.....	Waukegan.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Dec. 23, 1861.....	Consolidated with Bonus No. 258 as Chemung No. 258.....
326 Chemung.....	Chemung.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	..... 1864.....	Surrendered.....
328 Grafton.....	Huntley.....	McHenry.....	Oct. 5, 1859.....	Dec. 11, 1884.....	Surrendered.....
329 Durham.....	Durham.....	Hancock.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	1868-69.....	Arrested.....
338 Grand Detour.....	Grand Detour.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	1877-78.....	No record.....
343 Arcurus.....	Polo.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	..... 1864.....	No record.....
357 Eddy.....	Kingston.....	Peoria.....	Oct. 2, 1860.....	..... 1864.....	No record.....
370 Middleton.....	Middleton.....	Clay.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	April 19, 1878.....	Consolidated with Bell Rive No. 696.....
372 Galesburg.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	Dec. 16, 1880.....	Surrendered.....
375 Isaac Underhill.....	Secor.....	Woodford.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	..... 1874.....	No record.....
376 Ash Grove.....	Ash Grove.....	Iroquois.....	Oct. 8, 1862.....	..... 1864.....	No record.....
377 Archimedes.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	April 8, 1889.....	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge No. 24.....
381 M. R. Thompson.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	Jan. 7, 1890.....	Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge No. 97.....
387 Greenbush.....	Greenbush.....	Warren.....	Oct. 8, 1863.....	May 28, 1889.....	Arrested.....
Youngstown.....	Youngstown.....				
395 H. G. Reynolds.....	Whitefield.....	Bureau.....	Oct. 8, 1864.....	May 26, 1880.....	Surrendered.....
400 Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	Oct. 5, 1864.....	March 24, 1896.....	Consolidated with Knoxville No. 66 as Pacific No. 66.....
407 Blue Grass.....	Blue Grass.....	Vermilion.....	Oct. 5, 1864.....	April 12, 1882.....	Arrested.....
	Marysville.....				
413 Forreston.....	Forreston.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 5, 1864.....	Dec. 4, 1876.....	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96.....
425 Kaneville.....	Kaneville.....	Kane.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	July 1, 1883.....	Surrendered.....
435 Neponset.....	Neponset.....	Bureau.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	July 12, 1881.....	Surrendered.....
438 H. W. Bigelow.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	March 27, 1875.....	Surrendered.....
439 Luce.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	Jan. 17, 1889.....	Surrendered.....
452 Grant.....	Richview.....	Washington.....	Oct. 4, 1865.....	July 21, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
459 Butler.....	Butler.....	Montgomery.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	May 18, 1887.....	Surrendered.....
480 Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	Sept. 26, 1889.....	Consolidated with Lincoln No. 210 as Logan No. 210.....
483 Belle City.....	Belle City.....	Hamilton.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	March 27, 1880.....	Arrested.....
493 Bath.....	Bath.....	Mason.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	Dec. 19, 1895.....	Surrendered.....
499 Mt. Zion.....	Mt. Zion.....	Macon.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	1874-75.....	Consolidated with Ionic Lodge No. 312.....
507 Manto.....	Manto.....	Kankakee.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	March 14, 1878.....	Arrested.....
511 Clintonville.....	South Elgin.....	Kane.....	Oct. 3, 1866.....	March 7, 1897.....	Consolidated with Elgin Lodge No. 117.....
513 Cold Spring.....	Cold Spring.....	Shelby.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	April 7, 1882.....	Arrested.....
515 Dement.....	Dement.....	Ogle.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Jan. 25, 1886.....	Consolidated with Malta No. 320 as Creston No. 320.....
545 Elkhardt.....	Elkhardt.....	Logan.....	Oct. 1, 1867.....	Feb. 21, 1887.....	Surrendered.....

## DEFUNCT LODGES—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DE'FT.	REMARKS.
546	Nilwood	Nilwood	Macoupin	Oct. 1, 1867	1876-77	Surrendered
549	Newark	Newark	Kendall	Oct. 1, 1867	1884-5	Surrendered
551	Darwin	Darwin	Clark	Oct. 1, 1867	Aug. 25, 1887	Surrendered
553	Kyle	Macomb	McDonough	Oct. 1, 1867	1876-77	Surrendered
561	Trinity	Monmouth	Warren	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 28, 1886	Surrendered
563	Hamilton	Ottumville	Jersey	Oct. 1, 1867	1886	Surrendered
568	Delta	Cairo	Alexander	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 23, 1874	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 237
571	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 1, 1867	1869	Surrendered
573	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1868	May 15, 1897	Surrendered
586	Tazewell	Delavan	Tazewell	Oct. 6, 1868	1874-75	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge No. 156
589	Elwood	Humbolt	Coles	Oct. 6, 1868	July 18, 1891	Surrendered
593	W. M. Egan	Jefferson	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	Aug. 1872	Arrested
594	Lodi	Lodi	Kane	Oct. 6, 1868	April 19, 1876	Surrendered
596	National	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	March 13, 1884	Arrested
597	Lostant	Chicago	LaSalle	Oct. 6, 1868	Jan. 14, 1888	Surrendered
598	Dorchester	Dorchester	Macoupin	Oct. 6, 1868	Oct. 29, 1884	Surrendered
599	Fowler	Fowler	Adams	Oct. 6, 1868	Feb. 24, 1879	Surrendered
605	Allen	Allen	McLean	Oct. 6, 1868	May 5, 1886	Arrested
606	Wapella	Wapella	DeWitt	Oct. 6, 1868	May 26, 1874	Surrendered
615	Anchor	Mason City	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	1874-75	Consolidated with Mason City Lodge No. 403
621	Venice	Venice	Madison	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1886	Surrendered
624	Dubois	Dubois	Washington	Oct. 5, 1869	Sept. 1883	Surrendered
625	Melrose	Melrose	Clark	Oct. 5, 1869	May 4, 1877	Arrested
626	Putnam	Granville	Putnam	Oct. 5, 1869	1871	No record
628	Mosaic	Hudson	McLean	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1882	Arrested
629	Old Time	Havana	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	Feb. 14, 1877	Consolidated with Havana Lodge No. 88
637	Burlington	Burlington	Kane	Oct. 6, 1869	Dec. 21, 1876	Surrendered
638	Fortitude	Sagetown	Henderson	Oct. 6, 1869	March 10, 1884	Arrested
640	Coleta	Coleta	Whiteside	Jan. 7, 1870	1874	No record
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	DuPage	Oct. 4, 1870	Feb. 16, 1895	Arrested
650	Irrington	Irrington	Washington	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 31, 1891	Surrendered
652	Polar Star	Mulkeytown	Franklin	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 10, 1888	Arrested
654	Woodford	El Paso	Woodford	Oct. 4, 1870	March 5, 1877	Surrendered
661	Bethesda	Potosi	Livingston	Oct. 5, 1870	March 1, 1886	Arrested
		Colfax	McLean			
671	Farina	Farina	Marion	Oct. 3, 1871	April, 1880	Surrendered
678	Sheffield	Sheffield	Greene	Oct. 3, 1871	May 20, 1886	Arrested
689	Advance	Galva	Henry	Oct. 1, 1872	Nov. 28, 1876	Surrendered
694	Center	Pana	Christian	Oct. 1, 1872	Jan. 14, 1887	Surrendered

699 Libanus	Rosemond	Christian	Oct. 7, 1873	Sept. 21, 1875..	Arrested
703 St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	March 20, 1885..	Surrendered
707 Circle	Mattoon	Coles	Oct. 8, 1873	April 23, 1896..	Consolidated with Mattoon Lodge No. 260.
708 Lemont	Lemont	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	Sept. 7, 1887	Surrendered
720 Varna	Varna	Marshall	Oct. 6, 1874	May 13, 1882	Surrendered
736 Dennison	Dennison	Clark	Oct. 3, 1876	Dec. 22, 1888..	Surrendered
	McKeen				
740 Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1876	May 15, 1895..	Surrendered
753 Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	Oct. 2, 1877	Sept. 1, 1888	Arrested
760 Belleflower	Belleflower	McLean	Oct. 5, 1881	July 13, 1886..	Surrendered
775 Omega	Charleston	Coles	Oct. 6, 1886	Dec. 9, 1889	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge No. 35.
828 Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski	Oct. 4, 1893	Jan. 1, 1896	Consol'd with Villa Ridge No. 562 as Trinity No. 562.

\*State.

†Constituted; no date given when chartered.

‡Records cease.



TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Mem- bership, 1897..	Dues 1897.....	Rejections, ...	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.
				Raised.....	Reinstated..	Admitted. ...	Add. for er- ror. ....		Suspended	Expelled...	Dimitted ..	Died.....	Ded. for er- ror.....										
1	Bodley.....	Quincy.....	Adams	7		6		13	1		2	3		6	178	\$ 129 00	1	5	7	156	\$95 00	\$71 90	
2	Equality.....	Equality.....	Gallatin			2		2	2			1		4	20	15 00				19	5 00	5 00	
3	Harmony.....	Jacksonville	Morgan	10	1	4	1	16	2		3			8	134	100 50	2	10	8	128	9 00	9 00	
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon	3	1	4		8	2			5		4	147	112 50	1	3	3	130	111 52	41 51	\$10 00
7	Friendship.	Dixon.....	Lee	7		9		16	1		1	2		4	140	108 00	4	9	7	139			
8	Macon.....	Decatur.....	Macon..	5	1	5	1	12	14		2	7		23	336	246 75	4	7	5	310	237 30	20 00	
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler	37		2		42			2			2	73	54 75		1	2	69			
13	St. John's..	Peru.....	LaSalle.	4		2		6			2	1		3	72	54 00	2	2	3	67		8 00	
14	Warren.....	Shawneetown	Gallatin.								1	2		3	41	30 75				38	5 70	11 50	
15	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Peoria..	18	2	12		32	8		3	2		13	267	195 00	8	14	15	250	36 50	21 00	5 00
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette..								1			4	146	108 75	1	3	2	137	236 35	8 00	
17	Macomb.....	Macomb.....	McDonough	2		5		7	2					4	98	73 50				96			
19	Clinton.....	Petersburg	Menard..								1	3		4	90	67 50				86			
20	Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Hancock.	1				1				2		5	94	70 50	3	5	6	88			
23	Cass.....	Beardstown	Cass.....			6		6	1		2			3	123	88 50	1	6	7	113	75 00	30 00	10 00
24	St. Clair.....	Belleville	St. Clair.	6		1		7	1		1			3	75	53 25		4	3	73	199 85		
25	Franklin.....	UpperAlton	Madison..		1	3		8	2					3	32	24 00				28		8 00	
26	Hiram.....	Henderson	Knox.....	31	1	1		31						4	101	75 75			4	5	86	18 00	
27	Piasa.....	Alton.....	Madison..	5		1		6			1	3		3	52	39 00	3	7	8	50		12 80	1 00
29	Pekin.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell..	45	2			10			2	2		3	52	39 00	3	7	8	50		12 80	1 00
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson.	1		2		3	4		3	2		10	83	62 25	1	6	2	72			
33	Oriental.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	22		3		25			2	11		18	325	243 75	3	21	21	235			
34	Barry.....	Barry.....	Pike.....						2					6	90				2	81		2 61	
35	Charleston	Charleston..	Coles.....	4		6		11	12		1	2		15	79	58 50	5	7	6	76	15 00	3 39	
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth...	Jo Daviess.	5		5	1	11			1	2		3	33	23 25				5	26	5 00	4 00
37	Monmouth	Monmouth...	Warren...	3	1	4		8			2			5	105	74 25				3	97	305 00	10 00
38	Olive Branch.	Danville.....	Vermilion.	6	1	6		13			11	8		19	249	177 75	3	11	8	211	305 00	25 00	
39	Hermion.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	42	1			43						63	47 25				54		12 77		
40	Occidental.	Ottawa.....	LaSalle...	5				9	2		7	5		14	152	114 00		8	5	144	54 60	13 05	
42	Mt. Joliet..	Joliet.....	Will.....	17	1	8		26			3	1		4	229	171 75	7	16	18	217	52 00	89 67	2 00
43	Bloomington	Bloomington.	McLean...	6		1		7	11		2	4		17	158	116 25	4	5	4	149	12 00	17 50	
44	Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling	Brown.....			3			2		1			4	84	63 00				1	80	50 00	6 00
45	Griggsville.	Griggsville..	Pike.....	1		1		2	4		1			2	55	41 25			2	49		11 00	
46	Temple.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	25	2	8		35			1	3		13	346	256 50	9	22	23	224	65 00	14 00	52 50

47	Caledonia	Olmstead	Pulaski	18	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	18	13 50	...	...	...	...	18	5 00
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane	53	3	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	54	25	...	...	3	4	55	...
49	Cambridge	Henry	Henry	54	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	54	37 50	...	...	...	...	1	47	1 00
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene	98	3	1	...	...	4	4	6	...	...	2	2	2	2	10	92	66 00	1	5	6	4	90	...
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgomery	85	4	1	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	3	89	66 75	...	5	5	6	20	5 00
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan	30	4	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	33	24 75	...	3	4	31	6 80	
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby	112	3	1	...	...	2	6	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	6	112	84 00	...	2	1	103	38 16	23 00
55	Washington	Nashville	Washington	71	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	72	54 00	...	2	1	3	62	39 00
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island	170	8	4	1	...	13	2	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	7	176	126 00	4	5	6	156	60 40	5 00
58	Frernal	Monticello	Piatt	95	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	7	88	66 00	...	...	...	...	86	...
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer	65	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	65	48 75	...	2	3	60	132 50	42 43
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone	138	15	6	...	...	2	21	7	...	...	1	2	1	10	149	111 75	5	18	15	141	...	6 00	
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall	65	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	65	48 75	...	...	...	...	1	60	...
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry	70	1	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	70	62 50	...	...	1	1	66	...	
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin	92	3	3	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	4	3	...	7	91	68 25	...	...	2	1	189	115 50	7 50
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page	85	4	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	67 50	2	2	3	87	...	8 00	...	
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	75	1	...	...	...	2	2	7	...	...	3	1	...	11	66	49 50	...	2	1	3	87	15 00	6 00
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle	78	5	2	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	85	63 75	2	5	4	82	...	18 50	...
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island	53	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	53	39 75	...	...	1	1	48	5 00	2 00
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon	53	2	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	53	39 75	...	...	5	3	48	10 00	11 50
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph	45	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	40	30 00	...	...	1	1	34	...	5 00
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago	40	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	47	35 25	...	...	4	4	42	...	...
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago	48	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	47	35 25	...	...	4	4	42	...	...
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin	89	5	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	53	39 75	...	...	3	5	40	...	10 00
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar	199	14	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	94	70	...	...	1	3	4	85	...
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	179	8	1	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	4	3	...	7	214	160 50	3	13	16	187	58 33	23 33	...
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton	35	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	183	137 25	1	9	12	175	73 50	18 00	...
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene	81	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	79	58 50	...	...	1	1	27	7 00	...
81	Viruvius	Wheeling	Cook	65	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	65	48 75	...	...	2	2	63	...	12 00
84	DeWitt	Clinton	DeWitt	133	6	1	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	140	96 00	1	5	6	134	100 00	10 60	...
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry	76	2	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	78	58 50	...	...	5	3	74	50 11	60
86	Kaskaskia	Ellis Grove	Randolph	38	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	41	30 75	...	...	2	2	39	...	5 00
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	78	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	79	59 25	...	...	4	2	73	50 12	00
88	Havana	Havana	Mason	87	4	3	...	...	3	7	2	...	...	1	1	1	4	90	67 50	...	...	1	4	86	38 50	2 00
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson	64	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	62	46 50	...	...	1	4	60	...	...
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Kane	174	1	1	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	1	1	1	5	173	129 75	1	2	1	155	40 00	17 00	...
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac	76	1	1	...	...	3	3	5	...	...	3	3	1	8	71	53 25	1	...	...	6	10	21	00
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry	86	8	2	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	98	73 50	1	...	...	...	94	...	10 00
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark	34	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	33	24 75	...	...	2	1	31	...	...
95	Perry	Perry	Pike	64	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	7	63	47 25	...	...	2	2	60	53 50	6 00
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle	31	3	1	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	3	33	8 00	12 00	...	...	3	8	...	...
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson	254	11	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	261	195 75	4	1	1	9	216	92 00	2 75	...
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell	67	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	65	48 75	1	1	1	60	...	7 00	...
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison	92	4	1	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	1	6	7	90	67 50	...	...	2	3	85	50 00	25 00
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton	67	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	67	50 25	...	...	2	1	64	...	...
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago	298	8	3	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	2	2	9	13	242	181 50	2	...	...	7	222	6 00	...
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam	36	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	37	27 75	...	...	...	...	31	5 00	10 00	...
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Pulton	60	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	63	45 75	...	...	2	3	63	...	...

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1896....	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Mem- bership, 1897..	Dues 1897.....	Rejections, . . .	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.
					Raised.. ....	Reinstated .	Admitted. .	Add. for er- ror.....		Suspended .	Expelled....	Dimitted ...	Died.....	Ded. for er- ror.....										
105	Winchester	Winchester.	Scott..	75	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	72	54 00	1	3	1	66	85	10		
106	Lancaster	Glasford.	Peoria	28	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	29	21 75	1	1	1	28	85	18		
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown.	49	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	51	38 25				41	100			
109	Trenton	Trenton.	Clinton.	44	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	41	33 00				30	11			
110	Lebanon	Lebanon.	St. Clair.	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	35	26 25				52				
111	Jonesboro.	Jonesboro	Union	50	5	5	5	5	7	2	2	2	2	15	52	39 00				85	30	50	12	
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau.	95	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	95	71 25				43				
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer.	55	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	54	40 50				34	48	36	4	
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams	47	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	48	36 00				53	53	50	1	
115	Rising Sun.	Gray's Lake	Lake.	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	32 25				1	1	42		
116	Vermont.	Vermont.	Fulton.	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	158	118 50	1	7	4	149	68	50	12	
117	Elgin.	Elgin.	Kane.	152	2	2	2	2	9	1	1	1	1	2	69	51 75	1	7	1	43			8	
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan.	68	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	47	35 25	5	8	6	88	21	50	15	
119	Henry.	Henry.	Marshall.	46	2	2	2	2	10	3	3	3	3	6	95	71 25	1	1	1	97	4	50	2	
120	Mound	Taylorville.	Christian.	91	8	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	3	106	79 50	1	4	6	34	55	110	15	
123	Oquawka.	Oquawka.	Henderson.	54	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	51	38 25	1	4	3	49	8	20		
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy.	103	6	6	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	3	57	43 50				22	13	00	1	
125	Greenup.	Greenup	Cumberlnd	40	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	51	38 25				51	51	10		
126	Empire.	Pekin.	Tazewell	56	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	58	43 50				2	2	5	00	
127	Antioch	Millburn.	Lake.	52	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	46	34 50				1	1	46		
128	Raleigh	Raleigh.	Saline.	22	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	24 75				2	1	35		
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Green.	54	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	47	35 25	1	15	15	113	3	00		
130	Marion.	Salem	Mario n.	50	2	2	2	2	9	1	1	1	1	6	124	93 00	1	15	15	37	37	38	00	
131	Golconda.	Golconda.	Pope	45	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	47	35 25				13	13			
132	MacKinaw	MacKinaw.	Tazewell	33	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	39	29 25				17	12	75		
133	Marshall	Marshall.	Clark.	49	1	1	1	1	10	3	3	3	3	2	60	45 00				1	1	53	8	
134	Sycamore	Sycamore.	DeKalb.	120	7	7	7	7	4	1	1	1	1	2	61	45 75				4	4	00		
135	Lima	Lima.	Adams	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	35 25				3	3	7		
136	Hutsonville.	Hutsonville.	Crawford	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	12 75				13	13			
137	Polk.	McLeansboro	Hamilton	62	4	4	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	2	60	45 00				1	1	53	8	
138	Marengo.	Marengo.	McHenry.	56	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	3	61	45 75				4	4	00		
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane.	48	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	5	47	35 25				3	3	35	4	
140	Olney.	Olney.	Richland.	74	3	3	3	3	6	2	2	2	2	8	72	49 50				1	1	65	87	
141	Garden City	Chicago.	Cook	535	30	30	30	30	37	10	10	10	10	24	548	411 00	8	33	32	516	118690	186 75	50	

142 Ames.....	Sheffield.....	Bureau.....	62	5	1	3	2	1	5	62	46	50	5	6	56	12	00	10	00
143 Richmond.....	Richmond.....	McHenry.....	50	3	1	1	3	3	5	51	38	25	1	5	3	95	30	00	...
144 DeKalb.....	De Kalb.....	De Kalb.....	110	3	3	3	3	3	5	111	83	25	1	5	48	62	00	...	...
145 Pecatonica.....	Pecatonica.....	Winnebago.....	49	1	1	1	1	1	2	32	36	00	1	1	42	10	00	...	1 00
146 Lee Centre.....	Lee Centre.....	Lee.....	31	2	1	1	1	1	10	58	43	50	1	2	28	6	15	...	...
147 Clayton.....	Clayton.....	Adams.....	66	3	1	4	4	2	6	83	62	25	1	4	73	48	95	...	...
148 Bloomfield.....	Chrisman.....	Edgar.....	84	3	2	6	3	3	7	57	42	75	1	4	50	10	36	...	...
149 Effingham.....	Effingham.....	Effingham.....	62	2	3	1	3	3	3	58	43	50	1	1	55	25	00	...	...
150 Vienna.....	Vienna.....	Johnson.....	59	1	1	1	1	1	2	52	39	00	1	1	49	4	00	...	...
151 Bunker Hill.....	Bunker Hill.....	Macoupin.....	53	1	1	1	1	1	3	33	24	75	1	1	30	2	50	...	...
152 Fidelity.....	Medora.....	Macoupin.....	34	1	1	1	3	3	5	30	37	50	1	4	4	49	20	00	8 30
153 Clay.....	Ashley.....	Washington.....	50	3	1	1	2	2	3	49	36	75	2	1	4	48	37	75	8 00
154 Russell.....	Georgetown.....	Vermilion.....	50	1	1	1	3	3	7	151	113	25	1	7	142	5	00	4 00	...
155 Alpha.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.....	148	6	3	1	3	1	4	80	60	00	1	1	73	4	00	...	...
156 Delavan.....	Tazewell.....	Tazewell.....	83	1	1	4	1	1	4	80	60	00	1	1	73	4	00	...	...
157 Urbana.....	Urbana.....	Champaign.....	154	8	1	6	2	3	11	151	113	25	10	6	9	134	56	25	13 50
158 McHenry.....	McHenry.....	McHenry.....	29	1	1	1	1	1	29	29	21	75	2	1	29	13	50	...	...
159 Kewanee.....	Kewanee.....	Henry.....	112	5	2	7	2	2	117	87	75	2	2	5	4	109	3	00	4 00
160 Waubesa.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	207	11	1	3	2	7	16	206	154	50	7	13	14	126	56	35	45 00
161 Virden.....	Chicago.....	Macoupin.....	60	1	1	1	2	2	2	60	44	25	4	4	60	4	70	...	...
162 Hope.....	Sparta.....	Randolph.....	64	3	1	1	1	1	2	66	47	25	1	4	61	56	50	18 25	...
163 Lawrenceville.....	Lawrence.....	Lawrence.....	78	1	1	1	1	1	3	76	57	00	2	1	4	65	40	10	00
164 Edward Dobbins.....	Atlanta.....	Logan.....	48	2	1	1	3	2	17	194	145	50	1	11	13	166	85	30	6 25
165 Star in the East.....	Rockford.....	Winnebago.....	194	13	1	3	3	2	1	52	39	00	1	1	52	39	00	...	...
166 Star in the East.....	Milford.....	Iroquois.....	51	2	1	2	1	1	5	39	29	25	1	1	39	43	39	...	...
167 Nunda.....	Nunda.....	McHenry.....	44	1	1	2	3	3	6	100	75	00	1	1	66	94	15	00	8 00
168 Nunda.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	104	1	1	3	1	2	3	68	49	50	1	1	66	2	00	...	...
169 Evergreen.....	Girard.....	Macoupin.....	65	1	3	3	3	3	4	47	35	25	2	2	46	2	00	...	...
170 Wayne.....	Waynesville.....	De Witt.....	50	1	1	1	3	1	4	47	35	25	2	2	47	2	00	...	...
171 Cherry Valley.....	Cherry Valley.....	Winnebago.....	47	3	1	1	2	2	1	56	42	00	1	6	54	205	25	00	8 00
172 Lena.....	Lena.....	Stephenson.....	58	1	1	1	2	1	15	221	165	75	1	9	205	25	00	8 00	10 00
173 Lena.....	Joliet.....	Will.....	220	10	3	3	9	3	3	73	54	75	1	6	1	71	34	50	7 00
174 Matteson.....	Matteson.....	La Salle.....	75	1	1	1	2	2	6	85	35	25	1	2	46	7	00	...	...
175 Mendota.....	Mendota.....	Macoupin.....	50	3	1	5	1	1	9	85	35	25	1	2	46	7	00	...	...
176 Mendota.....	Stanton.....	Macoupin.....	50	3	1	5	1	2	2	85	35	25	1	2	46	7	00	...	...
177 Stanton.....	Amboy.....	Lee.....	88	3	1	2	2	2	2	32	24	00	1	1	31	79	119	07	7 00
178 Illinois Central.....	Etna.....	Coles.....	34	1	1	5	5	5	2	36	19	50	2	1	35	226	89	00	2 00
179 Wabash.....	Shelby.....	Shelby.....	25	1	3	7	1	5	13	239	171	75	2	7	8	226	89	00	2 00
180 Moweaqua.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	231	8	3	1	1	5	3	50	37	50	1	1	48	18	00	10	00
181 Germana.....	Earlville.....	La Salle.....	51	2	2	2	4	2	6	64	48	00	1	7	40	12	00	8 00	...
182 Meriden.....	Abingdon.....	Knox.....	58	8	4	2	3	3	1	84	63	00	1	3	33	13	50	...	...
183 Abingdon.....	Polo.....	Ogle.....	36	3	3	2	3	1	4	84	63	00	1	4	3	80	7	00	...
184 Abingdon.....	Carroll.....	Carroll.....	82	4	1	6	3	1	8	50	37	50	4	3	47	11	00	16 13	1 00
185 Mystic Tie.....	Mt. Carroll.....	Whiteside.....	54	2	1	6	1	1	10	83	62	25	4	4	3	77	12	50	9 00
186 Fulton City.....	Fulton.....	Whiteside.....	54	2	1	6	1	1	10	83	62	25	4	4	3	77	12	50	9 00
187 Fulton City.....	Dundee.....	Kane.....	81	4	1	3	3	4	10	83	62	25	4	4	3	77	12	50	9 00
188 Dundee.....	Dundee.....	Fulton.....	88	1	1	3	3	4	10	83	62	25	4	4	3	77	12	50	9 00
189 Farmington.....	Farmington.....	Fulton.....	88	4	1	3	3	4	10	83	62	25	4	4	3	77	12	50	9 00
190 Farmington.....	Pontiac.....	Hancock.....	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	38	25	3	3	50	18	16	00	2 00
191 Herrick.....	Freedom.....	La Salle.....	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	51	38	25	3	3	50	18	16	00	2 00
192 Freedom.....	La Harpe.....	Hancock.....	160	4	2	11	2	3	16	150	112	50	4	4	4	139	13	00	1 00



TABULATED STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No. ....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Total Increase.	Present Membership, 1897..	Dues 1897.....	Rejections, ...	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's. their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.
				Raised, .....	Reinstated.	Admitted. ...	Add. for er- ror. ....	Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted ...	Died.....	Ded. for er- ror. ....									
196	Louisville .....	Louisville.	Clay.....	49		3	1	4	2				50 \$	36 75		1	48	48		\$ 3 50	
197	King Solomon's .....	Kane.....	Greene.....	54		4	1	5					58	43 50		4	53	53	\$34 00	7 00	
198	Homer .....	Homer.....	Champaign.	25		3		3					81	60 75		4	76	76	17 00	4 45	
200	Sheba .....	Grayville..	White.....	29		3		3					24	18 00		1	22	22	1 00	1 00	
201	Centralia .....	Centralia..	Marion.....	114		6	4	10	1	4			120	84 00	3	8	105	105	11 75	10 24	
203	Lavelly .....	Williamsville.	Sangamon.	33		1	2	3					36	27 00		1	36	36	11 33	7 00	
204	Flora .....	Flora.....	Clay.....	64		2	1	2	1	2			62	46 50	1	2	58	58	9 00	12 00	
205	Corinthian .....	Paw Paw....	Lee.....	48		2	1	3					49	34 00		1	44	44	12 00	9 00	
206	Fairfield .....	Fairfield..	Wayne.....	68		1	3	4					72	54 00		1	67	67	10 00	10 00	
207	Tamaroa .....	Tamaroa....	Perry.....	28		1	2	5	1				31	23 25		3	30	30	91 58	2 10	
208	Wilmington .....	Wilmington.	Will.....	82		4	1	5					84	63 00		3	80	80	8 00	7 00	\$ 1 50
209	Wm. B. Warren .....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	287		13	4	17	15	3			282	211 50	4	5	256	256	251 10	25 00	7 50
210	Logan .....	Lincoln....	Logan.....	114		5	6	11	1	3			121	88 50		4	118	118	3 75	20 25	
211	Cleveland .....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	407		10	1	11	5	4			401	300 75		11	365	365	133 73	30 00	
212	Shipman .....	Shipman....	Macoupin.	29		1		1	2				28	21 00		2	23	23		1 00	
213	Ipava .....	Ipava.....	Fulton.....	70		1		1	1				69	51 75		1	69	69			
214	Gillespie .....	Gillespie....	Macoupin.	30		1	1	1	1	1			29	21 75		1	29	29		8 00	
216	Newton .....	Newton.....	Jasper.....	67		1	1	2	9				57	42 75		1	57	57	66 50	4 00	
217	Mason .....	Mason.....	Effingham.	37		2		2					36	27 00		2	34	34	10 25		
218	New Salem .....	New Salem.	Pike.....	53		2		2					51	38 25		2	45	45	10 00	3 00	
219	Oakland .....	Oakland....	Coles.....	67		1	1	2	2	2			66	49 50		1	58	58		5 00	
220	Manomet .....	Manomet....	Champaign.	67		1		2					64	30 75		1	39	39		7 00	
221	Leroy .....	Leroy.....	McLean.....	42		1	1	1					41	39 00		1	33	33			
222	Geo. Washington .....	Chillicothe..	Peoria.....	52		2	1	3	1	2			52	39 00		3	50	50	35 00	80 00	
223	Pana .....	Pana.....	Christian..	86		2	1	3	2				82	61 50	1	3	77	77	60 00	38 50	
226	Pana .....	Pana.....	Columbus..	110		3	1	5	1	9			104	76 50	3	4	94	94	11 00	5 85	
227	Columbus .....	Columbus....	Adams.....	26		5		2					25	18 75		3	25	25			
228	Movington .....	Movington..	Moultrie..	66		5		2					69	51 75	1	6	66	66	5 50	11 50	
229	Manchester .....	Manchester..	Scott.....	32		1	1	2	1	2			32	24 00		3	31	31		9 00	
230	New Haven .....	New Haven..	Gallatin..	29				8					20	13 50		3	17	17	55 50	10 00	
231	Wyandot .....	Wyandot....	Bureau.....	36		1		2					33	22 50		3	31	31		6 00	
232	Farmers .....	Pellonia.....	Massac.....	21		3		3	1	1			22	15 00		3	22	22		6 50	1 00
233	Blandinsville .....	Blandinsville.	McDonough	102		2	4	8					109	81 75	1	2	101	101	150 00	15 00	
234	DuQuoin .....	DuQuoin....	Perry.....	84		4	2	1					88	66 00		4	84	84	68 50	1 00	
235	Dallas City .....	Dallas City ..	Hancock....	53		1	1	1	1	2			49	36 00		2	44	44	35 00	7 00	



236	Charter Oak.	Litchfield.	82	1	1	1	1	3	...	4	2	...	6	79	57	00	1	1	71	10 00
237	Cairo.	Cairo.	93	4	...	2	...	6	...	2	1	...	2	97	72 75	...	4	5	82 310 00	18 72
238	Black Hawk.	Hamilton.	64	...	...	1	...	5	4	2	...	...	6	58	43 50	...	5	55	...	...
239	Mt. Carmel.	Mt. Carmel.	96	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	7	94	70 50	...	7	88	30 00	30 52
240	Western Star.	Champaign.	144	7	1	2	...	10	2	4	1	...	7	147	110 25	1	8	135 182 50	39 50	10 00
241	Shelkiah.	Carbondale	105	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	3	104	77 25	...	1	99	...
242	Galva.	Henry	83	3	1	3	1	8	1	1	1	...	3	88	66 00	1	3	80	13 00	...
243	Galva.	Rochelle.	69	2	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	3	70	52 50	...	3	64	8 00	5 00
244	Horicon.	Greenville.	69	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	3	69	51 75	2	2	60	...	10 00
245	Greenville.	El Paso.	70	1	2	1	...	4	...	2	1	...	3	71	53 25	...	2	67	...	...
246	El Paso.	Woodford.	39	3	...	1	...	3	5	...	...	...	6	36	27 00	...	1	33	...	5 00
247	Rob Morris.	Minonk.	39	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	40 50	...	1	52	...	7 00
248	Golden Gate.	Prairie City.	53	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	37	30 75	...	1	37	...	...
249	Hibbard.	Brighton.	42	...	...	1	...	9	1	1	1	...	2	41	47 25	...	7	60	26 00	7 80
250	Robinson.	Crawford.	55	7	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	63	47 25	...	7	57	24 50	1 00
251	Heyworth.	Robinson.	58	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	2	59	44 25	1	2	57	24 50	1 00
252	Aledo.	Heyworth.	78	5	...	2	1	8	4	...	...	...	5	81	60 75	6	7	76	5 75	17 50
253	Avon Harmony.	Aledo.	39	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	40	30 00	...	2	39	...	...
254	Aurora.	Kane.	202	2	1	3	...	6	19	6	2	...	27	181	135 75	2	2	166	126 35	10 00
255	Donnellson.	Donnellson.	43	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	6	30	29 25	1	2	36	254 94	8 00
256	Warsaw.	Hancock.	81	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	3	80	60 00	...	2	70	...	6 00
257	Mattoon.	Mattoon.	196	1	1	4	...	6	...	4	1	...	5	197	147 75	3	5	180	...	...
258	Amon.	DeWitt.	48	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	2	...	1	37	33 75	...	8	41	...	6 00
259	Channahon.	Will.	31	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	27	27 75	...	8	37	10 00	3 00
260	Channahon.	Peoria.	111	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	...	6	110	82 50	8	6	107	14 00	12 38
261	Franklin Grove.	Peoria.	33	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	3	32	24 00	...	1	26	...	...
262	Franklin Grove.	Indianola.	46	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	1	...	7	40	30 00	...	1	38	...	...
263	Vermilion.	Fairweather.	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	33 75	...	1	43	33 00	10 00
264	Kingston.	Golden.	41	1	...	6	...	7	1	3	1	...	5	43	32 25	...	1	41	6 50	5 10
265	La Prairie.	Adams.	132	8	1	1	...	10	7	...	2	...	11	131	96 75	6	7	120	...	6 75
266	Paris.	Edgar.	57	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	3	59	44 25	...	3	58	...	31 00
267	Wheaton.	Wheaton.	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
268	Wheaton.	DuPage.	57	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
269	Wheaton.	Chicago.	169	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	...	5	166	124 50	1	1	139	140 45	12 00
270	Levi Lusk.	Arlington.	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 50
271	Blaney.	Cook.	76	1	1	2	...	3	...	2	1	...	4	75	55 50	1	2	71	72 35	8 50
272	Carmi.	White.	73	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	39	29 25	...	3	62	...	2 00
273	Miners.	Jo Daviess.	36	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	39	29 25	...	3	62	...	...
274	Byron.	Ogle.	36	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	39	29 25	...	3	62	...	...
275	Byron.	Milton.	62	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	39	29 25	...	3	62	...	...
276	Elizabeth.	Pike.	32	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	39	29 25	...	3	62	...	...
277	Elizabeth.	Elizabethtown.	32	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	39	29 25	...	3	62	...	...
278	Accordia.	Chicago.	66	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	6	66	49 50	...	7	65	35 00	4 00
279	Jo Daviess.	Warren.	100	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	4	98	73 50	...	2	82	...	...
280	Neoga.	Neoga.	47	1	2	1	...	4	...	2	2	...	4	47	35 25	...	1	46	...	...
281	Neoga.	Cumberl'nd.	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	24 75	...	...	1	29	3 00	...
282	Kansas.	Edgar.	37	5	...	2	...	7	4	...	1	...	5	39	29 25	...	1	3	37	60 00
283	Brooklyn.	Compton.	37	5	...	2	...	7	4	...	1	...	5	39	29 25	...	1	3	37	60 00
284	Metcor.	Sandwich.	84	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	6	79	39 25	...	2	72	37 00	19 00
285	Catin.	Dekalb.	81	8	1	1	...	10	...	1	1	...	1	90	66 75	2	15	87	...	6 00
286	Plymouth.	Vermilion.	55	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	1	90	66 75	...	2	87	...	1 00
287	De Soto.	Hancock.	58	8	1	3	...	12	1	...	3	...	4	66	42 50	...	6	53	10 00	8 00
288	Genoa.	Jackson.	63	5	...	1	...	6	3	...	1	...	4	65	49 75	...	5	64	38 50	4 00
289	Genoa.	DeKalb.	63	5	...	1	...	6	3	...	1	...	4	65	49 75	...	5	64	38 50	4 00
290	Wataga.	Wataga.	28	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	65	49 75	...	2	29	...	18 00

TABULATED STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No. ....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Present Membership, 1897..	Dues 1897.....	Rejections. ....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.
				Raised. ....	Reinstated.	Admitted. ...	Add. for er- ror.....		Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted ...	Died.....	Ded. for er- ror.....									
292	Chenoa.....	Chenoa.....	McLean	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	56 25	4	3	10	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
293	Prophetstown ..	Prophetstown ..	Whiteside	12	1	1	1	14	4	1	1	1	4	87 65 25	8	1	4	81	.....	.....	\$ 9 00	.....
294	Pontiac.....	Pontiac.....	Livingston.	4	1	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	3	82 61 50	4	8	4	77	85 35	7 00	.....	.....
295	Dills.....	Hickory Ridge.	Hancock	14	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	107 80 25	2	2	12	98	44 68	5 00	.....	.....
296	Quincy.....	Quincy.....	Adams	3	1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	5	87 63 00	2	2	2	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
297	Benjamin.....	Camp Point.....	Adams	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	33 24 75	1	1	2	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
298	Wauconda.....	Wauconda.....	Lake	7	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	4	44 33 00	2	5	5	36	75 00	7 00	\$ 1 00	.....
301	Hinckley.....	Hinckley.....	DeKalb.	7	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	4	40 30 00	1	1	1	38	.....	.....	5 00	.....
302	Durand.....	Durand.....	Winnebago.	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	4	59 44 25	1	2	2	57	.....	.....	10 00	.....
303	Raven.....	Oswego.....	Kendall.	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	57 42 75	1	2	3	53	45 00	50	.....	.....
305	Onarga.....	Onarga.....	Iroquois..	5	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	67 50 25	1	2	2	58	86 70	15 00	.....	.....
306	W. C. Hobbs.....	Eureka.....	Woodford	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	103 77 25	1	4	5	91	24 58	4 00	.....	.....
307	T. J. Pickett.....	Bushnell.....	McDonough	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	19	543 407 25	5	23	24	528	520 25	65 58 00	.....	.....
308	Ashlar.....	Chicago.....	Cook	28	1	1	1	31	7	3	3	3	9	437 827 75	5	33	35	415	178 00	154 87	.....	.....
309	Harvard.....	Harvard.....	McHenry...	5	1	1	1	6	3	1	1	1	8	176 132 00	1	8	9	161	40 00	20 00	.....	.....
310	Dearborn.....	Chicago.....	Cook	25	1	1	1	27	11	3	3	3	35	26 25	1	1	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
311	Kilwinning.....	Chicago.....	Cook	31	1	1	1	33	3	1	1	1	4	59 44 25	1	1	1	53	.....	10 00	.....	.....
312	Ionic.....	Decatur.....	Macon	10	1	1	1	15	4	1	1	1	1	31 24 75	1	1	1	27	.....	5 55	.....	.....
313	York.....	Clark.....	Clark	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	31 24 75	1	1	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
314	Palatine.....	Palatine.....	Cook	62	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	31 24 75	1	1	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
315	Erwin.....	Alton.....	Madison	3	1	1	1	6	3	1	1	1	2	31 24 75	1	1	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
316	Abraham Jonas.....	Loda.....	Iroquois..	4	2	1	1	6	3	1	1	1	2	18 00	2	3	3	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
318	J. L. Anderson.....	Augusta.....	Hancock...	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	50 25	2	3	3	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
319	Doric.....	Moline.....	Rock Island	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	6	1	15	111 75	3	2	2	149	149 10	16 50	5 00	.....
320	Creston.....	Creston.....	Ogle	58	1	1	1	3	10	4	4	4	13	46 34 50	1	1	1	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
321	Dunlap.....	Morrison.....	Whiteside	4	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	2	84 63 00	1	4	4	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
322	Windor.....	Windor.....	Shelby	62	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	61 45 75	1	1	1	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
323	Orient.....	Lisbon.....	Kendall.	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	34 25 50	1	1	2	93	55 00	11 60	.....	.....
325	Harrisburg.....	Harrisburg.....	Saline	101	4	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	103 77 25	6	4	4	93	55 00	4 00	.....	.....
327	Industry.....	Industry.....	McDonough	51	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	54 40 50	1	1	1	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
330	Altona.....	Altona.....	Knox	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	50 37 50	1	1	1	47	13 20	5 00	.....	.....
331	Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	Wayne	28	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	26 19 50	1	3	4	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
332	Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	Douglas	3	1	1	1	6	5	3	3	3	7	90 67 50	1	3	4	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
333	Tyrian.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon..	5	1	1	1	9	3	1	1	1	10	136 102 00	6	9	6	116	50 00	22 75	10 00	.....

334	Sumner	Lawrence	97	7	3	10	1	1	1	1	106 \$	79 50	5	5	100	\$11 00
335	Peoria	Peoria	110	6	1	7	2	2	2	2	115	86 25	4	7	112	\$ 2 00
336	Schiller	Massac	50	1	1	11	1	1	1	12	39 29 25	29 25	...	6	112	\$35 12 6 00
337	New Columbia	Knox	56	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	58 43 50	43 50	...	1	51	7 00
338	Oneyda	Johnson	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 16 50	16 50	...	22	...	...
339	Saline	Goreville	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 22 50	22 50	...	38	75 00	...
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	30	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	30 48 00	48 00	...	3	62	49 00
341	Full Moon	Jersey	61	5	2	7	3	2	2	2	15 11 25	11 25	...	4	14	5 00
342	Summerfield	St. Clair	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 40 30 00	30 00	1	4	5	7 00
343	Wenona	Marshall	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 66 47 25	47 25	...	4	63	7 00
344	Milledgeville	Carroll	344	...	1	6	...	1	1	1	14 10 50	10 50	...	1	12	4 00
345	N. D. Morse	Morgan	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 39 75	39 75	3	8	7	6 48
346	Sidney	Champaign	52	7	...	7	1	1	1	1	21 15 75	15 75	...	1	53	5 00
347	Sidney	Flat Rock	23	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	23 17 25	17 25	1	21	...	...
348	Russellville	Lee	22	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	58 43 50	43 50	...	57	...	2 00
349	Sublette	Fulton	58	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	87 65 25	65 25	...	22	30	12 00
350	Fairview	Fairview	88	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	23 17 25	17 25	...	22	...	...
351	Tarbolton	Livingston	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 25 18 75	18 75	...	1	25	3 50
352	Tarbolton	Groveland	88	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4 59 44 25	44 25	...	4	3	77 75
353	Kinderhook	Pike	29	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3 35 26 25	26 25	...	1	30	9 00
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	59	2	2	4	...	1	3	3	59 44 25	44 25	...	4	3	8 00
355	Marine	Saugamon	36	1	1	2	...	2	2	2	35 26 25	26 25	...	1	30	30 00
356	Marine	Madison	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 75 56 25	56 25	...	2	16	11 00
357	Hermitage	Edwards	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 21 15 75	15 75	...	2	1	...
358	Orion	McHenry	22	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	55 41 25	41 25	...	6	50	4 00
359	Blackberry	Kane	46	...	...	6	1	1	1	1	47 35 25	35 25	...	7	4	10 00
360	Princetonville	Peoria	55	6	1	6	...	2	2	2	34 25 50	25 50	...	3	32	8 00
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	33	2	1	3	...	1	1	1	3 59	59	...	1	17	27 00
362	Noble	St. Clair	43	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	78 58 50	58 50	...	5	6	3 00
363	Horb	Richland	73	17	2	9	3	3	3	4	63 47 25	47 25	...	2	57	8 00
364	Tonica	Peoria	60	3	...	5	1	1	1	5	66 49 50	49 50	...	2	1	...
365	Bement	La Salle	66	2	1	1	4	4	4	5	107 80 25	80 25	...	8	4	38 25 49 3 00
366	Bement	Platt	112	3	2	5	...	1	1	10	38 28 50	28 50	...	1	33	5 00
367	Arcola	Douglas	45	...	1	1	4	2	1	5	26 19 50	19 50	...	26	1 00	...
368	Oxford	Mercer	30	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	67 50 25	50 25	...	1	63	6 00
369	Jefferson	Jefferson	70	...	1	1	...	3	1	4	65 48 75	48 75	1	3	3	2 00
370	Newman	Douglas	61	...	3	6	...	1	1	1	25 18 75	18 75	...	25	...	4 00
371	Livingston	Livingston	25	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	35 26 25	26 25	...	3	35	7 00
372	Chambersburg	Pike	373	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	13 9 75	9 75	1	13	...	...
373	Shabbona	DeKalb	374	...	...	4	...	2	1	5	65 47 25	47 25	...	8	6	5 00
374	Shabbona	Kankakee	13	...	...	7	2	2	1	6	29 18 00	18 00	...	22	1	4 00
375	Aroma	Kankakee	63	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 15 00	15 00	...	2	3	3 00
376	Payson	Adams	34	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	50 37 50	37 50	...	1	17	5 00
377	Payson	Adams	34	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	120 90 00	90 00	1	11	9	45
378	Liberty	Morgan	24	...	1	2	...	1	1	5	53 39 75	39 75	...	1	29	50 00
379	Liberty	Bureau	21	1	1	3	...	2	1	2	32 24 75	24 75	...	5	5	15 00
380	Liberty	La Moille	50	1	1	12	2	1	1	18	92 25	92 25	5	5	116	14 00
381	LaMoille	La Salle	113	9	2	12	...	3	2	3	53 39 75	39 75	...	47	...	5 00
382	Waltheim	Carroll	55	1	2	...	...	1	1	5	32 24 75	24 75	...	3	3	3 00
383	Mississippi	Lawrence	37	...	...	...	...	3	2	18	92 25	92 25	...	47	...	5 00
384	Bridgeport	Pike	123	4	4	8	13	4	1	3	53 39 75	39 75	...	47	...	5 00
385	El Dara	El Dara	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 39 75	39 75	...	47	...	5 00
386	Bridgeport	Lawrence	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 39 75	39 75	...	47	...	5 00
387	El Dara	Pike	123	4	4	8	13	4	1	3	53 39 75	39 75	...	47	...	5 00
388	El Dara	Pike	123	4	4	8	13	4	1	3	53 39 75	39 75	...	47	...	5 00
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	123	4	4	8	13	4	1	3	53 39 75	39 75	...	47	...	5 00
390	Kankakee	Kankakee	123	4	4	8	13	4	1	3	53 39 75	39 75	...	47	...	5 00
391	Ashmore	Coles	54	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	53 39 75	39 75	...	47	...	5 00
392	Ashmore	Coles	54	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	53 39 75	39 75	...	47	...	5 00
393	Tolono	Champaign	56	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	53 39 75	39 75	...	47	...	5 00

TABULATED STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No. ....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1897..	Dues 1897.....	Rejections, . . .	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.	
				Raised. ....	Reinstated.	Admitted. . .	Add. for er- ror. ....		Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted ...	Died.....											Ded. for er- ror. ....
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby	35		1		18	1		3	1	1	35	26 25			19	35	\$10 00	\$ 4 10		
393	Blair	Chicago.	Cook	239	16	2		2	3		2	1	6	6	187 50			16	234	588 46	37 35		
394	Jerseyville.	Jerseyville	Jersey	76	1	1		3	3		2	1	1	72	54 00			1	68	12 00	6 00		
396	Muddy Point.	Trilla.	Coles	26	3			1	1		1		1	39	21 75			3	27	25 00	6 00		
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove.	La Salle	36	1			1	1		1		1	36	27 00			2	34	25 00	2 00		
398	Kimnudy.	Kimnudy.	Marion	57	3	1		4	1		1		2	59	31 50			3	59	15 25	9 00		
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau	45	4			4	1		2	1	4	45	31 50			3	34	50 00	5 00		
401	Odell.....	Odell	Livingston.	28	1			1			1		1	28	21 00			1	28	10 00			
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	69	5	1		6			1		1	74	53 25			6	71	6 00	10 00		
403	Mason City.	Mason City.	Mason	86	1			1	1		1	2	3	84	63 00			1	79	63 00	11 00		
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	52		1		1	1		1		1	52	39 00			2	46	5 00			
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette.	51	3	2		5	2		2	1	2	54	40 50			2	4	50	12 00		
406	Bethalto.	Bethalto.	Madison.	30	1			1	3		1		4	27	20 25			1	25	5 00			
408	Stratton	Vermilion.	Edgar	47		1		1	1		1		1	47	35 25			1	36	2 00			
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago.	Cook	150	19	2	1	22	7		1	4	12	160	120 00			27	150	589 15	26 00		
410	Mithra	Chicago.	Cook	124	2			2	4		1		5	121	90 75			20	118	69 00	6 00	\$48 00	
411	Heperia.	Chicago.	Cook	411	34	5	2	41	14		1	10	25	427	320 25			34	392	651 84	14 00	25 00	
412	Boilen	Spring Hill	Whiteside	35	1			1			1	2	2	34	25 50			1	42	3 00			
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	45	1			1	1		1		2	44	36 25			2	33	5 00	3 00		
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall	36				1	1		1		2	35	26 25			1	42	3 00			
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford	74	3	1	2	6	4		4	1	5	75	56 25			4	71	13 31			
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle	78	5	1		6	2		1	2	5	79	59 25			5	76	37 00	10 00		
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	37	1			1	2		1		3	35	26 25			3	34	25 00	3 00		
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson	31								1	1	30	22 50			30					
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	76	13	1	2	16					92	69 00			4	16	89	10 00			
421	Washington	Washington	Woodford	24	5			8					32	24 00			4	4	32	13 00			
422	Landmark.	Chicago.	Cook	268	12	2	3	17	6		7	6	19	266	199 50			2	12	253	31 00	11 00	25 00
423	Lanark.	Lanark	Carroll	60	4	1		5	1		1	1	3	63	47 25			3	56	11 00			
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	45	2			2	1		7	2	10	37	27 00			6	35				
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin.	27	6			6					43	32 25			5	5	41	3 00			
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph	37	1			1	1		2	1	4	24	18 00			1	1	22	6 00		
428	Sunbeam.	Plano	Kendall	44		3	1	4	1		4		4	44	33 00			1	1	40	1 00		
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois	38	4	1	2	7	1		1		2	40	32 25			3	4	43	15 00		
430	Kendrick	Mound	Brown	40				1				1	1	40	30 00			1	37	2 00			



431	Summit	Harristown	Macon	22	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	13	50	1	1	17	5 00			
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan	30	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	18	75	1	1	23	.....			
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry	36	2	1	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	39	25	1	3	39	11 00			
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jackson	59	3	2	1	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	55	41	25	2	53	36 00			
436	Philo	Port Byron	Cook	65	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	65	48	1	55	12 50			
437	Chicago	Chicago	Cook Island	297	29	1	1	31	3	1	4	2	2	2	5	223	242	25	26	306			
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas	57	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	54	40	50	51	.....			
441	Spariland	Spariland	Marshall	48	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	44	33	00	44	1 50			
442	Casey	Casey	Clark	54	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	9	38	36	00	2	47	.....		
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane	40	4	1	1	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	7	37	27	75	6	33	15 00		
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	23	17	25	22	44	10 00		
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin	45	3	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	46	34	50	2	44	7 00		
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois	113	2	1	1	4	6	4	2	2	2	2	8	109	76	50	2	105	4 75		
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	12	75	.....	17	.....	1 00		
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox	41	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	42	31	50	.....	2	41	.....		
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams	60	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	59	44	25	.....	1	52	13 00		
450	Loami	Sangamon	Sangamon	60	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	47	25	.....	1	59	16 00	
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian	66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	66	46	50	.....	1	63	2 00	
453	New Hartford	Pike	Pike	52	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	6	47	35	25	.....	1	46	8 00	
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon	98	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	97	72	75	.....	2	88	13 00	
455	Irving	Irving	Montgomery	20	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	19	14	25	.....	1	39	3 00	
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgomery	49	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	45	33	00	.....	1	35	10 00	
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union	18	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	18	13	50	.....	18	.....	.....		
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	33	.....	.....	32	6 00	.....		
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne	33	9	3	3	9	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	37	27	75	.....	7	8	35	
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	24	75	.....	2	1	32	8 00	
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell	36	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	3	34	25	50	.....	2	1	33	.....
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin	54	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	53	39	75	.....	1	1	53	5 00
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock	33	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	31	23	25	.....	1	29	6 00		
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	18	00	.....	1	24	6 00		
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union	54	2	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	6	50	37	50	.....	3	2	48	22 05
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon	80	2	1	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	80	60	00	.....	2	3	77	15 00	
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	McLean	42	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	45	33	00	.....	2	42	30 00	
469	McLean	McLean	McLean	77	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	75	56	25	.....	1	72	6 00		
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign	52	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	51	38	25	.....	1	2	48	8 00
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall	53	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	54	40	50	.....	2	54	12 00		
472	Amity	Turner	Du Page	76	3	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	79	59	25	.....	4	3	73	6 00	
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond	16	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	11	25	.....	15	.....	15	12 00	
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe	24	3	1	1	4	3	1	3	3	3	3	25	18	75	.....	3	8	22	5 00	
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgomery	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	12	75	.....	2	2	17	7 00	
476	Manito	Manito	Mason	31	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	32	24	00	.....	1	1	32	3 50	
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle	29	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	30	22	50	.....	1	2	29	10 00	
478	Pleades	Chicago	Cook	381	17	3	3	20	5	6	5	5	5	5	16	385	288	75	.....	15	18	326	
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark	73	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	7	67	50	25	.....	1	63	18 00	
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee	59	12	4	4	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	73	54	75	.....	2	10	71	
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean	39	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	36	27	00	.....	4	34	43	
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Edingham	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	27	00	.....	1	1	33	10 00	
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	75	.....	.....	1	24	.....	1 00	



TABULATED STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No.....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.				Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1897..	Dues 1897.....	Rejections, ..	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's. their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.	
				Raised.....	Reinstated.	Admitted...	Add. for er- ror.....		Suspended.	Expelled...	Dimitted ...	Died.....											Ded. for er- ror.....
486	Bowen.....	Bowen.....	Hancock ..	55	5	1	1	6	6	1	1	3	1	3	58	43 50	.....	5	55	28	\$3 00	.....	
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth.....	Williamson	34	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	29	21 75	.....	1	55	28	\$75 00	.....	
488	Clay City.....	Clay City.....	Clay.....	59	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	37	43 50	.....	4	55	28	.....	.....	
489	Cooper.....	Willow Hill..	Jasper.....	40	2	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	37	27 75	.....	4	37	37	16 00	.....	
490	Shannon.....	Shannon.....	Carroll.....	32	4	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	33	25 50	.....	2	37	37	6 00	.....	
491	Martin.....	East Dubuque.	Jo Daviess..	24	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	33	25 50	.....	2	37	37	4 00	.....	
492	Libertyville.....	Libertyville..	Lake.....	74	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	23	75	.....	1	18	23	4 00	.....	
493	Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	Shelby.....	55	1	1	1	3	3	11	11	11	11	11	72	53 25	.....	1	170	16 90	25 50	.....	
495	Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	Saline.....	68	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	45	33 75	.....	1	1	43	3 00	.....	
496	Tennessee.....	Tennessee.....	McDonough	38	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	68	51 00	.....	1	64	58	3 00	.....	
497	Alma.....	Steeleville.....	Randolph..	30	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	27	20 25	.....	2	24	24	7 00	.....	
498	Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro..	Jackson.....	108	3	2	6	11	11	5	1	1	1	1	109	81 75	.....	1	128	100	4 25	.....	
500	St. Paul.....	Springfield..	Sangamon..	73	4	8	1	12	12	1	1	1	1	1	82	61 50	.....	2	79	79	30 00	.....	
501	Stark.....	LaFayette.....	Stark.....	29	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	26	19 50	.....	7	73	23	5 00	.....	
502	Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	Henry.....	36	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	37	27 75	.....	35	35	5 00	2 00	.....	
503	Odin.....	Odin.....	Marion.....	28	1	1	1	1	1	7	8	1	1	1	28	21 00	.....	8	25	25	109 00	.....	
504	East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.	St. Clair.....	112	4	2	1	7	7	7	8	1	1	1	103	77 25	.....	1	4	97	30 35	.....	
505	Meridian Sun.....	Holcomb.....	Ogle.....	39	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	39	29 25	.....	1	2	39	1 00	.....	
506	O. H. Miner.....	Iroquois.....	Iroquois.....	49	4	2	1	6	6	4	5	5	5	5	54	40 50	.....	4	48	7	25	.....	
508	Home.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	358	21	4	1	25	25	1	1	1	1	1	375	281 25	.....	17	20	343	482 00	.....	
509	Parkersburg.....	Parkersburg..	Richland.....	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	24 75	.....	4	32	133	100	.....	
510	J. D. Moody.....	Iuka.....	Marion.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	15 00	.....	1	17	10	10 00	.....	
512	Wade-Barney.....	Bloomington..	McLean.....	110	8	4	1	12	12	1	3	3	3	3	116	87 00	.....	9	8	43	50 31 00	.....	
514	Bradford.....	Bradford.....	Stark.....	39	4	1	1	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	41	30 75	.....	2	3	39	16 00	.....	
516	Andalusia.....	Andalusia.....	Rock Island	27	4	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	31	23 25	.....	4	2	31	7 00	.....	
517	Litchfield.....	Litchfield.....	Montgom y..	46	3	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	46	34 50	.....	1	6	41	29 50	.....	
518	Abrah'm Lincoln	Kirkwood.....	Warren.....	39	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	42	31 50	.....	2	33	7	00	.....	
519	Roseville.....	Roseville.....	Warren.....	40	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	35	26 25	.....	3	33	6	00	.....	
520	Anna.....	Anna.....	Union.....	48	9	2	1	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	59	41 25	.....	4	57	12	00	.....	
521	Illipolis.....	Illipolis.....	Sangamon..	49	5	1	1	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	51	38 25	.....	1	2	50	1 75	.....	
522	Monitor.....	Elgin.....	Kane.....	217	8	3	5	16	16	9	9	9	9	9	14	219	164 25	.....	10	6	192	248 50	.....
523	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	Sangamon..	346	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	41	30 75	.....	2	2	39	10 00	.....	
524	Evans.....	Evanston.....	Cook.....	346	8	3	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	41	30 75	.....	3	11	9	287	.....	
525	Delia.....	Elliotstown..	Effingham..	18	1	1	1	11	11	17	28	5	5	5	50	307	13 50	.....	17	17	41	25	.....

526 Covenant.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	684	43	2	6	51	7	8	15	720	540 00	9	41	44	702 651 00	78 70	.....
527 Rossville.....	Rossville.....	Vermilion.....	71	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	53 25	.....	1	64	.....	.....	.....
528 Minooka.....	Minooka.....	Grundy.....	41	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	43	32 25	.....	1	41	.....	7 75	.....
529 Adams.....	Plainville.....	Adams.....	50	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	36 75	.....	2	42	.....	6 00	.....
530 Maquon.....	Maquon.....	Knox.....	40	3	1	1	3	2	1	3	40	30 00	.....	2	3	37	10 00	.....
531 Ashton.....	Ashton.....	Lee.....	36	6	1	1	7	1	1	5	41	31 50	.....	7	6	41	12 00	.....
532 Seneca.....	Seneca.....	La Salle.....	44	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	41	29 25	1	2	35	.....	6 00	.....
533 Alton.....	Alton.....	Emingham.....	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	20	12 75	.....	.....	19	10 25	7 75	.....
534 Cuba.....	Cuba.....	Fulton.....	88	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	86	61 50	.....	2	1	84	4 00	.....
535 Sherman.....	Orion.....	Henry.....	50	3	1	1	4	2	2	4	50	37 50	.....	2	2	43	11 00	.....
536 Plainfield.....	Plainfield.....	Will.....	98	3	2	2	5	.....	.....	103	77 25	.....	4	3	101	.....	6 00	.....
537 J. R. Gorin.....	Sadorus.....	Champaign.....	56	5	1	1	5	.....	.....	1	60	45 00	.....	5	6	56	7 00	.....
538 Lockport.....	Lockport.....	Will.....	78	6	1	1	6	2	2	4	80	60 00	.....	3	3	75	60 00	1 00
539 Chatsworth.....	Chatsworth.....	Livingston.....	38	1	1	1	3	5	4	9	32	24 00	.....	2	2	29	.....	2 00
540 Harlem.....	Oak Park.....	Cook.....	298	20	9	9	29	5	3	1	9	231	2	17	294	125 00	9 00	.....
541 Sigel.....	Stewardson.....	Shelby.....	22	2	2	2	4	2	1	3	23	17 25	.....	2	2	23	20 00	.....
542 Towanda.....	Towanda.....	McLean.....	32	1	1	1	1	1	10	11	21	16 50	.....	.....	21	5 00	.....	
543 Cordova.....	Cordova.....	Rock Island.....	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	22	16 50	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	
544 Virginia.....	Virginia.....	Cass.....	50	6	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	56	42 00	.....	5	53	.....	13 00	.....
547 Valley.....	Coal Valley.....	Rock Island.....	51	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	53	39 75	.....	2	2	48	.....	.....
548 Apple River.....	Apple River.....	Jo Daviess.....	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	33 75	.....	.....	36	.....	8 00	.....
550 Sharon.....	Bureau.....	Tiskilwa.....	58	5	3	3	8	3	1	4	62	46 50	2	2	5	61	6 00	.....
552 Long Point.....	Long Point.....	Livingston.....	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	17 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	
554 Plum River.....	Stockton.....	Jo Daviess.....	95	5	1	1	7	4	1	8	94	70 50	.....	3	5	88	5 00	.....
555 Humboldt.....	Ottawa.....	La Salle.....	60	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	56	42 00	1	3	1	49	4 00	1 00
556 Dawson.....	Dawson.....	Sangamon.....	53	7	1	1	9	1	2	5	59	43 50	.....	4	5	58	11 00	.....
557 Lessing.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	100	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	97	72 75	1	3	2	35	40 00	7 00
558 Leland.....	Leland.....	La Salle.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	33	26 25	.....	1	1	33	12 00	.....
559 Thomson.....	Thomson.....	Carroll.....	34	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	33	24 75	.....	1	1	25	.....	.....
560 Madison.....	New Douglas.....	Madison.....	28	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	26	19 50	.....	2	2	33	2 00	.....
562 Villa Ridge.....	Villa Ridge.....	Pulaski.....	49	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	30	37 50	.....	2	3	49	4 50	.....
564 Winslow.....	Winslow.....	Stephenson.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	23	17 25	.....	.....	21	.....	6 00	.....
565 Pleasant Hill.....	Pleasant Hill.....	Pike.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	21 75	.....	2	1	29	.....	.....
566 Albany.....	Albany.....	Whiteside.....	50	11	1	1	12	3	3	3	39	24 25	.....	10	9	51	52 85	.....
567 Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	Franklin.....	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	29 25	.....	.....	36	.....	1 00	.....
568 Time.....	Time.....	Pike.....	21	3	1	1	3	2	2	14	18 00	.....	.....	1	3	21	.....	.....
570 Jacksonville.....	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.....	107	10	1	2	13	8	1	3	106	79 50	.....	5	7	101	.....	.....
572 Bardolph.....	Bardolph.....	McDonough.....	36	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	34	25 50	.....	1	1	29	.....	.....
573 Gardner.....	Gardner.....	Grundy.....	56	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	57	42 75	.....	2	1	54	7 00	.....
574 Pera.....	Ludlow.....	Champaign.....	35	2	1	1	3	3	1	4	34	24 75	.....	.....	3	31	3 00	.....
575 Capron.....	Capron.....	Boone.....	57	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	56	42 00	.....	2	2	55	18 00	.....
576 O'Fallon.....	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair.....	29	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	30	22 50	.....	.....	1	27	2 00	1 00
577 Viola.....	Viola.....	Mercer.....	40	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	43	32 25	1	4	4	.....	10 00	.....
578 Prairie City.....	Montrose.....	Efingham.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	31	23 25	.....	.....	30	10 00	9 00	.....
580 Hazel Dell.....	Hazel Dell.....	Cumberl'nd.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	23 25	.....	.....	25	15 00	9 00	.....
581 Dongola.....	Dongola.....	Union.....	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	25	18 75	.....	1	31	.....	3 00	.....
582 Shirley.....	Shirley.....	McLean.....	38	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	35	26 25	.....	4	1	33	.....	.....
583 Highland.....	Highland.....	Madison.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	36	27 00	.....	.....	33	.....	11 00	.....



[illegible]



TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No. ....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1897..	Dues 1897.....	Rejections,....	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p resid- ing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Mem- bers.....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Or- phans' Home.
				Raised. ....	Reinstated.	Admitted. ...	Add. for er- ror....		Suspended.	Expelled....	Dimitted ...	Died.....	Ded. for er- ror. ....										
695	Shiloh Hill.....	Campbell Hill..	Jackson..	3				3	1		1	1		1	31	23 25			3	30			
696	Belle River.....	Belle River.....	Jefferson..	1				1	1						4	21	15 75		1	17	\$ 5.00		
697	Richard Cole.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	13	2			16	1		2	4			5	277	207 75	5	14	262	60 00	16 00	
698	Hutton.....	Diona.....	Coles.....	1				1			1				4	65	48 75			62	21 50		
700	Pleasant Plains.....	Pleasant Plain..	Sangamon..	1				1							1	25	18 75		1	24			
701	Temple Hill.....	Temple Hill.....	Pope.....	2	1			3	7		2	1			8	22	16 50		1	21		9 00	
702	Alexandria.....	Alexis.....	Warren.....	1				1	3	3					7	52	39 00	1	1	49			
704	Braidwood.....	Braidwood.....	Will.....	6				6			2	2			3	146	109 50		6	126	12 77	9 00	
705	Ewing.....	Ewing.....	Franklin..	20				20	1		1				2	18	13 50		16		16	2 00	
706	Joppa.....	Cowden.....	Shelby.....	3				3							29	21 75			3	28			
709	Star.....	Hoopeston.....	Vermilion..	1				1							96	72 00		1	83	16 50		3 00	
710	Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	De Witt.....	3				3							70	52 50			10	67		7 40	
711	Providence.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	2				2	7						9	69	51 75	1	5	65	25 00	4 00	
712	Collinsville.....	Collinsville.....	Madison.....	2	1			5	9		1	1			12	39	29 25		1	24			
713	Johnsonville.....	Johnsonville.....	Wayne.....	1				1	1						3	44	33 00		1	41	65 00	6 00	
714	Newtown.....	Pilot.....	Vermilion..	1				1	4		12				21	57	42 75		3	56	7 50	14 00	
715	Elvaston.....	Elvaston.....	Hancock.....	2	1			4	4		1				6	22	16 50	7	5	20		9 85	
716	Calumet.....	Blue Island.....	Cook.....	5				5	8						8	126	94 50		5	122		21 50	
717	Arcana.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	15	2			18	13		2	1			16	261	195 75	8	10	245	206 00	19 50	25 00
718	May.....	Norris City.....	White.....	2				2	3						3	29	21 75		1	29		12 00	
719	Chapel Hill.....	Wolf Creek.....	Williamson..	2				2	7						9	37	27 75			37		5 50	
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	Jefferson..	20				20			2				20	15 00			17			2 00	
722	Walnut.....	Walnut.....	Bureau.....	1				1							2	50	37 50			46			
723	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	Gallatin.....	3				3	4		1	1			34	25 50			32				
724	Chandlerville.....	Chandlerville.....	Cass.....	3				3	7						37	27 75			5	36	36 60	6 00	
725	Rankin.....	Rankin.....	Vermilion..	3				3	4		4	1			9	52	39 00	1	12	8	52	20 00	
726	Golden Rule.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	24	2			26	46		1				48	313	234 75	2	24	307	216 00	12 00	36 00
727	Raritan.....	Raritan.....	Henderson..	1				1							51					1			
728	Waterman.....	Waterman.....	DeKalb.....	1				1							35	26 25			3	31		5 00	
729	Lake Creek.....	Lake Creek.....	Williamson..	2	1			3	5			1			2	26	19 50		3	26	26 00	6 00	
730	Eldorado.....	Eldorado.....	Saline.....	1				1	1		1				4	44	33 50		1	43	16 00	6 00	
731	Harbor.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	12				12	16						5	205	154 50	2	18	14	191 89	70 21	37 00
732	Carman.....	Carman.....	Henderson..	37				37	3		2				2	35	26 25			33		10 00	
733	Gibson.....	Gibson City.....	Ford.....	8	1			9			3				86	64 50			6	79		7 00	



734 Morning Star	Fulton.....	210	1	3	3	7	23	3	4	30	187	137	25	1	2	21	180	.....
735 Sheridan	La Salle	51	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	39	00	.....	.....	2	50	.....
737 Arrowsmith	McLean	19	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	24	18	00	.....	.....	3	6	23
738 Saunemin	Livingston	50	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	39	00	.....	.....	3	8	49
739 Lakeside	Cook.....	194	14	.....	.....	17	5	3	2	10	201	150	75	2	15	14	196	15
741 New Holland	Logan.....	17	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	14	25	.....	.....	1	19	.....
742 Danvers	McLean	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	22	50	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
743 Scott Land	Edgar.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	9	00	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
744 Goode	Franklin	28	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	26	19	50	.....	.....	1	25	.....
745 Winnebago	Winnebago	16	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	15	00	.....	.....	3	4	.....
746 Weldon	DeWitt	45	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	32	25	1	.....	.....	40	.....
747 Centennial	Champaign	44	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	31	50	.....	.....	.....	37	7
748 Alta	Peoria	52	7	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	6	33	36	75	1	.....	7	49
749 Thompsonville	Franklin	36	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	27	75	.....	.....	1	1	37
750 Lyndon	Whiteside	29	4	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	31	23	25	.....	.....	1	1	37
751 Lounsberry	Cook.....	46	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	49	36	75	2	.....	4	47
752 Allendale	Barrington	19	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	15	00	.....	.....	1	19	15
753 Ogden	Wabash	69	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	51	00	.....	.....	4	4	66
754 Pre-emption	Champaign	66	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	47	25	.....	.....	.....	10	00
755 Pre-emption	Mercer	17	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	63	47	25	.....	.....	1	60
756 Hardinsville	Crawford	36	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13	50	.....	.....	.....	10	00
757 Verona	Grundy	220	18	.....	.....	21	9	.....	.....	.....	36	27	00	.....	.....	.....	35	50
758 Mystic Star	Verona	40	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	168	75	4	17	16	208	193
759 Orel	Cook.....	29	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	30	75	1	.....	1	40	.....
760 Wayne	Wayne City	40	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	41	.....	.....	.....	1	1	40
761 Sibley	Sibley	29	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	29	.....	.....	.....	1	27	.....
762 Van Meter	Ford.....	32	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	24	75	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
763 Crete	Sangamon	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	31	50	.....	.....	.....	38	70
764 Crete	Will	72	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	53	35	.....	.....	.....	70	55
765 Sullivan	Moultrie	196	6	.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	14	191	143	25	6	1	173	88
766 Littleton	Cook.....	29	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	00
767 Littleton	Schuyler	115	8	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28	21	00	.....	.....	26	.....
768 Trilummar	Cook.....	347	27	.....	.....	32	8	.....	.....	.....	1	125	93	75	1	.....	6	115
769 Mizpah	Cook.....	43	2	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44	273	75	12	21	28	245
770 St. Elmo	Fayette	119	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	121	33	00	.....	.....	1	43
771 La Grange	St. Elmo	24	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	92	16	50	.....	.....	4	118
772 Bay City	Pope.....	30	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
773 New Burnside	Johnson	43	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
774 Mansfield	Platt	190	11	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	2	41	30	75	.....	.....	41	.....
775 Lake View	Cook.....	76	5	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	7	194	145	50	.....	.....	10	183
776 Grand Crossing	Cook.....	175	20	.....	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	8	75	56	25	.....	.....	5	68
777 Ravenswood	Cook.....	37	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	195	146	25	.....	.....	183	150
778 Gurney	Allen Springs	126	14	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	35	25	25	.....	.....	6	35
779 Wright's Grove	Pope.....	188	26	.....	.....	27	8	.....	.....	.....	14	201	106	50	.....	.....	14	137
780 Siloam	Cook.....	63	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	197	150	25	6	17	187	182
781 Colchester	McDonough	37	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	67	50	25	.....	.....	4	59
782 Potomac	Vermilion	78	4	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	79	59	25	.....	.....	35	50
783 Potomac	Chicago	39	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44	33	00	.....	.....	2	4
784 Beacon Light	Norwood Park	39	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	44	33	00	.....	.....	4	3
785 Stanford	McLean	55	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	14	25	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
786 Riverton Union	Riverton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	54	40	50	.....	.....	53	82

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Lodge No. ....	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1897..	Dues 1897.....	Rejections, ...	Initiations.....	Passed.....	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans..	Contributed to those not Members. ....	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
				Raised. ....	Reinstated. ....	Admitted. ....	Add. for error. ....		Suspended. ....	Expelled. ....	Dimitted ...	Died. ....	Ded. for error. ....										
787 Morris.....	Waterloo.....		Monroe.....	3		1	1	4	2			1		3	51	\$ 38 25	2	4	4	48		\$ 3 00	
788 Lerna.....	Lerna.....		Coles.....	1		2	1	2	1					1	31	23 25		5	4	31		18 00	
789 Auburn Park.....	Chicago.....		Cook.....	15		2		17	1			3		1	153	114 75	3	30	19	137	30 25		
790 Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....		Pike.....	7		1		8						2	74	55 00		8	7	73		9 50	
791 Broadlands.....	Broadlands.....		Champaign.....			3		3						1	36	27 00				36		5 50	
792 Calhoun.....	Hardin.....		Calhoun.....	2				2							53	39 75		2	1	51		4 50	
793 A. T. Darrah.....	Victoria.....		Knox.....	1				1				2			36	27 00		2	2	35		1 00	
794 Tadmor.....	Karber's Ridge.....		Hardin.....												22	16 50				22	9 00	14 00	8 00
795 Myrtle.....	Chicago.....		Cook.....	8		1		9				1		1	83	62 25	6	8	8	81	40 00	28 00	
796 E. M. Husted.....	Roodhouse.....		Greene.....	2		2		4	2			2		3	60	45 00	1	2	2	55		1 00	
797 Normal Park.....	Chicago.....		Cook.....	22		12		34				4		7	248	186 00	3	26	24	242		45 75	
798 Sidell.....	Sidell.....		Vermilion.....	2				2	8			1		11	31	33 25		2	2	29		10 00	5 00
799 Colfax.....	Colfax.....		McLean.....	4				4	3					3	45	123 75		4	3	42	2 05	4 00	
800 Kenwood.....	Chicago.....		Cook.....	13		5		18	4			1		5	163	22 25	1	17	15	157	12 00	12 00	
801 Sangamon.....	Fisher.....		Champaign.....						2					3	34	25 50				32	31 75	7 35	
802 Williamson.....	Cartersville.....		Williamson.....					3				1		1	30	22 50				30		5 00	
803 Neponset.....	Neponset.....		Bureau.....	2		1		3						10	38	28 50		2	2	35		10 00	
804 Kensington.....	Chicago.....		Cook.....	7		1		9	10					1	79	59 25	1	8	6	73			
805 S. M. Dalzell.....	Spring Valley.....		Bureau.....	13		1		14						1	80	60 00	2	11	13	77	3 00	6 00	
806 Nebo.....	Pike.....		Pike.....	4				4						1	39	23 25		3	4	38		4 00	
807 Royal.....	Macedonia.....		Hamilton.....	20		1		1				1		1	20	15 00				20		1 00	
808 Cornland.....	Cornland.....		Logan.....	1				1							16	12 00		1	1	16		2 00	
809 Gillham.....	Woburn.....		Bond.....												34	25 50				34		35 00	
810 Tracy.....	Chicago.....		Cook.....	6				6				1		1	52	39 00		2	3	51			
811 Melvin.....	Melvin.....		Ford.....	1		1		2						1	17	12 75				13			
812 De Land.....	De Land.....		Platt.....											1	18	13 50				18			
813 Humboldt Park.....	Chicago.....		Cook.....	104		1		14	7	2		4		14	104	78 00	6	16	14	97		3 00	5 00
814 Ohio.....	Ohio.....		Bureau.....	2				2						2	28	21 00		2	2	28		7 00	
815 Lawn.....	Chicago.....		Cook.....	84		5		6	2			12		15	75	56 25	3	3	5	72		8 00	
816 Ridgeway.....	Ridgeway.....		Gallatin.....	3		1		4						2	37	28 50		2	2	34		2 10	
817 Greal Springs.....	Greal Springs.....		Williamson.....	43		5		1				1		2	47	35 25		7	5	44	25 00	15 00	
818 Ben Hur.....	Chicago.....		Cook.....	93		1		6	2					2	97	72 75	4	9	10	96	20 00	25 00	27 25
819 Columbian.....	Columbian.....		Cook.....	92		4		5	2					6	91	68 25	3	6	4	89		19 00	
820 Henderson.....	Kenney.....		De Witt.....	42		8		8				2			50	37 50		3	9	47		6 00	

[illegible]

## RECAPITULATION.

Membership in 1896.....	52,509	Dues, 1897.....	\$39,609 00
Increase—Raised.....	2,642	Initiations.....	2,706
Reinstated.....	256	Passed.....	2,569
Admitted.....	789	Members residing in Illinois.....	49,744
Added for Error.....	37	Contributed to members, their widows and orphans.....	\$25,557 33
Total.....	3,723	Contributed to those not members.....	7,147 39
Decrease—Suspended.....	56,232	Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.....	1,354 75
Expelled.....	1,125		
Dimitted.....	31	Number of Lodges at opening of Grand Lodge.....	719
Died.....	1,040	Charters granted new Lodges.....	6
Deducted for Error.....	766	Total number of Lodges.....	725
Membership, 1897.....	15		
	53,285		

# REPORTS

## OF

### District Deputy Grand Masters.

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#### FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19, 1897.

OWEN W. SCOTT, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In conformity with the requirements of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M., I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the First Masonic District.

It has been my good fortune to be able to visit, since the last session of the Grand Lodge, all the lodges composing this district, including Chicago Heights Lodge, U.D., forty-one in all, and some of them several times.

In all the lodges of this district I have found, with few exceptions, evidences of advancement in the direction of pure symbolic Masonry as exemplified by the Board of Grand Examiners of this Grand Jurisdiction.

As a rule, my visits have been of a semi-official character. In a few instances they have been in response to special invitations to install officers, or to witness an exemplification of work. In every instance, however, my reception of the most cordial and fraternal nature.

Following the annual elections in the several lodges, by invitation, I installed the officers of several lodges, in two of which the installations were public, to-wit: Magic City No. 832 and Kensington No. 804; in both the ceremonies were impressive, the brethren were in good form, the ladies charming, and the banquets following with social features attendant, will, I am sure, long be remembered with pleasure by all who were present. By special invitation I have visited both Magic City and Kensington Lodges since, and in the latter witnessed the conferring of the Master Mason's degrees; the work was of the best both as to ritual and ceremonies.

My official services have not been solicited by any lodge of the First District during the year now drawing to a close, and so far as I am at present advised, harmony, unanimity, and concord prevail throughout this district.

On the 12th of January last, I had the pleasure of instituting Chicago Heights Lodge, U.D., on which occasion I was most cordially received and entertained; the attendance of the brethren of Crete Lodge No. 763, W. C. Trowbridge, W.M., greatly contributed to the success of the occasion. By special invitation I have since visited this new lodge and witnessed the conferring of the Master Mason's degree. The work was well done. I am sure no mistake was made when a dispensation was issued to the brethren of Chicago Heights.

Congratulating you on your able and successful administration, and with sincere thanks for honors conferred upon me, I remain

Faternally yours,

W. M. BURBANK,

D.D.G.M. First District.

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## SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 24, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* As your Deputy for the Second Masonic District I have no official acts to report. I have visited all the lodges in my charge one or more times, and am pleased to say the utmost harmony and fraternity prevail. I am also pleased to report a ready compliance on the part of secretaries and officers with your circular letter of December 24, 1896.

The school of instruction held in this city in March, I am persuaded, was productive of much good, and it appears to me that the number of Masons in this city—nearly one-fourth of those in the state, I believe—entitles the brethren of Chicago to one of the schools each year.

With thanks for the many marks of your esteem, and the honor conferred, I remain,

Faternally yours,

HERBERT PRESTON,

D.D.G.M. Second District.



## THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 26, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* As the Masonic year is rapidly drawing to a close, I am reminded that a report of my labors as your District Deputy for the Fifth Masonic District should be made.

I have visited all of the lodges in my district with the exception of two, and shall endeavor to see them before the close of the year. Many of the lodges I have visited two and three times, and in every instance the courtesy extended to me by the worshipful master and brethren has been most pleasing and gratifying. There seems to be a general desire to conform to our standard work as taught by the Grand Examiners, and in fact several are nearly perfect. I feel it my duty to make special mention of Lake View Lodge No. 774, although their quarters are not what I wish they might be. Still they are doing splendid work, and are as nearly perfect as poor, frail humanity can hope to reach.

I have four German Lodges in my district, and while I am not able to judge of the correctness of their work, being unable to either speak or understand the German language, yet they inform me that they are doing their best to conform to the standard work. When it comes to good-fellowship and brotherly love, it would be well for many of the American speaking lodges to emulate their example.

In June last I had the honor of instituting Austin Lodge U.D., located at Austin, Ill. They started out with eighty-two good and true Masons, and in the short time they have had to work have raised nine Masons. They are certainly to be congratulated on their good showing. I visited them last Tuesday evening, and witnessed the conferring of the Sublime Degree by them, and their work was certainly very commendable.

And now, my dear Grand Master, I wish to sincerely thank you for the great honor you have conferred upon me in appointing me to this responsible and honorable position. I trust my labors have been satisfactory and acceptable, and that our future relations may be equally as pleasant.

Fraternally,

M. B. IOTT,  
D.D.G.M. Third District.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

WOODSTOCK, ILL., Aug. 25, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I have but little to report from the Fourth Masonic District.

I have been called upon to make no official visits during the Masonic year now drawing to a close, and therefore infer that the "brethren are dwelling together in harmony."

Nearly all the lodges in my jurisdiction are in a reasonably prosperous condition and doing a fair amount of work.

The officers of the various lodges are exhibiting, each year, more of a determination to *acquire* and *do* the standard work, which, to my mind, is one of the best indications of a lively and healthy condition that I can report.

I have answered all communications addressed to me to the best of my ability, by referring the correspondents to the particular section of the Grand Lodge By-laws applicable to their case.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am

Fraternally yours,

L. T. HOY,

D.D.G.M. Fourth District.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, ILL., Aug. 10, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Once more a Masonic year has come and gone, and the pleasant privilege is given me to make a report of what has transpired during that period.

It gives me pleasure to state that the year has been a fairly prosperous one, all the lodges in the Fifth District having accomplished as much as could reasonably be expected of them, considering the depression and the generally unsettled condition of affairs that exists

in the business world, all of which tends more or less to affect the work in the lodges.

The prospects for general prosperity for the coming year are, however, very bright, and as a result I can safely predict that there will be more work accomplished in the lodges.

In accordance with your order, I visited Orangeville Lodge No. 687, of which I made full report to you. No. 687 is one of the best lodges in my district, and it was very surprising to me that such complaint should be made, but it was occasioned by the removal of the head officer.

I am pleased to be able to say that the lodge is doing good work, and with the improvement in business which we may now expect, I feel confident in saying that peace and prosperity will exist in all the lodges of the Fifth District and that there will be much excellent work accomplished during the coming year.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am

Fraternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,  
D.D.G.M. Fifth District.

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## SIXTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARROLL, ILL., Aug. 14, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:* I take pleasure in forwarding my report as District Deputy of the Sixth Masonic District.

I have the pleasure to announce that everything seems to be moving along very smoothly throughout the district. Peace and harmony prevails, and prosperity smiles on the fraternity. Nothing has arisen to mar the peace and harmony of the brethren. Owing to business engagements I have not had the pleasure of visiting as many lodges as I desired.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, with best wishes for the prosperity of the fraternity, and with kind personal regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,

C. E. GROVE,  
D.D.G.M. Sixth District.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DE KALB, ILL., Aug. 12, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Due notice was given to every lodge in my district of my willingness, so far as possible, to visit them officially when desired, for the purpose of settling or adjusting any differences that might have arisen, but I am happy to report that I have not been called upon for this purpose, and have only been asked to visit some of the lodges socially.

So far as heard from, every lodge in the Seventh District is in a healthy and prosperous condition. My absence from home during the winter, spring, and until nearly the middle of June, prevented me visiting many of the lodges in my district, which I regret.

Your success in administering the affairs of the craft as the Most Worshipful Grand Master is an example worthy of imitation, and I feel like saying to your successor in office when elected and qualified, "Go thou and do likewise."

With the compliments of the season and fraternal greeting, I am  
Very respectfully and fraternally yours,

D. D. HUNT,  
D.D.G.M. Seventh District.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, ILL., Aug. 24, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I am pleased to be able to report that as I am advised harmony prevails throughout the Eighth Masonic District.

Owing to the press of other Masonic duties, I have been unable this year to visit many lodges, although I have responded to calls made upon me, except one, where two came for the same evening.

I had hoped to be able to report the holding of two District Schools in accordance with your suggestion, the district being so situated geographically that, while not impossible, it would be very inconven-

ient to gather all the lodges into one. It was desired to arrange date and locations convenient for lodges, and in endeavoring to compass too much in that direction, resulted in my being unable to report the holding of even one. The suggestion was a good one, and no doubt more satisfactory results can be obtained by that method than by separate visitations.

Fraternally yours,  
JNO. B. FITHIAN,  
D.D.G.M. Eighth District.

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### NINTH DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, ILL., Sept. 9, 1896.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I have the pleasure of reporting peace and harmony prevailing in the Ninth Masonic District. I have had but few calls for official visitations, and none of a conciliatory character.

Thanking you for the honor you saw fit to confer upon me, I remain,  
Fraternally,  
W. L. MILLIGAN,  
D.D.G.M. Ninth District.

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### TENTH DISTRICT.

SPARLAND, ILL., Aug. 20, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* The year now drawing to a close has been a very successful and prosperous one Masonically. While the increase in membership may not be as large in this district as it was last year, I think that the lodges are in a more prosperous condition and doing better work.

On February 19 I visited Wyoming Lodge No. 479. I had previously invited the officers and members of Bradford Lodge No. 514, Toulon Lodge No. 93, and Stark Lodge No. 501 (composing the lodges



of Stark county) to be present. Each lodge was represented except Stark No. 501.

I found the records in good shape and that the secretaries of the lodges were endeavoring to collect all dues up to date. I also found that the officers of each lodge were proficient in the standard work, or nearly so.

I have been called upon to make but one visit in my official capacity, that of Wenona Lodge No. 344, of which a special report was made to you June 30, 1897.

On July 20, I held a District School of Instruction at Princeton, Ill., assisted by Deputy Grand Lecturers C. E. Allen, of Galesburg, G. O. Friedrich, of Chillicothe, and Isaac Cutter, of Camp Point, and many other well posted Masons. Great interest was manifested in the work. There were nearly 200 members of the district present, and nearly every lodge in Bureau county was represented.

I have visited many of the lodges and have met the Master of each lodge, except one, in this district. I have assisted in conferring the degrees on many candidates. I find all the lodges in good working order, except one. I have advised the members of the several lodges to be careful in selecting their officers.

In conclusion will say that peace and harmony prevail.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you on your successful administration, with kindest personal regards, I remain

Fraternally yours,

T. VAN ANTWERP,

D.D.G.M. Tenth District.

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## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., Sept. 1, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I take great pleasure in reporting the condition of the Craft in the eleventh district as being prosperous. Nothing has occurred during the past year to my knowledge whereby the peace and harmony of the fraternity has been disturbed.

I find that nearly all the lodges in this district are doing their work thoroughly and in conformity to all requirements.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me as your representative in the Eleventh District, I remain,

Faternally yours,

HENRY C. CLEAVELAND,

D.D.G.M. Eleventh District.

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## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

BLANDINSVILLE, ILL., Aug. 24, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I herewith submit my annual report as your representative in this District for the Masonic year now closing.

I take pleasure in reporting that peace and harmony prevail.

On receiving notice of my appointment, I notified all the lodges and extended them my intentions and willingness to make them an official visit when practicable.

I have held schools of instruction at Blandinsville, January 13; Macomb, March 23; Farmington, April 8, and Canton, May 19. The standard work was exemplified in the three degrees and a part of the afternoon session at each of these schools was devoted to the work of District Deputy Grand Master. Questions were asked and answered in regard to Masonic law and usage. I was ably assisted at these schools by R.W. Brethren C. W. Carroll, W. J. Frisbie, J. V. Harris, and E. Clark, of this District; R.W. Brethren C. E. Allen, R. R. Strickler, and D. D. Dunkle, District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth District; R.W. Bro. W. O. Butler, District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-first District, and R.W. Bro. Isaac Cutter, of the Twenty-first District. These schools were well attended, and very profitable to those who attended them.

I have visited several lodges, and find their meetings well attended and a great deal of interest is manifested by the Craft throughout the District.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am

Faternally yours,

O. F. KIRKPATRICK,

D.D.G.M. Twelfth District.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

MONMOUTH, ILL., Aug. 11, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* As your representative in the Thirteenth District, I herewith submit an account of my stewardship. My first official act was the constituting of Stronghurst Lodge No. 847, and installing the officers thereof. Notwithstanding this is the youngest chartered lodge, it affords me pleasure to state that it already assumes the status of older lodges, both in membership and work. Its officers are young men, enthusiastic and zealous, and I predict a brilliant future for our baby lodge. As yet, I have not found it convenient to visit all lodges in the district, but hope to do so before October.

In all of my visitations I have been accorded a cordial, fraternal welcome. I have found that the brethren are desirous of living up to the requirements of the Grand Lodge, both as to standard work and the proper recording of their proceedings, and, with one exception, I found that your circular letter of April 10, 1896, had been placed on the records (either written in full or pasted on). There have been no grievances reported, hence I infer that harmony prevails.

Doubting my ability to visit all of the lodges in the district, I gladly acted upon your recommendation and held one conference and school of instruction in each county, in which I had the pleasure of meeting representatives from the various lodges. In this connection I desire to express my hearty approval of those district meetings. They are pleasant, from a social standpoint, and of untold value as an instructive medium.

In addition to our own meetings, I enjoyed two others held under the direction of R.W. Bro. Kirkpatrick in the Twelfth District. The interest manifested throughout was truly gratifying. All who attended were favorably impressed with benefits derived therefrom. The success of these meetings was in a great measure due to the cheerful cooperation of the Deputy Grand Lecturers who were ever ready to further the good work; this, too, without hope of fee or reward. I am pleased to state that there are several lodges in this jurisdiction which are masters of the standard work. Others are somewhat mixed, but all show a disposition to become proficient workers.

While peace, joy, and happiness has prevailed, the Grim Destroyer has made frequent visitations throughout the district. Chief among his victims I would mention that distinguished citizen and

brother, Oscar F. Price, of Vesper Lodge, Galesburg, who obeyed the summons of the Grand Warden of Heaven, on the seventh of this month. Thus we are ever being reminded that we should also possess the *standard* qualifications requisite to gaining admission to that Celestial Lodge where the Supreme Grand Master forever presides.

And now in closing, permit me, dear brother, to tender sincere thanks for the honor you have pleased to confer upon me. Trusting to have merited the confidence thus reposed, I am,

Truly and fraternally yours,

D. D. DUNKLE,

D.D G.M. Thirteenth District.

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## FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEKIN, ILL., Aug. 24, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* Time, in its unrelenting flight, admonishes us that our stewardship under your administration is drawing to a close, and to report to you the condition of the Craft in this jurisdiction.

I am pleased to be enabled to say that since my appointment I have visited all the lodges in the district, except three. Some little confusion has existed, of which you had full knowledge, and when investigated and disposed of, have been fully reported and approved by you, and seemingly to those who were interested.

The lodges very nearly all are acquiring new members, and the work is done in an excellent manner and close to the standard. I have been treated with the utmost courtesy by the Craft, for which I return them my grateful thanks.

With best wishes and fraternal greetings, I remain, as ever,

Fraternally yours,

LOUIS ZINGER,

D.D.G.M. Fourteenth District.

## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 1, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* The past year in the Fifteenth Masonic District has been a very quiet one. As your deputy I have received no calls of an official character worthy of mention. I have, however, kept in close touch with the lodges of the district, and am pleased to report them in a prosperous condition and doing a fair amount of work. Thanking you for the confidence expressed in my re-appointment to this position, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

DELMAR D. DARRAH,  
D.D.G.M. Fifteenth District.

## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

DANVILLE, ILL., Aug. 16, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In submitting my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth Masonic District, I can say that, to my knowledge, everything is peaceful and harmonious. On March 31 I was called to Chebanse to help the brethren there out of a little difficulty, of which I wrote you fully at the time. From reports received, my action at that time has been of great benefit to the lodge and its members. I have not been able to visit as many lodges in my district as I would like, on account of the unhandy situation of some of them, and think if they were more compactly situated the District Deputy Grand Master could do more effective work.

The coming year promises an increase of work in this district, which I hope will be realized. Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. H. BERGSTRESSER,  
D.D.G.M. Sixteenth District.



## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

PARIS, ILL., Aug. 10, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In the Seventeenth Masonic District we have had a year of peace and harmony and from such information as I have received the lodges have been reasonably prosperous. Have not been called upon to act officially excepting in the instance of taking possession of the property of Elbridge Lodge No. 579, by your direction on the surrender of the charter of said lodge of which due report of my action was made to you.

With highest regards and best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT L. MCKINLAY,  
D.D.G.M. Seventeenth District.

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EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, ILL., Aug. 28, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I believe I reported to you everything of importance to the Craft that has occurred in this district during the year.

I heartily endorse what was said in your last annual address under the head of "District Meetings," but believe it should be left discretionary with each District Deputy to call such a meeting or visit each lodge without invitation and without previous notice.

Owing to the financial stringency, and after consulting with several eminent Masons in the district, I decided not to call a volunteer meeting, as was suggested later, being assured that but very few, if any, of the brethren of the weaker lodges would feel able to bear the expense such a meeting would incur.

On the evening of March 26, by virtue of your proxy, I instituted Latham Lodge, located at Latham, Logan county, and hope their work has been such that they will merit and receive a charter at our next Grand Communication.

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,  
D.D.G.M. Eighteenth District.

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 24, 1887.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I have but little to report at this time that will be of interest to the Craft, having made two partial reports to you before.

One as to Mechanicsburg Lodge No. 399, and Illiopolis Lodge No. 521.

The lodges in my district are generally harmonious at this time, and are doing their usual amount of work so far as I am able to learn.

I look for a large increase in our work in the near future as times are now gradually growing better and money more plentiful.

I think there is an improvement in the way the records of the lodges are kept; there is certainly in the lodges that I have visited.

Thanking you for uniform courtesies, I am

Truly and fraternally yours,

R. D. LAWRENCE,

D.D.G.M. Nineteenth District.

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

WINCHESTER, ILL., Aug. 25, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* The past Masonic year has been a most uneventful one in the Twentieth District.

A fair degree of prosperity has been enjoyed by the lodges of the district. There are indications at the present time of a revival of interest, and the near future will no doubt show a considerable increase in membership. Everything betokens a healthy and harmonious state of affairs that cannot fail to add to the welfare of the Order.

Fraternally yours,

A. P. GRANT.

D.D.G.M., Twentieth District.

## TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

LA HARPE, ILL., Aug. 16, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* As District Deputy of the Twenty-first District my work has been pleasant. I made an official visit to Warsaw in the interest of the old dispute between Lima Lodge No. 135 and Warsaw No. 257, regarding the jurisdiction line.

Early in the year I announced a school at LaHarpe, assisted by R. W. Bro. Kirkpatrick, District Deputy of the Twelfth District, which was pronounced a success by the many Deputy Grand Lecturers and brethren in attendance, and we feel much good was accomplished.

I met the brethren of Adams county at the school at Quincy and so far as I have ascertained all is harmony in the district.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am

Fraternally yours,

W. O. BUTLER,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-first District.

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TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

CARLINVILLE, ILL., Aug. 11, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* As your District Deputy for the Twenty-second District of Illinois I beg to report that I have heard of no dissensions among the Craft in this District during the year past.

All of the lodges with the possible exception of one or two are in vigorous condition and all together are moving forward in the discharge of our great and glorious mission among men.

I presume that the best report that can be made is that all is well, the sky is clear, that no troubles have been visited upon us, and that none are threatened. This I report for this district.

I desire to cordially congratulate you on the peace and harmony that have prevailed and the progress that has been made during your

administration of the great office to which the generous favor of your brethren has called you.

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER H. BELL,  
D.D.G.M. Twenty-second District.

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## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

LITCHFIELD, ILL., Aug. 24, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* My report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-third Masonic District will certainly be devoid of interest, and therefore discretion prompts it to be short.

My official duties have been very pleasant, and as your representative I received marked courtesies in many cases.

I have made twelve social visits to lodges in this District, and assisted in installations, work, and burying of the dead.

I find in all lodges a particular interest in "standard work," and some exceedingly close to perfection.

In conclusion, will say I believe peace and harmony prevails in this District, and congratulate you on the good work you have done for the Craft in general, and sincerely thanking you for special honors conferred, I am,

Fraternally yours,  
HUGH A. SNELL,  
D.D.G.M. Twenty-third District.

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## TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NEWTON, ILL., August 23, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I herewith submit to you my report as your Deputy for the Twenty-fourth District.

Upon receipt of notice of my appointment I sent circular letters to the lodges constituting this district, advising them of my readiness

to visit them or to give them such advice and assistance as they might require. I have visited as many lodges as my time would permit, and from my own observation and from the fact that I have received no calls officially, I feel warranted to report that peace and harmony prevail throughout this district. There are many lodges, however in this district that stand greatly in need of instruction in the ritualistic work. These lodges are located in very small towns with only a very limited jurisdiction, and consequently their opportunities for work are equally limited. It was my intention to call a District School of Masonic Instruction, but my duties as a member of the State Legislature so occupied my time that I have not found it possible to accomplish this work.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I am

Fraternally yours,

W. H. LATHROP,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-fourth District.

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## TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

KINMUNDY, ILL., Sept. 4, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* The Masonic year now drawing to a close has been quiet and harmonious in this district.

All official questions presented to me by correspondence or otherwise have been answered and amicably settled.

Upon receipt of your letter to District Deputy Grand Masters, I proposed to hold a meeting in every county comprising my district, but was prevented by sickness during the most convenient season for Masonic instruction, although late in the season we arranged for a meeting at Salem, which was held on the 15th day of July. The attendance and interest were good and we hope will be of lasting benefit to all who were present.

The need of such meetings for the purpose indicated in your letter of instruction to District Deputy Grand Masters is too obvious to any



one who will carefully look into the business methods of many of our lodges. The greatest short-coming I find on the part of secretaries, who are careless in the keeping of the minutes of the business of the lodge and also of the ledger accounts of members.

Lodges cannot be too careful in the selection of secretaries, and when a lodge gets a good one it should hold on to him. The larger part of suspensions for non-payment of dues is owing to the negligence of the secretary—a good one will hustle to collect the dues and balance the ledger account of his members at the end of each year.

I have visited a number of lodges, installed their officers, and examined the lodge records and have encouraged the officers to be progressive and proficient in their work, and the brethren to be good and true men in their vocations of life, and so regulate their daily conduct that every aspersion may be removed from our honorable institution.

And now permit me to express my unfeigned gratitude for the honors you have bestowed upon me as your representative, and the many courtesies you have shown me from your boyhood days when you were a pupil in the Kinmundy schools struggling with hard mathematical problems.

With best wishes for your future welfare, I am

Fraternally yours,

C. ROHRBOUGH,  
D.D.G.M. Twenty-fifth District.

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## TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

UPPER ALTON, ILL., Aug. 19, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master:

*Dear Sir and Brother:* As your Deputy for the Twenty-sixth District I have very little to report. I have not been called upon in my official capacity during the past year for anything of a more serious nature than an installation.

Following the suggestion made in your circular of December 12, I issued an invitation to the worshipful masters of the lodges in my district to meet me at Edwardsville, Madison county, on March 19, for consultation. Unfortunately, the day selected, like several which

preceded it, was a rainy one and the attendance was consequently small. The interest taken in the meeting, however, by those who were present was very gratifying. The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to the discussion of questions of Masonic law and usage. In the evening the third degree was conferred by R.W. Bro. John W. Rose, Grand Examiner, assisted by R.W. Bros. Snell, Todd, and Sinclair, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and a number of past masters.

Between the morning and afternoon sessions the visiting brethren were entertained at an elegant banquet as the guests of Edwardsville Lodge No. 99.

Taken as a whole, notwithstanding the small attendance, the meeting was a perfect success, and to the Edwardsville brethren and all others who assisted in making it so, I desire to tender my sincere thanks.

In conclusion, I desire to recommend to you and, through you to the Grand Lodge, some action by which these district meetings shall in the future receive official recognition.

I desire, also, to suggest that section 2, Article V, Part 2, Grand Lodge By-laws, should be so amended as to provide that the District Deputy Grand Masters shall receive "a duly certified list of the names of the newly installed officers" in their respective districts.

Thanking you for honors conferred, I am

Faternally yours,

H. T. BURNAP,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-sixth District.

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## TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, ILL., Aug. 24, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* It affords me great pleasure to once more report my official acts as District Deputy Grand Master of this district for the twenty-third time.

According to your instructions I visited Alma Lodge No. 494, at Steeleville Illinois, on three different stated communications, for the purpose of urging the master and secretary to proceed to collect at once the outstanding lodge dues of several members of the lodge, a report of my visits was forwarded to you at the same time.

I am informed by the secretary that several of the delinquents have paid up, some have paid a part, and some have had their dues remitted. I am also informed that those members were amply able to pay, and at the next stated communication a few will be suspended for non-payment of dues.

I have done considerable, visiting some of the lodges, installing officers, and rendering a little assistance in conferring degrees.

Everything is harmonious in the district, and all endeavoring to attain the standard work.

Thanking you for the honor of the appointment and with personal regard, I am

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-seventh District.

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## TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MARION, ILL., Aug. 21, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I submit this my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-eighth District for the closing of this Masonic year.

With a few exceptions my duties have been pleasant, and peace and harmony prevails in my District.

I was chairman of a commission appointed by yourself to investigate a complaint against the worshipful master of No. 719 last winter, of which a report was made at the time in detail. I am now pleased to report, from information received since, that their troubles are about settled and harmony again prevails among the brethren of that lodge.

I also, by your request, made investigation in regard to the removal of Lodge Hall No. 241 and made report at the time.

With the exception of a few questions asked on Masonic law and usage, no complaints other than mentioned have been made to me, from which I infer that peace and harmony prevail.

Some of the lodges in my district have done little work; others seem to be prosperous, and have done good work and are anxious to become proficient in the work of Masonry.

Accept my sincere thanks for the honor conferred, and congratulations for the manner in which you have conducted your office.

I remain

Fraternally,

J. M. BURKHART,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-eighth District.

## TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARMEL, ILL., Aug. 20, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* I am pleased to report that so far as I am informed the past year has been one of peace and harmony among the brethren of the Twenty-ninth District, no complaints of of importance having been made to me.

Not finding it convenient to visit each county in the district officially, as suggested by you, at the suggestion of quite a number of the brethren a district school of instruction was held at Norris City April 13, 14, and 15. While the attendance was not as large as expected, yet I had the pleasure of meeting and conferring with quite a number of the brethren. A pleasant and profitable meeting was held.

Congratulating you upon your second successful year of administration, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. T. GODDARD,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-ninth District.

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THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NEW GRAND CHAIN, ILL., Aug. 30, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and Brother:* In submitting my annual report for the Masonic year now closing, harmony and concord has seemed to prevail in general during the past year. No requests for official visitation have been made, and have had but few questions to answer. In the social visits that I have made I find much interest and activity has been manifested by many of the lodges in the district, and more and better work has been the result.

Congratulating you on your successful administration of our noble Craft, and thanking you for the honor you have conferred and confidence reposed in me, I assure you of my personal esteem.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. JONES,

D.D.G.M. Thirtieth District.

# Report of Grand Examiners

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

LITCHFIELD ILL., Aug. 1, 1897.

OWEN SCOTT, Grand Master.

*Dear Sir and M. W. Brother:* I herewith submit to you a report of the several Masonic Schools of Instruction held by the Board of Grand Examiners, pursuant to your order during the current year as follows:

## CENTRALIA.

At the school held at Centralia on the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of January, A.D. 1897, there were present M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Master; R.W. Bros. Edward Cook, D.G.M.; Edward C. Pace, S.G.D.; J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary; W. B. Grimes, President Board Grand Examiners; John W. Rose, Secretary; A. B. Ashley, J. E. Evans, and James R. Ennis, members of the Board; D. B. Hutchison, William E. Ginther, Sam M. Shoemann, Isaac A. Foster, L. J. Forth, A. H. Story, W. S. Buchanan, C. E. Allen, C. Rohrbough, George A. Martin, G. H. B. Tolle, G. G. Goudy, T. H. Humphrey, W. H. Stevens, and H. S. Hurd, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

Two hundred and nineteen names were registered, seventy-one lodges and seven grand jurisdictions were represented.

## QUINCY.

At the school held at Quincy on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of January, A.D., 1897, there were present M.W. Bros. Owen Scott, Grand Master; Joseph Robbins, Past Grand Master; R.W. Bros. Edward Cook, D.G.M.; George M. Moulton, J.G.W.; R. T. Spencer, G.S.B.; W. B. Grimes, President Board of Grand Examiners; John W. Rose, Secretary; A. B. Ashley, Joseph E. Evans, and James R. Ennis, members. W. O. Butler, Isaac Cutter, D. B. Hutchison, O. F. Kirkpatrick, C. W. Carroll, and John E. Morton, Deputy Grand Lecturers, and Louis Zinger, District Deputy Grand Master Fourteenth Masonic District.

Two hundred and sixty-four names were registered. Representatives from fifty-nine lodges and three grand jurisdictions were present.



## BLOOMINGTON.

At the school held at Bloomington on the 9th, 10th, and 11th days of February, 1897, there were present M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Master; R.W. Bros. Edward Cook, D.G.M.; C. F. Hitchcock, S.G.W.; George M. Moulton, J.G.W.; J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary; W. B. Grimes, President Board Grand Examiners; John W. Rose, Secretary; A. B. Ashley, Joseph E. Evans, and James R. Ennis, members; L. C. Waters, C. E. Allen, W. M. Burbank, James M. McCredie, D. E. Bruffett, Emerson Clark, J. Frank Clayton, Rolin R. Strickler, and George A. Stadler, Deputy Grand Lecturers; Louis Zinger, District Deputy Grand Master Fourteenth Masonic District.

Three hundred and sixty-one names were registered and representatives of ninety-three lodges were present.

## SYCAMORE.

At the school held at Sycamore on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of February, 1897, there were present M.W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Master; R.W. Bros. Edward Cook, Deputy Grand Master; George M. Moulton, J.G.W.; D. D. Hunt, District Deputy Grand Master Seventh Masonic District; W. B. Grimes, President Board of Grand Examiners; John W. Rose, Secretary; A. B. Ashley, Joseph E. Evans, and James R. Ennis, members; J. E. Wheat, J. H. Thomas, J. E. Greeman, C. E. Grove, James M. McCredie, W. M. Burbank, Henry Werno, and A. L. Goodridge, Deputy Grand Lecturers.

Two hundred and sixty-four names were registered, fifty-two lodges and ten grand jurisdictions were represented.

## CHICAGO.

At the School held at Chicago on the 9th, 10th, and 11th days of March, 1897, there were present M. W. Bros. Owen Scott, Grand Master; D. C. Cregier, Past Grand Master; R. W. Bros. Edward Cook, D.G.M.; George M. Moulton, J.G.W.; J. H. C. Dill, G.S.; W. B. Grimes, President Board Grand Examiners; John W. Rose, Sec.; A. B. Ashley, Joseph E. Evans and James R. Ennis, members; also Bro. Charles F. Tenney, member of the Board for this School only; W. M. Burbank, M. B. Iott, and Herbert Preston, D.D.G.M.'s; Isaac Cutter, H. S. Albin, H. T. Burnap, Hugh A. Snell, James McCredie, R. F. Morrow, J. J. Crowder, C. Reifsnider, Henry Werno, A. L. Goodridge, H. C. Yetter, H. S. Hurd, C. E. Allen, and Seymour S. Borden, D.G.L.'s. At this school three divisions or sections were held simultaneously, to-wit: One division on North Side at Germania Hall, 64 North Clark street; one division on West Side at Halstead and West Randolph streets, and one division on South Side at 3120 Forest avenue, two members of Board being with each of the different divisions and in charge of the work.

The registration was as follows:

South Side, four hundred fourteen names were registered; seventy Illinois lodges, twenty-three foreign lodges, and seventeen grand jurisdictions.

On West Side, three hundred forty-nine names were registered; sixty-six Illinois lodges, eleven foreign lodges, and twelve grand jurisdictions were represented.

On North Side two hundred eighty names were registered; sixty-eight Illinois lodges, thirteen foreign lodges, and twelve grand jurisdictions were represented.

At each of these Schools and at each section or division of the Chicago School the whole ritual of Masonry was fully rehearsed and exemplified in regular lodges and with actual candidates. The official reception of the Most Worshipful Grand Master was also a feature of each School. At each place of meeting an address was given by M.W. Bro. Owen Scott on the duties of officers and business management of lodges, which was greatly appreciated, especially by the Worshipful Masters and Secretaries present. This was a feature introduced into the Schools in January, 1896. We believe it adds largely to the usefulness of the schools, and that it should be continued.

Since last session of Grand Lodge we have recommended the following named brethren for appointment as D.G.L.'s, to-wit: Job Eddy Greenman, Tampico; James M. McCredie, Earleville; Isaac Abram Foster, Emma; Seymour Skiff Borden, Chicago; William H. Peake, Jonesboro; M. Joy Seed, Sumner.

In conclusion, we beg, M. W. Sir, to express our appreciation of the honors conferred upon us, and to thank the Grand Lodge officers for their encouragement and assistance. Especially we desire to thank the Deputy Grand Lecturers and District Deputy Grand Masters for their help.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

BOARD OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

JNO. W. ROSE, Secretary.

### AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS—Proposed.

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That section 1, article XXV, part I, Grand Lodge By-laws, be so amended as to read:

Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the first day of August, annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of sixty cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual return.

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That section 6, article XIII, part I, of Grand Lodge By-laws, be amended by striking out the word "five" in the fourth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "four."

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Amend section 4, article X, part III, or any other part of Grand Lodge By-laws relating to restoration of expelled Masons, by inserting above after the word restoration, where said word occurs the second time: "Which petition shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodge, and be acted upon at the next or a subsequent stated communication of said lodge, when, if."

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That section 1, article VIII, part III, of Grand Lodge By-laws be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The payment of annual dues is a duty incumbent upon every member of a lodge, and the neglect or refusal to fulfill this duty shall be (except for good cause) an infraction of Masonic law and a violation of a Masonic covenant and shall subject the delinquent to lodge discipline, and no lodge shall authorize or create any form of life membership nor in any manner exempt any of its members from the payment of dues; *provided*, however, that a lodge, by a majority vote, may remit the whole or any portion of the dues of any of its members then due. Nothing herein shall be construed to effect any rights heretofore acquired by any member of a lodge under the by-laws of any constituent lodge.

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That section 1, article XIII, part II, of Grand Lodge By-laws be amended by adding the following:

Every petition for the degrees shall, in addition to the questions and statements herein prescribed, bear upon its face the following

question, viz.: Masonry, not being a benefit society, have you seriously considered whether your circumstances will enable you to support the institution?

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The following amendments were proposed by R.W. Bro. John B. Fithian at session of 1895, and action thereon postponed by vote of Grand Lodge:

Amend section 1, article XXV, part II, Grand Lodge By-laws, by adding thereto the following:

Excepting life members paying no lodge dues.

Amend section 1, paragraph 6, Article XI, part I, Grand Lodge By-laws, by inserting between the words "this jurisdiction," and the words "seventy-five cents," the following:

Excepting life members paying no lodge dues.

The sections as amended will read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the first day of August annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of seventy-five cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual return, excepting life members paying no lodge dues.

6. For each member of every chartered lodge under this jurisdiction, excepting life members paying no lodge dues, seventy-five cents annually, except such members as are exempted from the payment of dues to the chartered lodges, on account of their poverty.

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